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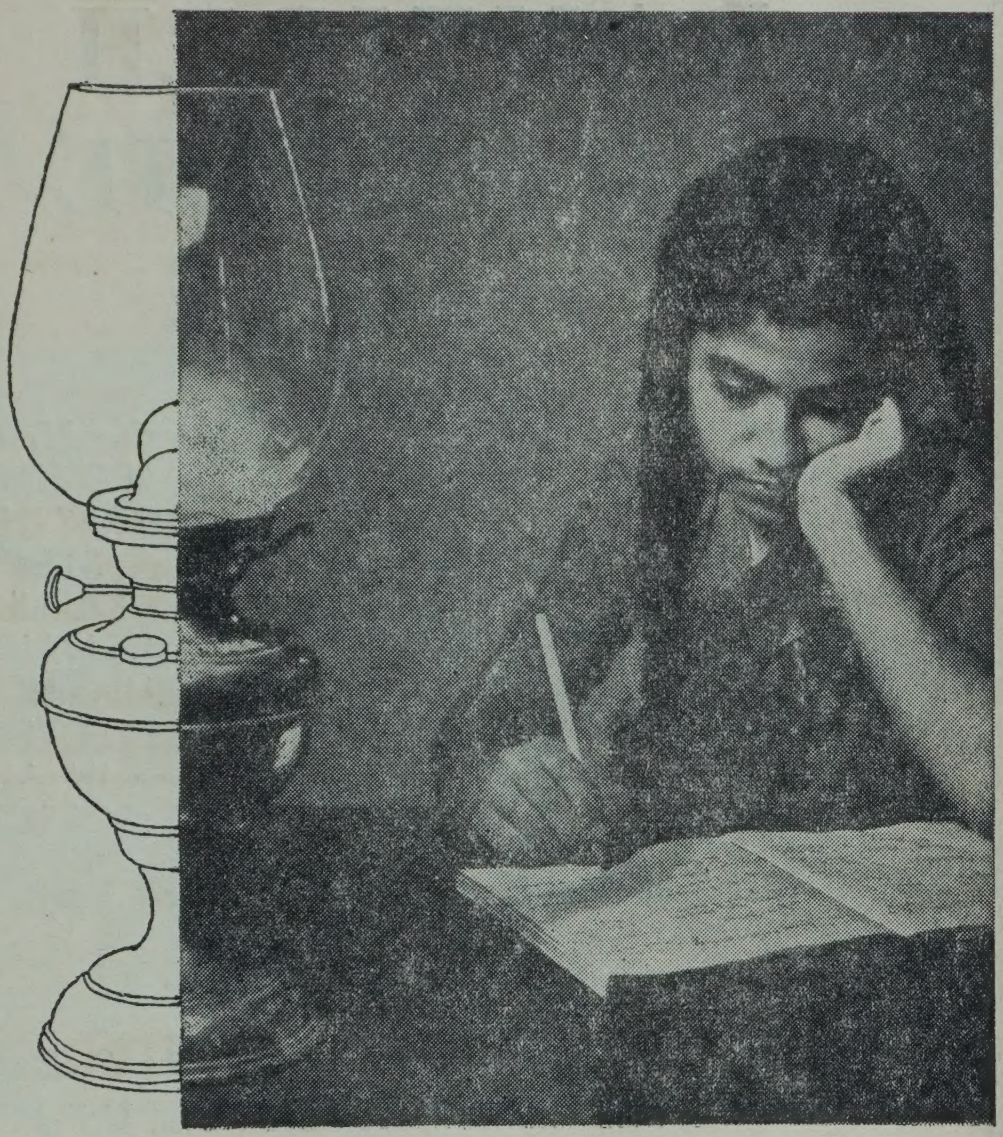

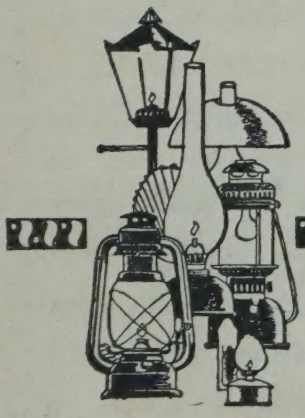

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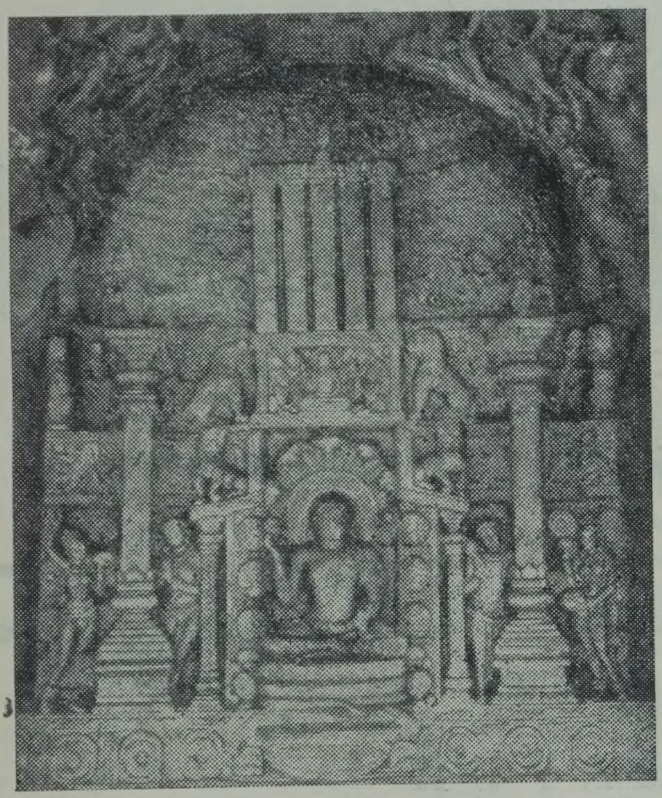

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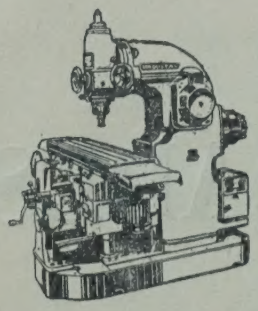

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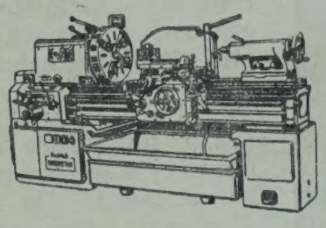

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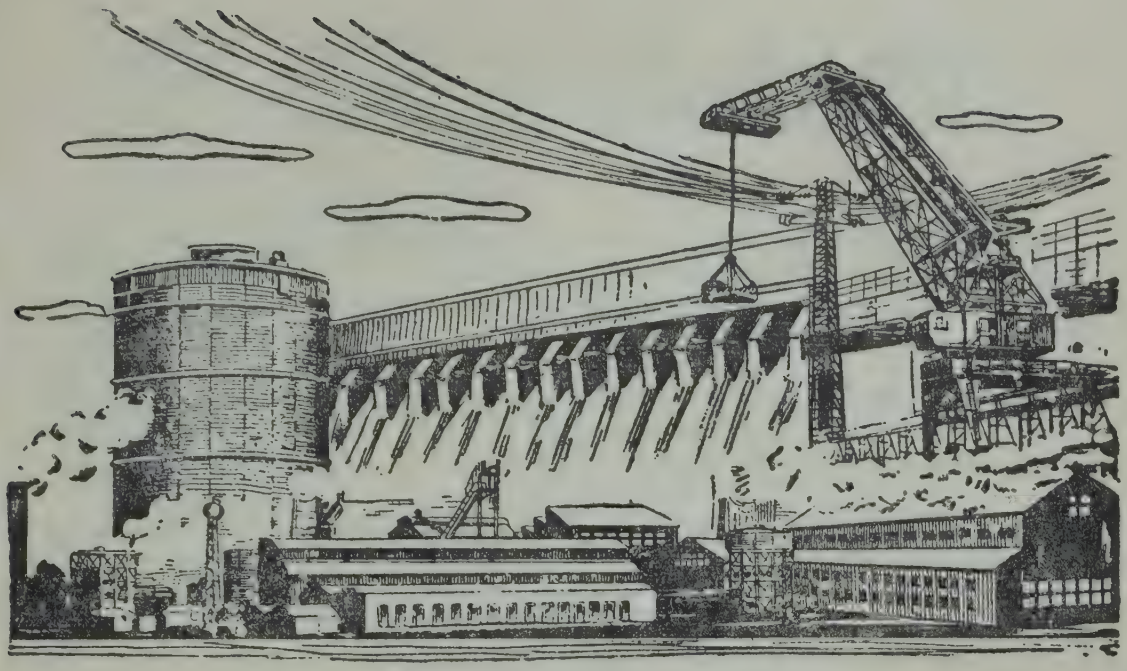

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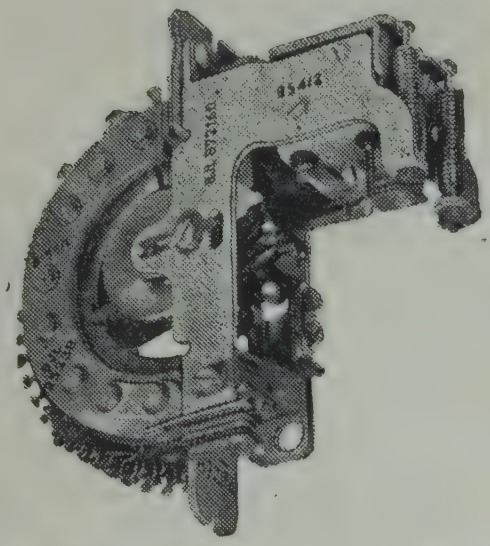

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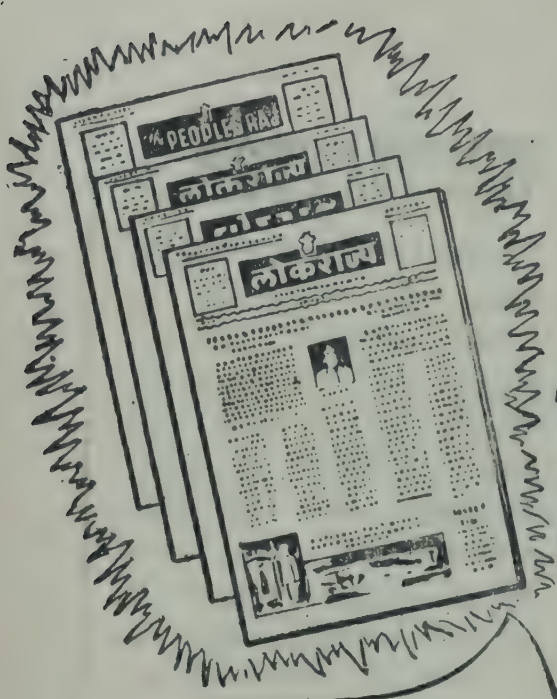

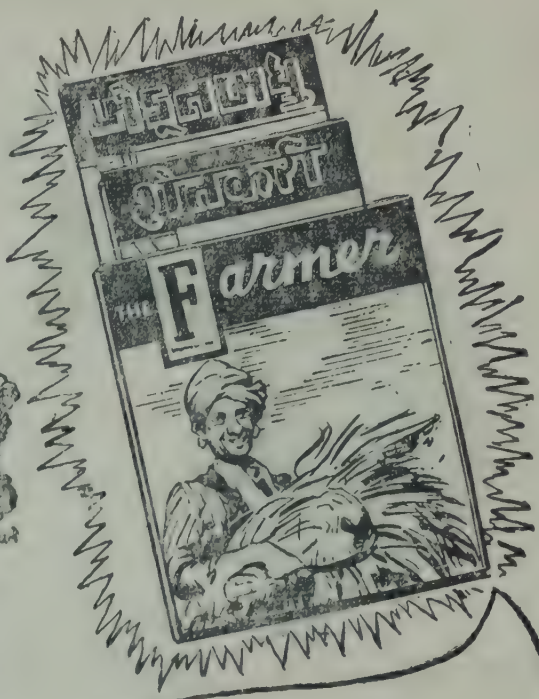

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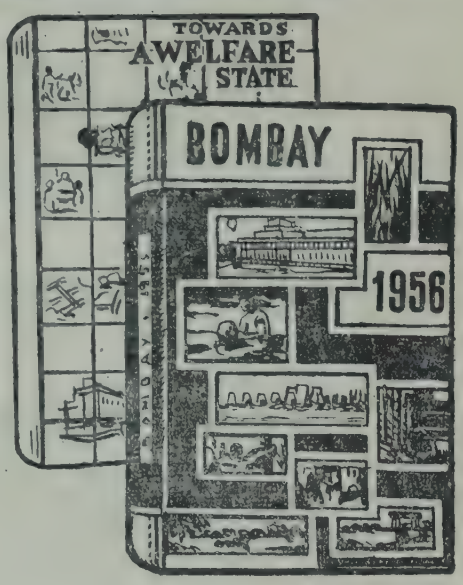

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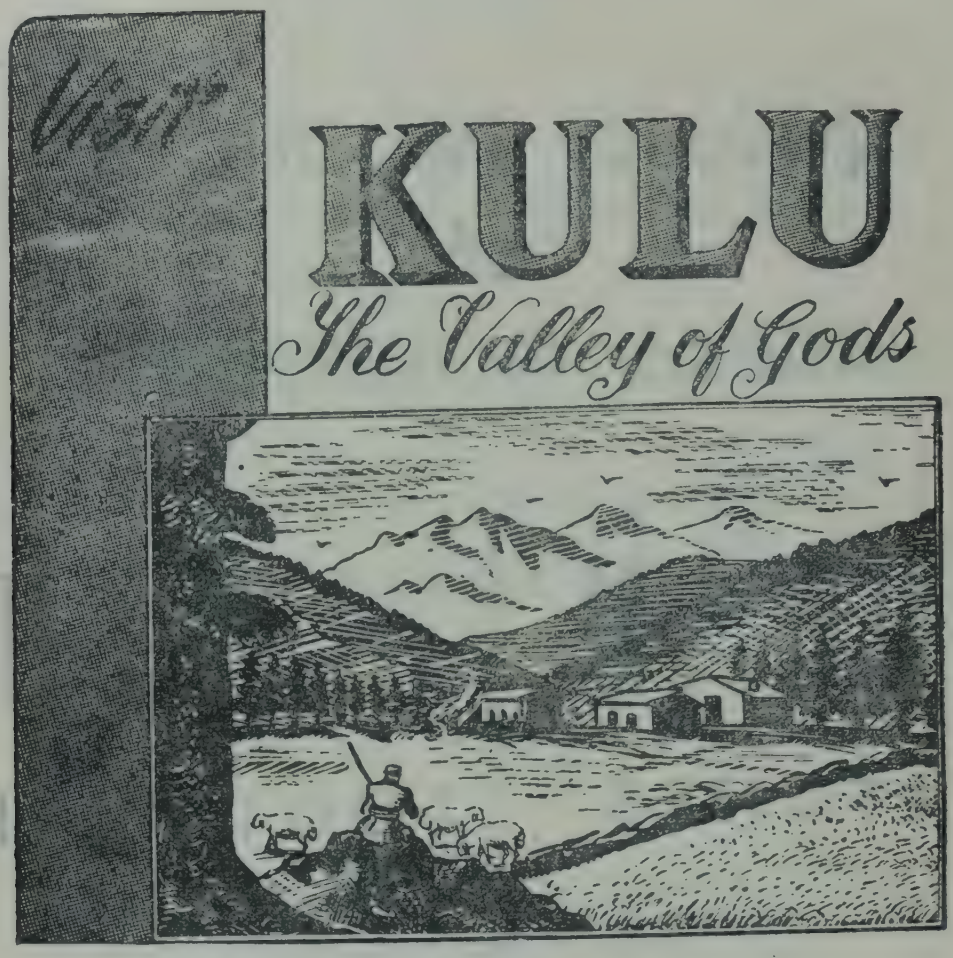

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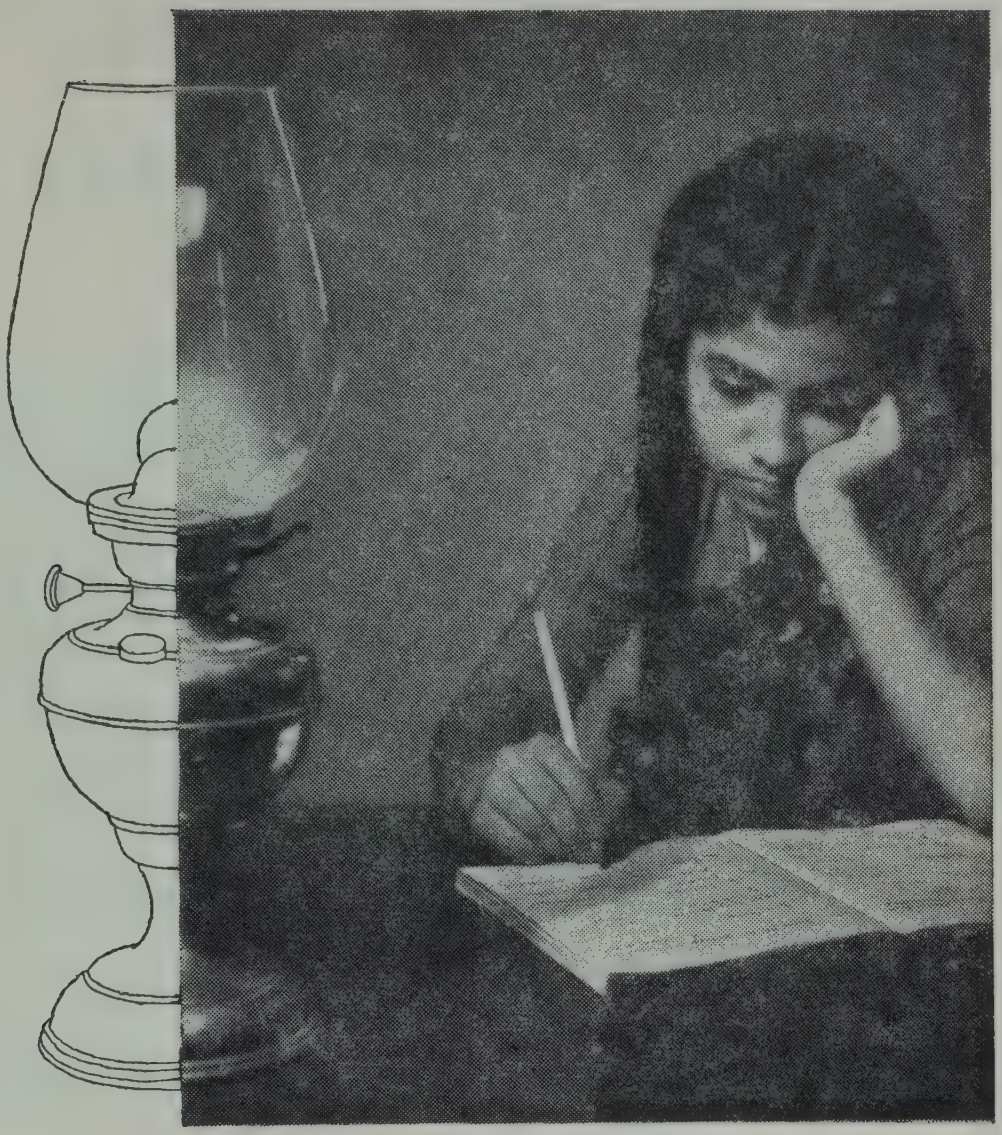

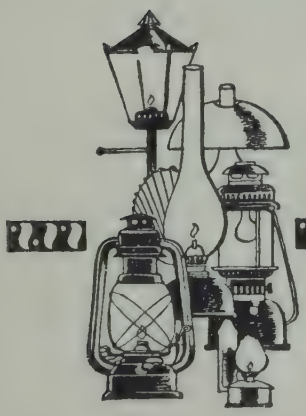

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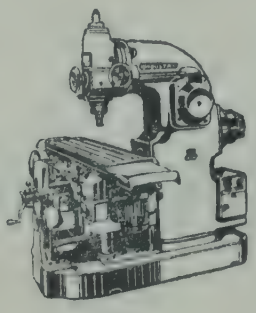

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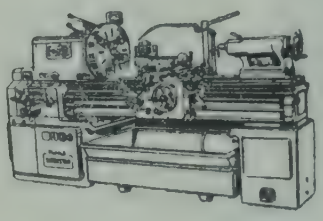

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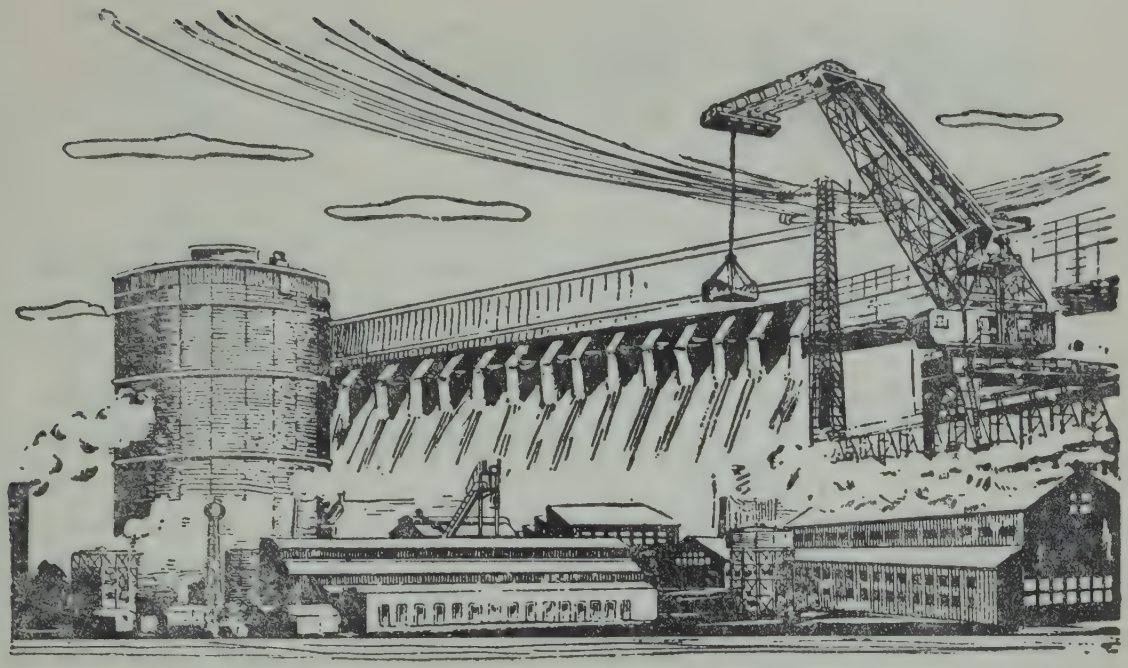

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* Irrigation facilities for an area of 156,721 acres are now available. With the progress of the project, this area will increase ultimately covering an area of 6,72,000 acres.

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* With the Jalaput Dam Project making rapid progress the Machkund Hydro-electric Scheme will ensure large supplies of cheap power for both domestic and industrial purposes up to Berhampur in Ganjam district.

* The opening of the port at Paradip will provide much-needed facilities for export and import.

* Enormous mineral and forest wealth in the State awaits full and speedy exploitation.

* An Industrial Township with well-laid-out roads, drainage, water and electricity is being established at Rourkella.

Orissa thus provides unlimited scope for industrialists and enterpreneurs to play their roles in building.

A NEW INDIA

5068

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

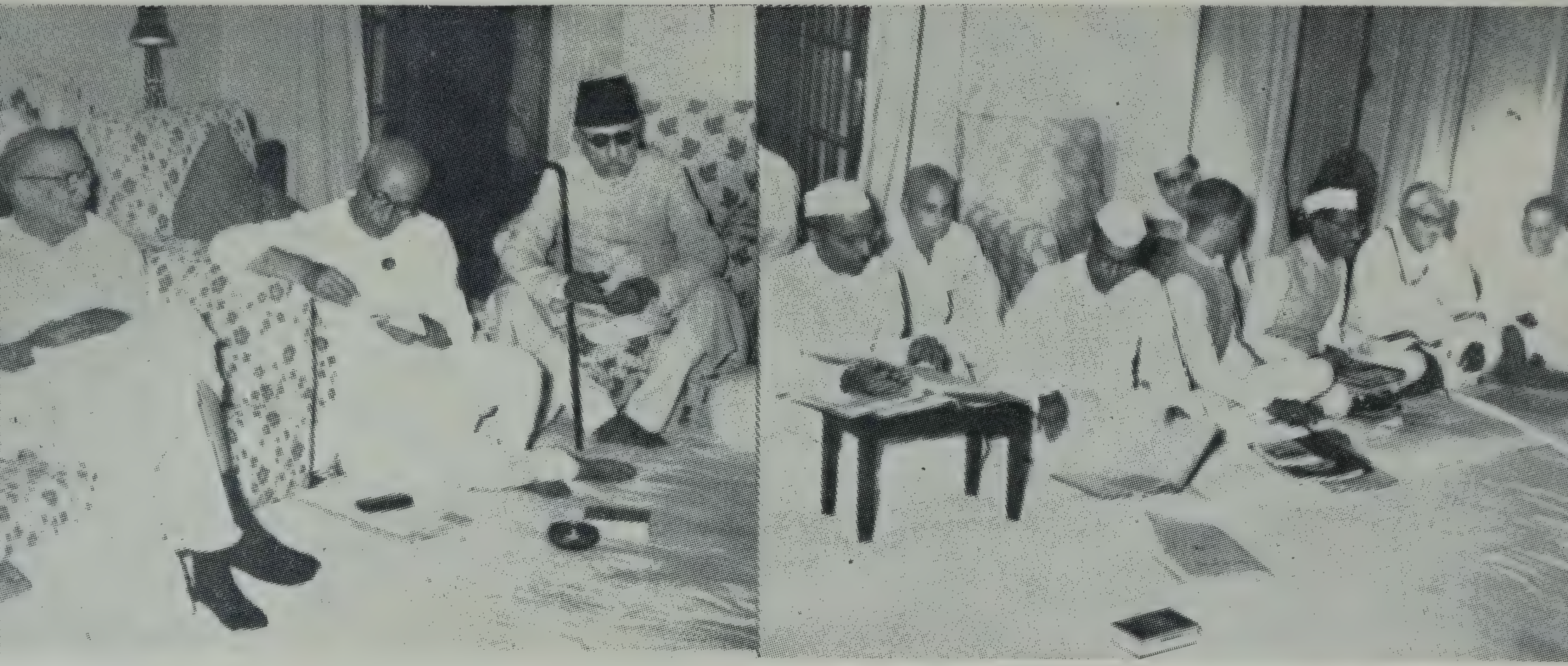
THE ten years that have gone by since Independence have been years of great endeavour and consolidation. Imbued, as it always has been, with the highest sense of discipline and moral consciousness, the Congress has, during these years, worked with the Government with an indivisible sense of dedication to the people. A record of what the Congress Governments at the Centre and in the States attempted and attained during the tenth year of freedom has been given in the pages that follow. By and large, this is only a continuation of the integrated process of building up a new India initiated ten years ago. Not that the process has been smooth and the Congress has not erred. There have been occasional setbacks and even failures. But mindful that difficulties are inevitable in the task of lifting an undeveloped economy out of the morass of poverty and ignorance, and that one can always learn from mistakes, the Congress gave a determined fight and stood resolved to redeem its pledge to the people.

The two most remarkable events of the year were the Indore Session of the Congress and the holding of the Second General Elections. The Indore Session of the Congress was remarkable in that it introduced the word "Socialist" in the 'objective' Article of the Constitution. The object has been defined as follows: "The object of the Indian National Congress is the well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and of political and economic and social rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship." The Congress having adopted the objective of evolving a society on the socialist pattern, India's Second Five-Year Plan had been evolved and is being implemented so as to establish a democracy on the socialist ideals, in conformity with the genius and traditions obtaining in the country.

The year also witnessed the world's biggest democracy holding its Second General Elections. The Congress entered the contest, as it did during the First General Elections, with the prestige of having brought peace and stability to the country during the five years it had been in office. Its Manifesto made no exaggerated claims about its achievements; nor were any ambitious schemes laid before the public. At the Indore Session of the Congress where the Manifesto was finally adopted, a resolution was passed on the conduct

of Election Campaign laying emphasis on the importance of moral values in public and private life and enjoining Congressmen to conduct the election campaign on a high level. With 20 million more voters than in the 1951-52 General Elections and with the Election Commission holding the scales admirably even between the contesting Parties, which created a sense of confidence among candidates and electors alike, India went to the polls for the second time between February 24 and March 15, 1957. The electorate, politically more mature than five years back, sifted, sorted and voted the Congress back to office at the Centre and eleven States out of 13. In the Lok Sabha, the Congress obtained a thumping majority. In Orissa, where it was the largest single minority, the Congress succeeded in forming a Government. Today, it has a clear majority there, some of the Independents having joined it. In Kerala, the Communist Party formed the Government with the help of some Independents. It is a striking illustration of our democratic Constitution that the Communist Party with a differing ideology could form the Government in one of the States.

At the conclusion of the First Five-Year Plan in March, 1956, the Second Five-Year Plan came into operation and we are already in the second year of the Second Plan period. Despite a number of difficulties, such as the Suez Crisis, upward pressure in internal prices, acute shortage of certain materials like steel and cement and the running down, at a disquieting pace, of foreign exchange assets, the first year of the Second Plan recorded substantial achievements in some fields and a modest advance on the whole. In order to see the Plan through, the Government had necessarily to find money through additional taxation measures. These measures were adversely criticised but there has been, after a spasm of initial opposition, a sobering down of public opinion which has come to realise the need for present suffering to secure future prosperity. The resources problem was also recognised by the All India Congress Committee at its meetings held at New Delhi on June 1 and 2, 1957. The Economic Policy resolution of the A.I.C.C. stressed that the principal targets of the Second Five-Year Plan were the minimum necessary to create a progressive economy in the country and to provide better living conditions for the people. While stressing that the industrial core of the Plan, namely, the production of steel and coal and the development of transport and power must be implemented, the resolution urged upon the Government to make every effort to prevent waste and to ensure the utmost economy in administration in the Central and State Governments and local bodies and other Government institutions. A call had thus gone forth for



Congress working committee in session.

austerity in every sphere to save money for the successful implementation of the Plan and the response has been quite encouraging.

During the year what caused and has continued to cause anxiety and distress has been the problem of rising food prices, food shortage and all the attendant evils of hoarding, blackmarketing and corruption. The Congress and the Government had been acutely aware of the situation and had devised remedial measures. The problem of food production was discussed at the meeting of the All India Congress Committee held at New Delhi on June 1 and 2, 1957. The A.I.C.C. Resolution on Food Production outlined an 18-point programme for stepping up food production. Meanwhile, the Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Ashok Mehta to enquire into food prices which had shown an alarming rise. Owing to the effective measures taken by the Government and the active mobilisation of public opinion by the Congress, there has been welcome diminution in the alarm and panic that were roused in the initial stages.

The reorganisation of the States which was a source of much bitterness and controversy, has been accepted by the people and the administration of the States has been going on smoothly. Out of the two bilingual States, Bombay and Punjab, only in the latter the embers of linguism were found to be burning during the year. The Hindi Satyagraha which has been raging in the Punjab, born of opposition to the Regional formula or its implementation, has been engaging the serious attention of the Government and the Congress. A solution has been suggested by demarcating the Hindi and Punjabi speaking districts and by assuring the people that Hindi's place in the Punjab would remain safe.

India has progressed considerably during the year in the sphere of atomic research. Unlike some other countries where atomic research has been pursued for purposes of discovering and manufacturing weapons of destruction roused by a war psychosis, India has been pursuing her researches for peaceful purposes. As Shri Nehru, Prime Minister of India, had said in the Lok Sabha, India wanted to discover means of increasing her power and oil resources for purposes of industrial development—resources in which India has been deficient and for which she had to depend on foreign countries. A 15-year plan of atomic research has been envisaged, during which it is hoped India would be richly equipped with all that atomic research could produce by way of resources for her peaceful industrial development.

There had been a certain amount of discontent about pay conditions in the Postal and Telegraph Departments and among the lower grade employees in the Central Government. Threats of strikes in these spheres as also among Railway Employees, were heard during the year. The Government has been alive to the demands made and a satisfactory settlement is expected now that a new Pay Commission has been appointed to go into the entire question and make recommendations.

In the international field, India has played a decisive role in enlarging the area of peace and propagating the principles of Panch Shila. The Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, had, as a prelude to his participation in the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London, visited the Scandinavian countries and by personal contacts with the people and the Governmental heads of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Holland, explained the message of peace and positive neutrality in the cold-war atmosphere that was spreading panic in European countries and won their love, sympathy and understanding in the arduous task of spreading that message which India had undertaken. India's prestige and power for peace had risen high through Shri Nehru's triumphal tour of these European countries. The relations between Pakistan and India had not improved and they continue to suffer strain. The Kashmir dispute is still hanging fire and the discussion in the U.N. Security Council and the able advocacy of India's position by Shri Krishna Menon, once more proved how intransigent Pakistan's stand has been and how firm India has stood against the array of opposition by the powerful nations of the world. Kashmir has been proclaimed once more as a part and parcel of India and any threat of aggression against her is aggression against India. Between India and Pakistan the dispute about Canal Waters has assumed dangerous dimensions and the World Bank's judgment on this question has not given satisfaction to the obdurate claims of Pakistan. The threat of 'Jehad' that is always held out by Pakistan and its nationals has been met by the Government of India by a firm statement that India would hit back with all its power if any aggression took place and her frontiers were violated.

The Tenth Year has thus been remarkable in many ways. The very face of the country is changing. Our agriculture, our industries, our social and community life, have been passing through processes of progress. Among the people can be witnessed an amazing revolutionary excitement born out of a consciousness of participating in the adventure of building up a new nation on the sound and stable foundations of a democratic conception.

CHAPTER I

FOREIGN POLICY

INDIA'S policy of dynamic neutrality, judging every international issue on its own merits and working for world peace and co-operation on the basis of Peaceful Co-existence, has been yielding fruits. That India's policy of non-alignment with the Power Blocs is motivated by the sole interest of international peace and progress is gradually receiving recognition throughout the world. To India the Five principles of Peaceful Co-existence are no empty formulae. They are living canons by which she hopes to strengthen her friendly relations with the countries far and near. In the words of Prime Minister Shri Nehru—"India's foreign policy is based on principles which had their roots in the soil of India, in the movement during the Gandhian era of the last 40 years and in the traditions of the people".

At the United Nations: India's tenth year of freedom has witnessed significant happenings in the world. During this period the world has seen high tensions in the Middle East and in Central Europe—particularly in Egypt and Hungary. To the United Nations, where India plays a prominent role, the period was a year of challenge and of great decisions affecting world peace and order. At one stage when the world was on the brink of a world war the United Nations was able to exert its full influence and moral authority and thereby saved the world from a major catastrophe. An emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly was held from the 1st to 10th November, 1956 to consider the situation created by the invasion of Egypt by the British, French and Israeli forces. The second emergency special session, called to consider the situation in Hungary, was held almost simultaneously. The Indian delegation under the able leadership of Shri V. K. Krishna Menon took an active part in both the sessions. The intervention of the United Nations and the impact of world opinion resulted in the withdrawal of the invading armies from Egypt. But this conflict has added to the tensions which were showing signs of relaxation and has left in its wake many difficult problems necessitating urgent solution.

In Central Europe, the events in Hungary were equally disquieting. India has always been against the use of foreign forces

against peoples and national movements and, in these conflicts, also playing the most prominent role in the world Assembly, she stood for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Hungary. India, as she was deeply involved both on account of her concern for world peace and co-operation and her own interest in these issues, had to accept greater burdens including participation in the United Nations Emergency Force, constituted by the decision of the Central Assembly of the United Nations which called for the withdrawal of the invading forces.

The Eleventh regular Session of the General Assembly admitted to the United Nations five new members, namely, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Japan and Ghana. India was one of the sponsors of the resolutions relating to their admission. In this session, India proposed the inclusion in the agenda, of an item—"Representation of China in the United Nations". The General Assembly, however, by 47 to 24 votes, with 8 abstentions decided not to consider the question at this session. The Indian delegation made effective and useful contribution to the prolonged debates on crucial issues in regard to Middle East, Algeria and Cyprus and contributed to peaceful solutions and procedures in respect of them.

Disarmament : Though disarmament has made no noteworthy progress during the period under review, the United Nations unanimously resolved to continue its efforts to consider all proposals before it, including the proposal made by India. The Government of India assisted a great deal in promoting the resolutions. India has been suggesting immediate suspension of experimental explosions of weapons of mass destruction and pointing out that it was easy to enforce a ban on such explosions as no elaborate control machinery was required. Taking part in the United Nations Disarmament Commission's meetings, the leader of the Indian delegation to U.N., Shri Krishna Menon advocated certain initial steps in nuclear disarmament, like the prohibition of the use of fissionable material for military purposes.

The draft Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency was adopted unanimously with certain modifications at a conference of 82 nations which met from the 20th September to the 26th October 1956. The Statute was signed by 70 countries including India. Under the Statute India is one of the 18 members of the Preparatory Commission. India is also a member of the Advisory Committee which has been authorised by the General Assembly to negotiate an agreement concerning the nature of the relations that should exist between the United Nations and International Atomic Energy Agency and the Scientific Committee on the effects of Atomic

Radiation. India can now derive satisfaction that the Agency has now been established.

Suspension of Nuclear Tests: India's newly elected Parliament unanimously passed an official resolution on May 22, 1957, calling upon the great Powers concerned to suspend forthwith further test explosions of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. Shri Krishna Menon, Union Defence Minister, speaking on the resolution observed: "The present was the opportune moment to mobilise world opinion. In the last two years while the tests have gone on, an equal volume of opinion has increased and the demand for suspension has come to the forefront".

The resolution expressed India's concern and anxiety at the continued production and development of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons and the present menace from the harmful and unpredicted effect of radiation from the test explosions and regretted the actions of the great Powers in not abandoning the explosions inspite of their declared intentions of not embarking on atomic warfare. Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, speaking on the resolution observed that the resolution expressed strongly and powerfully the sentiments of the people of the country. It was no small matter for the Parliament. Shri Nehru further added: "India was not merely talking in terms of peace and goodwill but coming out with practical proposals whether it was in this matter of nuclear weapons or Egypt or other issues".

The All-India Congress Committee, unanimously passed an official resolution in its session at New Delhi on 2nd June, 1957, demanding immediate suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons.

International Conference : At the suggestion of the Prime Minister of Indonesia, the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and India met at New Delhi from 12th to 14th November, 1956. The Prime Minister of Pakistan could not attend. In a joint statement issued at the end of the conference, the Prime Ministers welcomed the United Nations resolutions calling for cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Egypt.

They expressed their deep distress at the events in Hungary and suggested that the Russian troops should be withdrawn from Hungary and the Hungarian people allowed to decide their own future. The Prime Ministers hoped that the co-operative spirit of Bandung and the "Panch Shila" would help to remove fears and tensions of the world. They observed that world peace and co-operation could only be secured on the basis of freedom and disarmament and trusted

that the policy of military pacts and stationing of troops in the territory of other countries be abandoned.

India continued to be a member of the Trusteeship Council and was re-elected for 3 years from 1st January, 1957. On the question of treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution urging the parties concerned to enter into negotiations. The General Assembly appealed to the Government of South Africa to co-operate in this matter and invite parties to report as appropriate, jointly or separately, to the General Assembly at its next session. No progress has, however, been made in regard to the solution of the problem of "apartheid" and discrimination against Africans and people of Indian origin in South Africa.

Diplomatic Relations : During the year diplomatic relations were established at Embassy level with Sudan and Spain and at Legation level with Laos. The Swedish, Norwegian, Chilean, Syrian and Saudi Arabian Legations were raised to Embassy level. The Peoples Republic of Mongolia whose Ambassador at Peking was formerly concurrently accredited to India opened an Embassy at New Delhi. There are 34 Embassies, 5 High Commissions and 10 Legations in India in addition to the Apostolic Internunciative. Agreements have been signed with the Governments of Greece and Cuba for exchange of envoys at Embassy and Legation level respectively. The activities of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations have been steadily expanding.

Suez and Hungary : During the year, the Middle East region remained the most difficult and potentially explosive region and it still continues to be a difficult area because of certain conflicts extraneous to the Middle East which are projected there. In the month of November, 1956, a very serious situation developed in the Middle Eastern region, because of the invasion of Egypt by the Anglo-French and Israeli forces. Also in Central Europe, in Hungary, a similar situation arose. So far as the situation in Egypt, in the Suez Canal and round about is concerned, India had the privilege of being in consultation with the Egyptian Government on one side and with the U.N. on the other. India tried her best to serve the cause of peaceful settlement which would not only guard the sovereignty of the Nations concerned, but also be fair to the interest of the international community. In the Suez issue India is not a disinterested party; she is one of the permanent users of that water-way and her economic life and development are affected by this dispute. She is on friendly relations with Egypt and associated with her in the acceptance of the Bandung Declarations and "Panch Shila". India

has also friendly relations with the principal Western countries involved in the dispute. With the sole purpose of easing the ever increasing tensions in the region, India attended the 22-nation conference in London, on April 16, at the invitation of Britain. Shri V. K. Krishna Menon represented India at the Conference. In the opinion of the Government of India, this incident indicated the inherent dangers confronting the world when the actions of one or more countries could frustrate the forces of peace and involve the world in a terrible war. This also demonstrated that only by a strict adherence to peaceful methods and a recognition of Peaceful Co-existence between nations could the danger of war be avoided.

In regard to foreign troops' intervention in Hungary, India made it clear, from the very beginning that in her opinion, the people of Hungary should be allowed to determine their own future according to their own wishes and the foreign forces should be withdrawn. That has been India's basic view in regard to Hungary.

India opposed the five-power resolution on Hungary, sponsored by Pakistan, Cuba, Italy, Peru and Iceland, as in her opinion the resolution was improperly worded. Besides, this resolution demanded that the elections should be held in Hungary under the supervision of the United Nations. India took strong exception to it, because she felt that this was contrary to the Charter and would reduce Hungary to "less than a Sovereign State". Defending India's stand on Hungary, Prime Minister Shri Nehru declared in the Lok Sabha that any acceptance of intervention of this type and foreign-supervised elections seems to us to set a bad precedent which might be utilised in future for intervention in other countries.

Distinguished Visitors : During the year India had the privilege of receiving many distinguished visitors to whom the Government and the people of India extended their traditional hospitality. Amongst these eminent guests were the Sahensah and the Empress of Iran, the Emperor of Ethiopia, President Shukri-El-Kuwatly of Syria, Punie Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, China, Nepal and Denmark, the Vice-Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Deputy Prime Minister of Sudan, the Foreign Ministers of United States, France and United Kingdom and the Prime Minister of Japan. The President of United Nations General Assembly for 1956, Dr. Jose Mazas and the Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hamerskjoeld were also amongst the distinguished guests, visiting India. Among the visitors from the Soviet Union were Mr. Mikoyan and the Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Zukov. Parliamentary, cultural, trade and other goodwill delegations from Burma, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany,

Indonesia, Japan, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Syria and Uganda also visited our country.

Relations with other countries : In her relationship with other countries, India has been following a policy of espousing the cause of peace and harmony amongst the nations of the world.

India's relations with the countries of South East Asia continued to be friendly. In Indo-China, the International Commissions for supervision and control continued to function. The work of the Commission in Cambodia, however, was considerably reduced as the major portion of its tasks had been completed. The Commission in Laos assisted in bringing about an agreement between the Laotian Government and the Pathet Lao. But in Viet-nam a political settlement is not yet in sight.

With the countries of West Asia, India's relations continued to be warm and friendly. The Prime Minister visited Saudi Arabia in September, 1956. The joint communique issued on the occasion emphasised the adherence of the Parties to the Bandung principles, the necessity of settling the Suez Canal dispute by peaceful means and the resolve of the parties to work together in the common interest of the two countries and for peace, progress and freedom in the world. The President of Syria visited India in January, 1957. A cultural agreement was signed with Iran in December, 1956. Goods worth Rupees fifty thousand have been sent to Jordan for the relief of earthquake victims in the Lebanon, and a medical Mission has been sent to Jordan for work among the Arab refugees.

President Nasser of Egypt, President Tito of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Nehru met in Brioni island in July, 1956, and discussed problems of mutual interest and matters of international importance. At the request of the Government of Egypt, the Government of India are looking after Egyptian interests in the United Kingdom and France.

Relations with China were further strengthened during the year under review. Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chow-En-lai, paid three separate visits to India at the end 1956 and spent nearly three weeks touring the country. An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker visited China in September-October, 1956. The delegation was acocrded warm welcome by the Government and the people of China and toured various parts of the Chinese Republic.

The Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama visited India to attend the 2500th Budda Jayanti Celebrations. During their stay in India for two months they visited almost all the sacred places associated

with the Buddha and some of the important cities and development centres. With Japan a Cultural agreement was signed in October, 1956

India was among the first countries which recognised the independence and sovereignty of Morocco and Tunisia. At the independence celebrations of Ghana in March 1957, India was represented by the Commonwealth Secretary.

During this period, the Vice-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, visited the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, East Africa, Indonesia and Japan and received very warm welcome everywhere. Prime Minister Shri Nehru visited the United States at the invitation of President Eisenhower. The visit and the talk between President Eisenhower and the Indian Prime Minister have assisted in the promotion of understanding between the two countries and greater appreciation of each other's points of view. Prime Minister Shri Nehru also visited Canada at the invitation of her Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent. His visit greatly helped to further enrich the relations between Canada and India which have always been friendly and close. During the year, the Vice-President, the Minister for Production, the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Information and Broadcasting visited the Soviet Union. An Indian Cultural Delegation was also sent there.

Relations with Afghanistan continued to be most cordial. At the request of the Afghan Government, the procedure for the transit of Afghan goods through India has been finalised.

Relations with Burma remained friendly. India has agreed to purchase two million tons of Burma rice during the five years commencing from the 1st June, 1956. The Burmese Government on their part undertook to provide adequate facilities for developing trade between the two countries in the highest possible level. An Indian Consulate was opened in Mandalay in February, 1957.

The close cultural bonds between India and Nepal were emphasised by a number of visits. President Rajendra Prasad visited Nepal in October, 1956. This was the first visit undertaken by the President to a foreign country. The Prime Minister of Nepal also visited India.

The Government of India's view on Cyprus is that there was no reason why Cyprus with nearly half a million people, with its industry and agriculture, with its general capacity and trade and its position in the world, should not be an independent country. The policy pursued by the Government of India in regard to Cyprus

has been two-fold, that the Cypriot people are a nation and that nationalism is territorial.

Goa : In the case of Goa the Government of India has been following the broad policy which India has enunciated in regard to international affairs. The Portuguese authorities have shown no change in their intransigent attitude and the political and economic situation in Goa, Daman and Diu continued to be unsatisfactory. It is the firm policy of the Government of India that Goa should become free from colonial domination and should share in the freedom of the rest of India. But Goa still remains a symbol of the worst type of colonial rule and degradation and peaceful attempts to solve this problem have been continuing.

Pakistan : That India has been following a policy of peace was clearly evident in her policy towards Pakistan. There are many questions between the two countries which are yet to be solved. India on her part has been trying to maintain the best of relations with Pakistan. The policy of the Government of India and the general approach of Indian people have been to continue endeavours to promote friendly relations while protecting the country and the legitimate interest of her people. The exodus of people from East Pakistan to India continued throughout the year. Altogether over 4 million people have come from East Pakistan to India casting a heavy burden on the country and more specially on the State of West Bengal.

India's Stand on Kashmir : The Kashmir issue was considered by the Security Council of the United Nations once again at the request of the Government of Pakistan. The Government of India's position has been stated in clear terms that the Jammu and Kashmir State is and has been a constituent State of Indian Union since October, 1947, like other States which acceded to the Union. The present situation in Kashmir has arisen from aggression and illegal occupation of Union territory by Pakistan by violation of International law and agreements and engagements reached in pursuance of United Nations resolutions.

The Government of Pakistan moved the President of the Security Council for further consideration of the Kashmir issue. The matter was taken up by the Security Council on the 16th January, 1957, the Government of India, being represented by her eminent diplomat Shri Krishna Menon. The Security Council in a resolution adopted on the 24th January, 1957 declared that the decisions of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly did not constitute a disposition of the State. India made it emphatically clear that this

resolution was not acceptable to her. Another resolution providing *inter alia* for consideration of a proposal to send a United Nations force to Kashmir was vetoed by the Soviet Union. Finally on the 21st February, 1957 the Security Council adopted a resolution requesting the representative of Sweden, Dr. Gunnar Jarring, who was the President of the Council for the month to examine with the Governments of India and Pakistan any proposals which were likely to contribute towards the settlement of the Kashmir dispute and to report back not later than 15th April, 1957. The Government of India received Dr. Jarring who arrived in Delhi on the 22nd March, 1957. He had consultations on the Kashmir question with the Prime Minister, the then Minister without Portfolio Shri Krishna Menon and officials of the Government of India. Government of India's stand on Kashmir was reiterated by Shri Menon while replying to the foreign affairs debate in the Parliament on 27th March, 1957. Shri Menon declared : "Our Government's stand is that the question of Kashmir could be discussed only in the context of recognition of our sovereignty and vacation of Pakistan's aggression. Whatever might be the rights and wrongs of India's position in Kashmir—and our position is legally, morally and politically entirely correct—Pakistan has no right at all there. Pakistan had committed aggression even before Pakistan troops actually invaded that territory, when they permitted hostile tribals to come across their territory. Therefore what applied to Britain and France when they invaded Egypt applied equally to Pakistan. . . ." Aggression against Kashmir was the same as aggression against Bombay—it was aggression against India.

Prime Minister's European tour—Foreign policy explained : India's foreign policy had often been misunderstood by the West, sometimes wilfully, to discredit our country. The stature of Prime Minister Nehru who guides India's foreign affairs and his sturdy independence and championing of a policy of positive neutrality, have kept the country's prestige in the world untarnished.

The remarkable feature of the year has been the visit of Shri Nehru to some of the North European countries, where the people who had heard of Nehru and admired him from a distance, had the opportunity of seeing and hearing him and paying to him their tribute of praise. The Finnish, the Norwegian, the Danish, the Swedish people whose countries Shri Nehru visited during the second half of June, 1957, showed their fervent admiration for this leader from India.

What Shri Nehru told them and what they told him about India and her policy of peace and neutrality, once more emphasise that

our policy has received the acclamation of the people of the world and that it has been understood, inspite of the fact that those who are scrambling for power wantonly shut their eyes to the wisdom of Shri Nehru's call for peace.

In his triumphal tour, Shri Nehru visited Syria where the people acclaimed him as the "Defender of People's Rights and Freedom". He then went to Denmark where he was welcomed by the Press as the "most discussed, most admired, most controversial and without doubt one of our greatest statesmen of our time". The Premier of Denmark referring to him said, "Hardly any contemporary statesman enjoys a higher personal prestige in every part of the world". He visited Finland where he was hailed as "peace protagonist." There, Shri Nehru proclaimed the wisdom of adherence to *Panch Shila,* the five cardinal principles which would keep the world away from the brink of war. He said: "If by any chance all the countries accepted the five principles of peaceful co-existence, the main reason for international conflict will go." He further stated, "I do not say all the world will become saintly by mere repetition of the phrase". He condemned the cold war approach and the jibes at neutralism and asserted that the alternative to an independent foreign policy was to surrender one's own judgment to somebody else's. He told the Finnish people that disarmament was bound to come about, though he could not see whether there was a way of agreement between the power blocs. He was in favour of a step by step approach and he was glad that there was some consensus of opinion on suspension of nuclear tests. He was an optimist and he greeted every step towards unity with satisfaction. As for India, he said, she wanted to reach her goal by humane means. Shri Nehru then visited Norway whose Prime Minister acclaimed India as "one of the leading powers of Asia." "I think," he said, "it is a good thing to know that there is one power that does not belong to any of the camps." In Sweden and in Holland which he visited, Sri Nehru had fruitful talks with the Governments and established friendly contacts and wherever he went he was the recipient of warm welcome and he made the Governments and peoples understand the attitude of India in regard to international affairs which was either the target of attack or a source of ill-informed criticism. His visits to these European countries have helped to bring India and them closer in international understanding.

Commonwealth Conference : The visits to these Scandinavian and other European countries preceded his visit to London for participation in the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference, the ninth of the series, since the end of the last war. Prime Minister Shri Nehru went to this Conference with all the prestige of a great Asian statesman

and with the honour due to him as the Prime Minister of the biggest democracy in the world. Added to all this, was his outstanding position as the doyen of the Commonwealth Premiers. He was the oldest among them and his age, experience and wisdom, were a source of strength and confidence to all others.

One controversial question which he had to answer when he arrived in London, was about the attitude of some people in India in favour of snapping the Commonwealth link. He told the British audience that there was no intention on the part of India to cut off from the Commonwealth which gave her some economic and political advantages and referred in a philosophic way to the "imponderable values" of the Commonwealth connection.

In the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference, Shri Nehru stressed on the need for U.N.O. admitting Chinese Republic as a member instead of hanging on to the Formosan regime. He expressed in no mistakable terms India's opposition to military pacts which disturbed political equanimity in the East and the Middle East. Both SEATO and the Baghdad Pact were a menace to the peace of the world. The third matter over which he was emphatic was the suspension of nuclear tests. Shri Nehru was easily the dominating figure in the Conference and his clear enunciation of India's policy of neutrality and the concern which he expressed about the Middle East policy and the nuclear test explosions, struck the members as worthy of serious attention.

Shri Nehru's tour of some of the European countries and his participation in the Commonwealth Conference, served to highlight India's attitude to international affairs. It emphasised, once again, India's strict adherence to a policy of neutrality, its unmitigated abhorrence of military pacts and its relentless opposition to armaments race, nuclear and thermo-nuclear test explosions. The principles of peaceful co-existence among nations as embodied in *Panch Shila* have been explained by Shri Nehru during his tour and their influence has come to premeate a large part of the European Continent.

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CHAPTER II

FINANCIAL POSITION

A RISE in the general level of wholesale prices by 13 per cent in 1956 over the previous year, a fall in the overall index of agricultural production by nearly 2.4 per cent from 116.4 in 1954-55 to 113.7 in 1955-56, decline in foodgrains output by 3.1 million tons from 66.5 million tons in 1954-55 to 63.4 million tons in 1955-56 and a sizeable decline in the foreign exchange reserves by Rs. 205 crores, from Rs. 735 crores at the end of 1955 to Rs. 530 crores at the end of 1956, formed the gloomy background against which the Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, presented the Interim Central Budget for 1957-58. However, the White Paper on the Budget gave plenty of confirmatory facts and figures showing the Government's determination not to allow the pressures on the nation's economy to go too far. Among these may be mentioned additional taxation, increased supply of foodgrains mainly through imports, restraints on expansion of bank credit for speculative purposes and drastic cuts in imports of non-essential goods. The White Paper also stated that an export promotion drive had already been launched and eight Export Promotion Councils were functioning in the year under review as against five last year. The White Paper rightly stressed the importance of a greatly increased measure of productivity and savings as also of increasing and conserving the country's foreign exchange earnings through all possible steps.

Revised Estimates for 1956-57 : The original budget for 1956-57 placed revenue at Rs. 527.39 crores and expenditure at Rs. 545.43 crores, leaving a deficit, on revenue account of Rs. 18.04 crores. According to revised estimates, the year was likely to close with a surplus of Rs. 37.94, the improvement being the result of an increase in revenue of Rs. 44.10 crores and a saving in expenditure of Rs. 11.88 crores.

The increase in revenue for 1956-57 (revised) was almost entirely accounted for by Customs and Union Excise duties. The revenue from Customs was expected to be Rs. 171 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 150 crores, the increase reflecting largely the higher imports during the year and the increase during the year in import duties on a number of luxury articles. Union Excise duties were also expected to yield Rs. 188.73 crores against Rs. 170.35 originally

estimated. The bulk of this increase, about Rs. 16 crores, was from the additional duty imposed on cotton cloth in September, 1956.

The revised expenditure for 1956-57 was placed at Rs. 533.55 crores comprising of Rs. 330.60 crores for civil expenditure and Rs. 202.95 crores for Defence Services. In civil expenditure there was a number of variations following the reorganisation of States on 1st November, 1956.

It will be interesting to note that in each of the past six budgets, on revenue account, the actuals have shown a large surplus against budget estimates of a deficit or smaller surplus. The surpluses were : 1951-52—Rs. 128 crores; 1952-53—Rs. 39 crores; 1953-54—Rs. 8 crores; 1954-55—Rs. 34 crores; 1955-56—Rs. 12 crores and 1956-57 (revised)—Rs. 37.94 crores.

Budget Estimates for 1957-58 : For 1957-58, at the existing level of taxation, the revenue has been estimated at Rs. 636.22 crores and expenditure at Rs. 663.09 crores, leaving a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 286.7 crores. These figures represent an increase of Rs. 26.70 crores in revenue and Rs. 91.5 crores in expenditure, compared with the revised estimates for 1956-57. The estimates of revenue were based on the expected yield of the capital gains tax, the additional super tax on companies which took effect from April 1, 1957, effect of the increase in the duty on cotton cloth, the new duties on rayon, motor cars and other materials. But the revenue from Customs duties was expected to drop by Rs. 9 crores as a result of the cuts on import quotas which have been imposed to conserve foreign exchanges, showing the inter-dependence of various aspects of the economy as reflected in the budget.

It may be pointed out that revenue estimate of Rs. 162 crores from Customs in the 1957-58 budget appears low compared to Rs. 171 crores actuals in 1956-57, Rs. 165 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 185 crores in 1954-55.

Excise duties have been estimated to yield Rs. 209.43 crores, an increase of Rs. 20.7 crores over the estimated collection of 1956-57 Of this increase, Rs. 12.4 crores represent the full year's yield of the increase in the duty on cotton cloth during the year and the balance mainly large collections of duty on motor spirit and sugar. Under income tax the revenue for 1957-58 has been estimated at Rs. 197.60 crores.

Expenditure Pattern : In the expenditure estimates, the provision for Defence Services shows an increase of Rs. 49.76 crores which represent mainly purchases of essential stores for the army and

the air force. Civil expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 41.78 crores over the current year's revised estimate, the increase being for nation-building development and social services. The total expenditure on nation "building and development services under Civil Administration, excluding Rs. 28 crores in respect of the Steel Equalisation Fund (which had so far been kept outside Government accounts but are now being brought within the Consolidated Fund with effect from 1957-58), amounts to about Rs. 115.13 crores as compared with Rs. 92.96 crores during 1956-57; provision for education by about Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 29.12 crores; for Medical and Public Health by Rs. 2.62 crores from Rs. 8.17 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 10.79 crores during 1957-58. Similarly, agriculture and allied services will cost Rs. 4.97 crores more over last year's estimated expenditure of Rs. 12.36 crores.

Capital Budget: The revised estimate of capital outlay for 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 313.68 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 316.7 crores. For 1957-58, capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 454.77 crores. The increase of Rs. 141.09 crores over last year's revised estimates is accounted for entirely by a larger provision for the three steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur, the provision for which amounts to Rs. 150.83 crores against Rs. 35 crores in 1956-57. Provision for Railways amounts to Rs. 124.17 crores against Rs. 103.81 crores last year.

In placing the overall deficit at Rs. 365 crores, the Finance Minister has taken credit for a market loan of Rs. 100 crores, for small savings collections of Rs. 80 crores, for foreign assistance of Rs. 135 crores (against Rs. 65 crores last year) and for transactions under other heads which may bring in Rs. 151 crores. The Finance Minister expressed dismay at the ever-widening budgetary deficits. The revised estimates for 1956-57 placed the deficit at the Centre (measured by the increase in the Floating debt and the variation in cash balances) at Rs. 116 crores as against Rs. 160 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 142 crores in 1954-55.

New Tax Proposals: In his May Budget, the Finance Minister made new tax proposals aimed at netting in an additional revenue of Rs. 93 crores, from which the States would receive a gift of Rs. 15 crores. On closer analysis we find that about 4|5th of the additional revenue would accrue from higher excise duties on a varied range of commodities such as enhanced duty on motor spirit, refined diesel oils, steel ingots, cement, sugar, matches, unmanufactured tobacco, etc., as also from import duties and railway passenger fares. The small increase in import duties will yield about Rs. 6 crores and new excises are estimated to fetch Rs. 53.20 crores. It will be apparent from the items that the poor just as much as the rich would

be pinched at some point or the other. In a country where the income tax affects less than ½ per cent of the total income earners and the masses are benefited from the development, it is but natural that indirect taxation should account for realising 4|5th of the additional revenue. The Finance Minister has also justified his new excise measures on grounds of their anti-inflationary virtue. As he himself says in his budget speech : "The increases proposed in respect of cement and steel are large but they are warranted by the rapid increase in the demand for them within the economy and the situation of growing shortage and the consequent increase in retail prices which we are facing. The increase in the duty of sugar has the same objective as the increase we made last year in the excise duty on cloth, namely, to restrain domestic consumption in the interest of larger exports." However, the new taxation on primary necessities amounts roughly to Rs. 45 crores or Rs. 1.25 per head.

In regard to the direct taxation, the Finance Minister proposed to lower the exemption limit of income tax to Rs. 3,000 from Rs. 4,200. In fact, this was one of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission and even this measure will not bring the coverage of Indian income tax to any respectable level. As the Finance Minister says, "as development proceeds, there will be a large and progressive increase in the number of incomes within this range and I think it is essential if the exchequer is to benefit proportionately from the expansion of incomes consequent on development, that these incomes are brought within the income tax range." The exemption limit for Hindu undivided families is now placed at Rs. 6,000. The scheme is also coupled with an increased allowance for married people. The extra tax-free slab of Rs. 1,000 which hitherto applied to married people will now be raised to Rs. 2,000. This is bound to prove helpful. By thus widening the income tax base an additional revenue of Rs. 5 crores annually is expected.

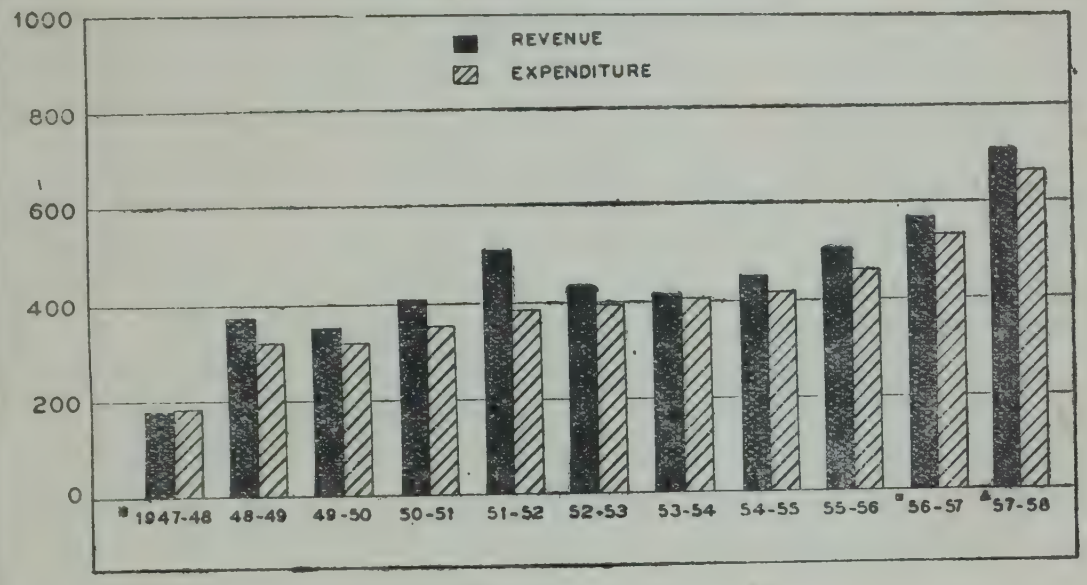
Amongst other important highlights in the sphere of direct taxation are :

(*a*) Reduction in the tax burden on the highest income bracket from 91.8% to 84% for unearned and 77% on earned income; (*b*) the rise in the income tax and super tax and corporate profits by about 6½% to 50.25%; and (*c*) the increase of tax on bonus shares to 30% from 12½%. The policy of encouraging the practice of ploughing the profits back into the industry through a check on dividend distribution is eminently sensible.

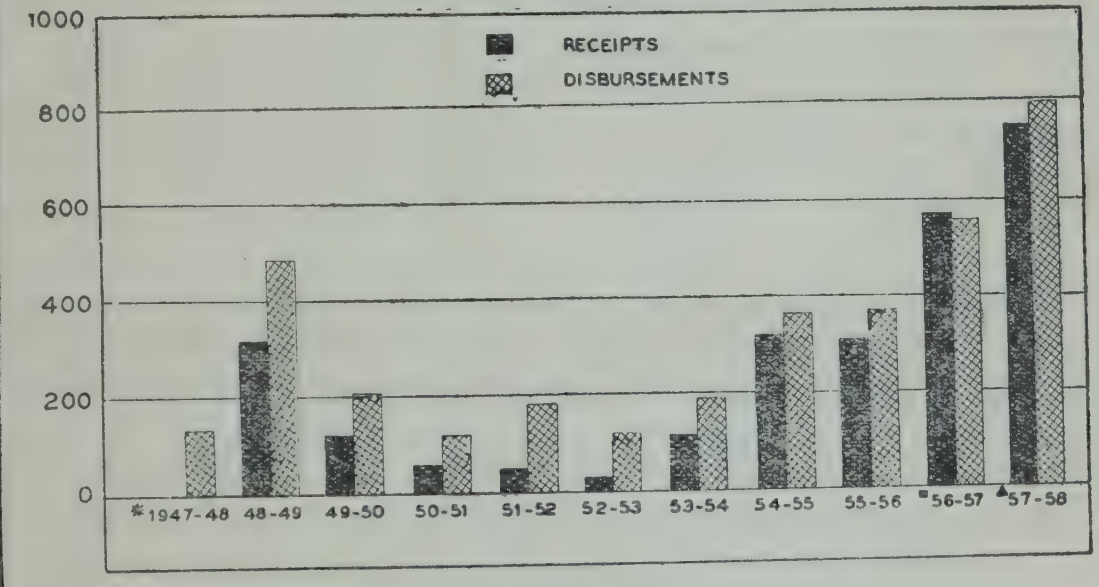
A welcome feature of this year's taxation proposals is the attempt to introduce certain basic and structural changes in the country's tax

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVENUE ACCOUNT (1)



CAPITAL ACCOUNT



(1) EXCLUDING STATES SHARE OF INCOME-TAX & ESTATE DUTY

* FROM AUGUST, 15, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948.

■ REVISED ESTIMATE

▲ BUDGET ESTIMATE

C S O NO. 172/7 57

BUDGETARY POSITION
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(1) EXCLUDING STATES SHARE OF INCOME-TAX & ESTATE DUTY

FROM AUGUST, 15, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948.

▲ BUDGET ESTIMATE

system. In a country with considerable inequality of income there is urgent need to maximise the revenue from direct taxation without weakening private investment, incentive and initiative. The two taxes on Wealth and Conspicuous Consumption, evidently inspired by Prof. Kaldor's report, are in line with this need. The Expenditure Tax will embrace some 6,000 persons in the highest income group while the tax on Wealth will touch 30,000 individuals and 6,000 companies. The Finance Minister concedes that the tax on expenditure has no backing as yet of historical experience but given effective administrative arrangements, it can be a potent instrument for restraining ostentatious expenditure and for promoting savings. For the present, the tax is levied on individuals and Hindu undivided families whose income for income tax purposes is not less than Rs. 60,000. The tax will be imposed on all expenditure incurred from whatever source it may be, in excess of certain sums which will vary with the size of the family. The amounts excluded are: (*a*) a basic amount of Rs. 24,000 for an assessee and his wife; and (*b*) Rs. 5,000 for each dependent child. The rate of tax will be based on a slab system the rate for each slab increasing progressively with the increase in the level of expenditure. Thus, for excess expenditure up to Rs. 10,000 the rate will be 10% and for higher slabs the rate will increase progressively.

Recognising that income as defined by existing income tax laws and practice is not a sufficient measure of tax paying capacity, the Finance Minister has sought to supplement the income tax system by a tax on wealth. The tax will be payable by individuals, Hindu undivided families and companies. In case of individuals, values up to Rs. 2,00,000 and in the case of Hindu undivided families, values up to Rs. 3,00,000 will be exempted. In respect of wealth exceeding that amount, the rate will be ½% for the first Rs. 10,00,000, 1% for the next Rs. 10,00,000 and 1½% on the balance. This will thus be a progressive tax which together with the surcharges in respect of income tax on unearned income, will contribute towards a more effective taxation of the richer classes without diminishing incentive to earn in the process. In the case of companies, there will be no tax on assets up to a value of Rs. 5,00,000; on values beyond that there will be a flat rate of ½%. Thus these two taxes will not only open up new and productive sources, but will also provide a more equitable basis of taxation and ensure correct tax payments. One great merit of Shri Krishnamachari's proposals in their present form is that, while increasing revenue, they give earners in the top brackets the alternative of spending their surplus income or investing it, with a powerful tax differential in favour of the latter. The tax on Wealth is estimated to yield Rs. 15 crores while the Expenditure

tax will be effective from 1958-59 though it will apply to expenditures incurred in 1957-58.

The Finance Minister also proposed a tax on fares payable by railway passengers which will yield Rs. 8 crores to be distributed entirely to States. Another Rs. 8.5 lakhs are expected from the changes proposed in postal and telegraph rates.

Deficit Reduced: The result of all these proposals is that the overall deficit of Rs. 365 crores stands reduced to Rs. 275 crores which would now measure the amount of deficit financing to be incurred in the current financial year.

The Finance Minister's efforts have thus been aimed both at putting a curb on consumption not only of the too rich, the rich, the not-so-rich but even the poor, as also to limit treasury financing operations to the barest minimum.

Certain Concessions: Concluding the Budget debate, the Finance Minister withdrew the proposed increase in the excise duty on tea and coffee, exempted rail fares for journeys up to 15 miles, restored old rates for post cards and registered parcels. The rates on inland letters and business reply envelops were, however, increased from 13 N.P. to 15 N.P., the initial slab of weight also raised from one tola to one and a half tolas.

There were widespread demands to increase the income tax exemption limit of Rs. 3,000. The Finance Minister provided a child allowance at the rate of Rs. 300 per child subject to a maximum of Rs. 600. This concession will not apply to persons with income above Rs. 20,000 who will not be eligible for the marriage allowance of Rs. 2,000. The Finance Minister has also exempted new companies from the Wealth tax for the first five years. These concessions will reduce the revenue by about Rs. 5 crores.

The equity of a tax system is determined by the equitable distribution of burden of taxation among different income groups, providing at the same time, in a democratic State, encouragement to individual effort. The Finance Minister's tax proposals justly pass this test of equity. By a judicious blending of direct and indirect taxation in his fiscal proposals, the Finance Minister produced the impression that this was a 'National Budget' dictated by the necessities of a developing country. Lending full support to the tax proposals, the Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, told in the Lok Sabha on May 30, 1957, that there was no getting away from the taxes, that it was difficult to prevent the burden from falling on the common man and that the lowered tax exemption limit compared

favourably with the taxable minimum in most countries including the U.S.A., the U.K. and Japan. He also emphasised that the new taxes were typical of the Government's determination to go ahead with the Plan.

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CHAPTER III

FIRST YEAR OF THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

DESPITE a number of difficulties, such as the suez crisis, upward pressure in internal prices, acute shortage of certain materials like steel and cement and the running down, at a disquieting pace, of foreign exchange assets, the first year of the Second Plan recorded substantial achievements in some fields and a modest advance on the whole. However, the financial gap between the Second Plan's requirements and the availability of internal resources looked so considerable and the chances of foreign aid to fill the gap appeared so uncertain that the National Development Council which met at Delhi in early June this year, pruned the Plan outlay back to its original size of Rs. 4,800 crores. But it was also made clear that the Government wanted to protect at any cost the core of the Plan—iron and steel, coal, transport, and ancillary power projects. Reviewing the position in regard to outlay and resources in the first two years of the Second Plan, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, told the Council that while the estimated outlay in the public sector in 1956-57 and 1957-58 might be of the order of Rs. 1,700 crores and that in the private sector about Rs. 900 or Rs. 1,000 crores, the available resources did not seem to be sufficient to meet the entire outlay. He stressed that in view of the deficit involved, it was important that measures to increase agricultural production should succeed.

The difficulties in seeing the Plan through were also recognised at the meetings of the All India Congress Committee held at New Delhi on June 1 and 2, 1957. In its resolution on 'Economic Policy', the AICC pointed out that the principal targets of the Second Plan were the minimum necessary to create a progressive economy in the country and to provide better living conditions for the people. While stressing that the industrial core of the Plan, namely, the production of steel and coal and the development of transport and power must be implemented, the resolution urged upon the Government to make every effort to prevent waste and to ensure the utmost economy in administration in the Central and State Governments and local bodies and all other Government institutions.

The following is a brief review of the progress of the Second Five-Year Plan during the first year of its working (1956-57) :

Agricultural Programmes : According to the food production programmes, an addition in production potential of about 2.5 million tons was expected to be realised in 1956-57. Actual increase in production is estimated to be of the order of 1.4 million tons, the total food production in 1956-57 being about 66.2 million tons as compared to 64.8 million tons in 1955-56. While the production of rice and wheat compared to 1955-56 is higher by 1.3 million and .3 million tons respectively, production of coarse grains has not shown any increase and that of pulses has gone down by about .2 million tons. In regard to commercial crops, the position is somewhat better. Production of oilseeds was 5.89 million tons as against 5.66 tons in 1955-56; production of cotton is estimated at 48 lakh bales *i.e.*, about 8 lakh bales higher than in the previous year; production of sugarcane (gur) estimated at 6.3 million tons shows an increase of .4 million tons over the level of 1955-56 and the output of jute is fractionally higher at 42.21 lakh bales as compared to 41.97 lakh bales in the previous year.

During 1956-57, sanctions were issued for the establishment of 475 seed farms of 25 acres each. 14.5 lakh acres were brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation by the end of 1956 against a target of 20 lakh acres for 1956-57; 6.75 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate and 1 lakh tons of super-phosphate were expected to be utilised in 1956 as compared to 5 lakh tons and 78,000 tons respectively in 1955 and land reclamation operations were carried out by the Central Tractor Organisation over an area of 87,000 acres of *kans* and jungle land.

Community Projects and N.E.S. : According to the phasing of this programme, it was proposed to allot 500 N.E.S. Blocks in 1956-57, besides continuing developmental work in projects and blocks taken up during the first five year plan which had not yet completed their scheduled period of operation. The programme has progressed more or less according to schedule and 495 N.E.S. Blocks covering 49,600 villages and a population of 32.7 million were allotted during the year. In addition, 250 Community Development Blocks were converted from N.E.S. Blocks, covering 35,752 villages and a population of 18.3 million. The first 55 Community Projects and 53 Community Development Blocks which were started in October, 1952 and in October 1953 respectively completed their allotted period in October, 1956. The uncompleted works in these project blocks on that date were, however, allowed to be continued up to March 31, 1957 within the available savings.

Irrigation and Power : An additional area of about 1.5 million acres is estimated to have been irrigated in 1956-57 from large and

medium works and another 1.6 million acres through the construction of minor irrigation works. About 90 large and medium projects were expected to be completed during the year. The Hirakud Project was formally inaugurated in January 1957 and irrigation water was let into the channels in September 1956. The first generator set of 24,000 KW was commissioned in December, 1956. The area commanded by the Hirakud canals systems at the end of March 1957 was 57,000 acres. All the 2650 tubewells, the construction of which was sponsored by the Government of India under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme are ready for irrigation and the programme for the construction of the additional 1100 tubewells started with GMF assistance in 1954-55 would be completed during the next few months.

Against a target of 308,500 K.W. for 1956-57, the installed capacity for generation of power was increased by about 260,000 K.W. thus raising the total installed capacity to 3.66 million K.W. at the end of 1956-57. Schemes of small town and rural electrification were expected to cover an additional 2,000 towns and villages during the year, raising the total number of electrified towns and villages to about 9,400 at the end of the year.

The more important factors affecting the progress of the programmes for irrigation and power during the year were shortages of technical personnel in some of the States, the foreign exchange position and the scarcities of essential materials like cement and steel.

Industry and Minerals : Production in all the principal organised industries (barring aluminium and vanaspati) was higher in 1956 as compared to 1955 and the revised index of industrial production recorded an increase from 122.1 to 132.7. The output of radio receivers was higher by 86 per cent. In bicycles, automobiles, electric motors, transformers and power driven pumps, the increase in production ranged from 33 to 60 per cent. Eight other industries including cement, sugar and diesel engines recorded increases in production varying from 10 to 25 per cent. Production of cement stood at 4.9 million tons in 1956-57 compared to .45 million tons and that of sugar at 1.95 million tons as compared to 1.61 million tons in the previous year. Production of finished steel at 1.31 million tons showed an increase of a little over 4 per cent and that of cotton cloth (mill made) at 5281 million yards of a little less than 4 per cent. In tanned hides and footwear the increase was of the order of 5 per cent; in tea the increase was negligible.

Among the new items produced in the country for the first time were portable electric drills, shock absorbers, clutch discs, brake

lining, hydrogen peroxide, capstan lathes ½" capacity, salicylic acid, jade green vat dyes, ferro-manganese by electric smelting process and zinc strips for dry batteries.

Levels of output in industrial undertakings in the public sector were also generally higher than in 1955, e.g., in locomotives, integral coaches, D.D.T. penicillin, newsprint, cables and mechanic tools.

Production of coal increased in 1956-57 by about 1.2 million tons from 38.2 million tons in 1956 to 39.4 million tons, as against an estimate of additional production of 2 million tons. Production from State collieries increased by 0.2 million tons and that from private collieries by one million tons. The shortfall in production was mainly due to floods and the effects of a prolonged strike in the Raniganj coalfield. Work was started during the year for the prospecting of new areas in the public sector and the availability of 86.4 million tons in Korba, 100 million tons in South Karanpura and about 40 million tons in other areas has been proved. Preliminary steps for the development of the Korba coalfields were taken during the year.

Geological and geophysical investigations for oil and natural gas were continued during the year in Jaisalmer, Punjab and Cambay.

Village and Small-Scale Industries : Handloom production from mill yarn rose from 1473 million yards in 1955 to 1541 million yards in 1956, showing an increase of 68 million yards as against the five year target of 7000 million yards. Installation of powerlooms in the handloom sector was also short of expectations and against 15,000 powerlooms proposed to be installed during 1956-57, sanctions were issued for only 7,281 powerlooms. The production of Khadi (both traditional and Ambar) is estimated to have increased by about 10 million square yards, from 25.4 million square yards in 1955-56 to 34.5 million square yards in 1956-57, against the five-year target of 300 million yards of cloth to be produced from Ambar Charkha yarn. Compared to the sanctioned programmes for the manufacture and introduction of 75,000 Ambar Charkhas in 1956-57, over 60,000 Ambar Charkhas were introduced by the end of the year. Work for the development of village industries was expanded and 15 new areas were selected for intensive development. Steps were taken to develop small-scale industries as ancillaries to the large industries and work on 10 new industrial estates was begun during the year.

Transport and Communications : During 1956-57, 87 miles of new railway lines were opened to traffic and at the end of the year construction of 524 miles of new lines was in progress. Work was also in progress on nearly 700 miles of doubling of which about 370

— PRICES —

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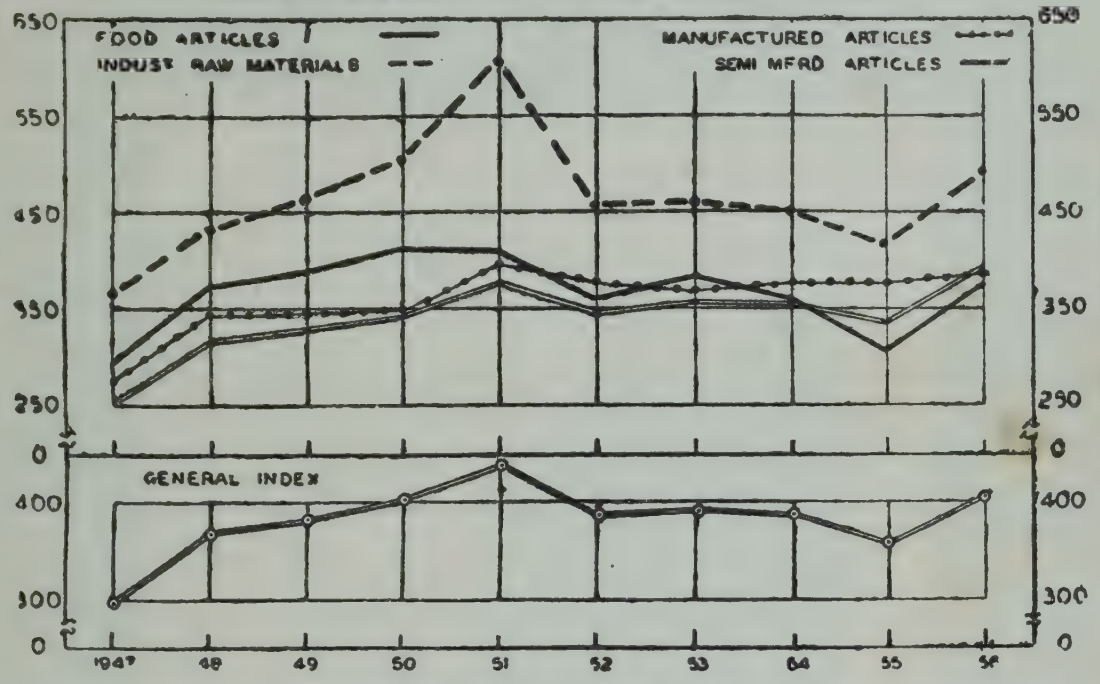

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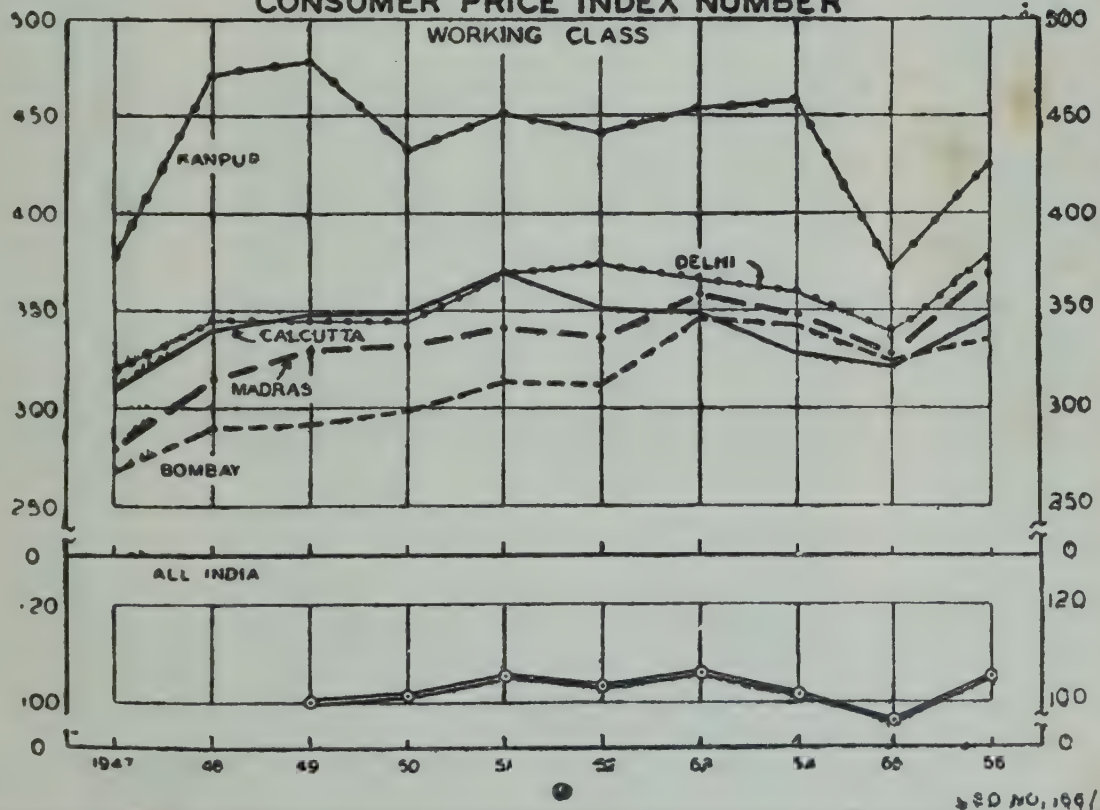

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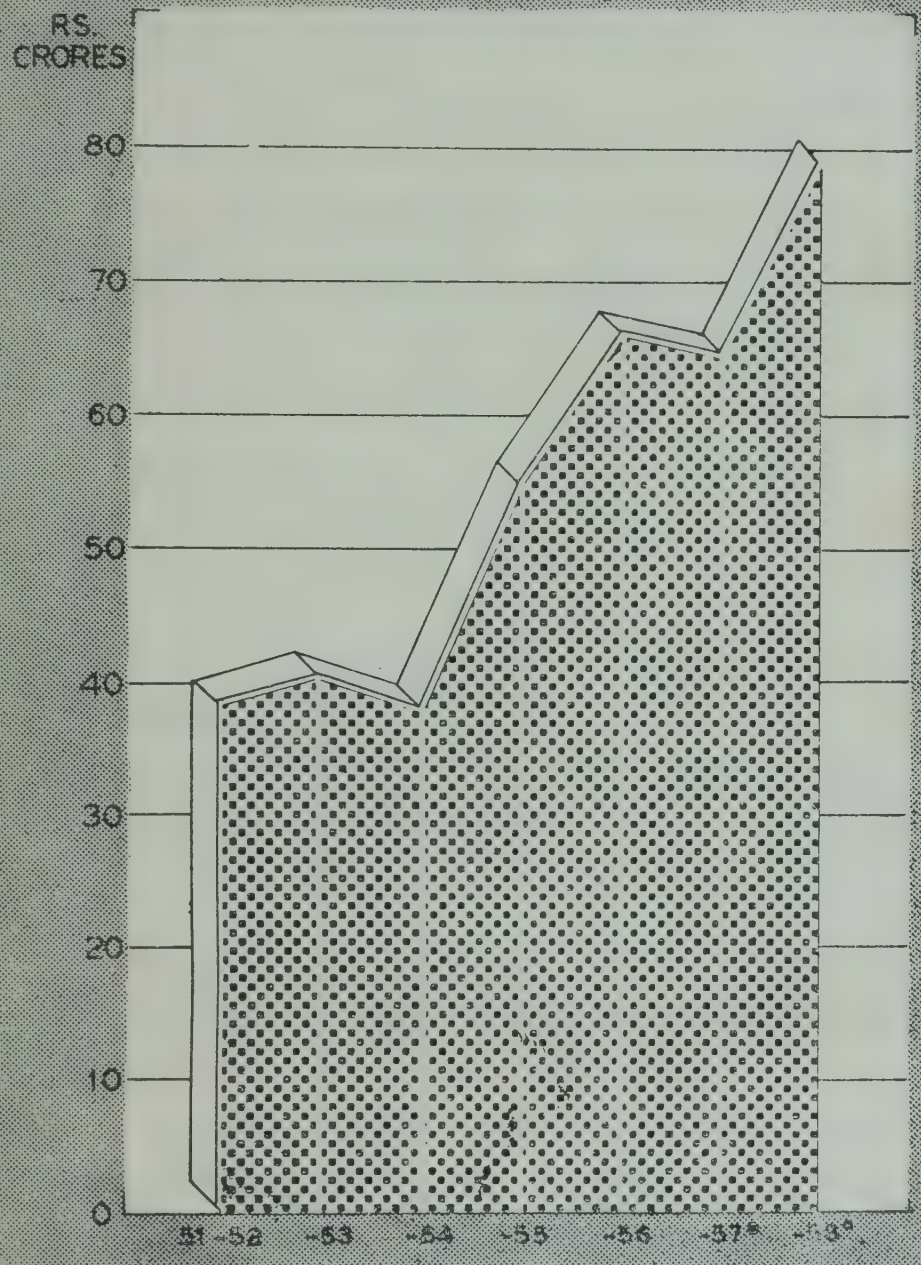

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miles are on the South-Eastern Railway, 116 miles on the Western Railway and 78 miles on the Southern Railway. Approved surveys totalled 2800 miles during 1956-57, of which field work on nearly 2,000 miles was in progress. As regards procurement of rolling stock, orders were placed during 1956-57 for 557 locomotives, 1931 carriages and 27,184 wagons (in terms of four wheelers). Expansion and modernisation of the existing workshops as well as the establishment of new workshops was also taken in hand to cope with the repair work of the increased rolling stock.

Difficulties in implementing the programmes were experienced due to the shortage of vital stores like steel and cement and also rails, sleepers, points and crossings. The position was reviewed recently and decision was taken for the procurement of specialised items of steel requirements being taken over by the Ministry of Railways.

The national highways programme has made satisfactory progress and the targets of construction of 150 miles of missing links and diversions and 7 major bridges, improvement of about 800 miles of existing sections and the widening of about 300 miles of improved sections to two-lane carriage-way substantially achieved. The Western tube of the new Banihal Tunnel, on the Jammu-Srinagar section of National Highway No. IA was opened to limited traffic in December, 1956. This has made all-weather road communication possible for the first time between the Kashmir Valley and the rest of India throughout the year. About 66 miles of inter-State roads and roads of economic importance were also constructed upto the end of November, 1956 compared to a target of 200 miles, and 647 miles of existing roads were improved against a target of 400 miles.

Commitments for almost the entire amount provided in the Second Five-Year Plan for increasing Indian tonnage have already been made. Because of the rise in the cost of ships, the total additional tonnage likely to be acquired as a result of these commitments is estimated at 180,000 GRT as against the Plan target of 391,000 GRT (including obsolescence). The increase in tonnage during 1956 was 44,000 GRT and by the end of 1956, Indian tonnage had increased to 517,000 GRT.

The programme for civil air transport has progressed according to schedule. During 1956-57, the air India International Corporation received 3 Super Constellations and placed an order for 3 Boeing Jet Aircraft. The Indian Airlines Corporation placed an order during 1956-57 for 5 Vickers Viscounts for operation on main trunk and important routes.

Training and Research Programme : Requirements of technical, personnel, immediate as well as long-term, received greater attention

during the year and steps were taken to provide machinery for manpower planning at the centre and to some extent in the States.

Steps were also taken during the year to implement the recommendations of the Engineering personnel committees for the expansion of the training facilities. Special arrangements were made for the training of technicians required for the three steel plants. In other fields also, including craftsmen's training, attention was focussed on the need for drawing up and implementing the training programmes so as to meet both immediate and long-term needs.

A notable event during the year was the installation of India's first atomic reactor of the swimming pool type. Work on the Canada-India reactor made satisfactory progress. A Panel of Scientists was constituted in 1956-57 to advise and assist the Planning Commission in co-ordinating the programme of scientific and technological research and study from the standpoint of national development. Follow-up action on the recommendations adopted at the first meeting of the Panel is being taken.

Fifty-two out of 69 schemes of economic and social research sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee were completed by the end of 1956-57; two reports were published and 8 are in press. A revised programme of research on problems of planned development during the Second Five-Year Plan was adopted by the Committee.

Estimated Outlay and Resources: The revised estimates of outlay on the plan furnished by the reorganised States and those of the Union territories for 1956-57 add up to about Rs. 391 crores. The revised estimates of the Central Ministries total upto about Rs. 370 crores. Thus the outlay on the Plan, according to the revised estimates, comes to about Rs. 761 crores, Rs. 370 crores at the Centre and Rs. 391 in the States. Data on the actuals are not yet available. The distribution by major heads of development was as follows:—

Head of development	(Rs. crores) Budget	Revised
1. Agriculture and Community Development	108	93
2. Irrigation and Power	181	179
3. Industry and Mining	121	111
4. Transport and Communications ..	247	233
5. Social Services	143	123
6. Miscellaneous	30	22
Total ..	830	761

On the basis of the revised estimates, the pattern of financing the Plan outlay of Rs. 761 crores is shown below :—

1.	Outlay on the Plan	761.0 (Rs. Crores)
2.	Domestic Budgetary Resources ..	427.2
3.	External Assistance	63.1
4.	Total Resources (2+3)	490.3
5.	Gap in Resources (1—4) ..	270.7

The total resources raised from domestic budgetary sources, that is, by way of contribution from current revenues, surplus of railways and net receipts from loans, small savings, provident funds and other heads, are estimated at about Rs. 427 crores, Rs. 326.7 crores at the Centre and Rs. 100.5 crores in the States. External assistance is estimated at Rs. 63.1 crores, leaving a gap in resources of about Rs. 270.7 crores.

The Central Government's contribution for the plan from current revenues works out at Rs. 102 crores. Of this, about Rs. 53 crores is accounted for by the measures of additional taxation adopted in 1956-57. The contribution of the railways from their current earnings towards the financing of their development programme is estimated at about Rs. 42 crores. Thus, the total contribution at the Centre from current revenues is estimated at about Rs. 144 crores.

Net borrowing of the Central Government from the market are estimated at Rs. 78.1 crores. Gross receipts from loans floated during the year exceeded the budget estimate of Rs. 100.6 crores by about Rs. 57 crores, but because of the option given for conversion of the loan maturing in 1957-58, the cash subscriptions turned out to be considerably lower than envisaged in the budget. The Centre's share in collections under small savings is estimated at Rs. 64.6 crores, which is about 1.05 crores less than the actuals for the previous year. Under "other heads", net receipts are estimated at about Rs. 42 crores.

Taking into account the external assistance of about Rs. 63 crores, the total resources available at the Centre work out at Rs. 390 crores as against the estimated plan outlay of Rs. 370 crores. Allowing for assistance to States of Rs. 235.5 crores, the Centre's deficit is estimated at about Rs. 216 crores.

On the whole, according to the estimates presented above, the total contribution of the State Governments towards the financing of the estimated plan outlay of Rs. 391 crores works out at about Rs. 100 crores.

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CHAPTER IV

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICES

DURING the tenth year of Freedom, the intensive phase of the operation of the 55 Community Projects and 53 Community Development Blocks which were started in 1952 and 1953 came to an end. It was also during this year that, following the States Reorganisation, the administrative responsibility of the programme in the Union territories devolved on the Ministry of Community Development.

During the period under review, the programme expanded considerably. With the momentum already gathered, it would not be difficult to achieve the target of covering the entire country under the National Extension Service during the Second Five-Year Plan, when about 3,800 additional N.E.S. Blocks are to be started of which at least 1,120 would be converted into Community Development Blocks.

By March 31, 1957 there were 1,814 Blocks in operation throughout the country covering 2,34,910 villages with a rural population of 130 millions. Of this coverage, 41 per cent were under the intensive Development phase and the rest under the N.E.S. programme. The peoples' voluntary contribution in cash, kind and labour registered a further rise and accounted for about 60 per cent of Government's expenditure.

During the period under review, the Ministry benefited from the advice given by the Estimates Committee, as also from the valuable observations and suggestions made by two Ford Foundation consultants.

Following are the highlights of the achievements of the programme uptill December 31, 1956 :—

(*a*) *Agriculture :* The adoption of better methods and improved techniques of crop-production have led, according to the National Sample Survey, to an increase of about 20 to 25 per cent in the yields of principal crops. By the end of December, 1956, 26,28,000 demonstrations were organised on farmers' fields, 74,90,000 maunds of improved seeds and 1,69,93,000 maunds of chemical fertilizers were distributed. Area reclaimed totalled 18,19,000 acres of land. The planting of 2,43,000 acres of land with fruit trees and 5,96,000

acres of land with vegetables have affected improvements in the diet standards.

(*b*) *Animal Husbandry :* Till the end of December, 1956, 4,580 breeding, artificial insemination and key village centres were in operation throughout the country. These figures are in addition to the 70 artificial insemination centres with 280 key villages in the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks established by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The All-India Rinderpest Eradication Campaign has resulted in protection being afforded to 1,05,03,146 cattle against the ravages of this disease. During the next 4 years this scheme will be extended to cover the entire country. Pedigree animals distributed in the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks uptill December, 1956, numbered 22,000 and the pedigree birds 3,18,000.

(*c*) *Co-operation :* The number of new Co-operative Societies formed since the beginning of the Community Development programme in 1952 stands at 49,000 which is 46 per cent more than the Co-operative Societies formed during the previous 50 years. The membership of the Co-operative Societies increased from 47.7 lakh members to 73,48 lakhs, or nearly 54 per cent, during the last 4 years. Five hundred Co-operative Farming Societies which are being set up during the year in the C.D. and N.E.S. areas will provide considerable experience in regard to the synchronising of credit and supplies with agricultural extension.

(*d*) *Minor Irrigation :* The minor irrigation programme gathered momentum during the year all over the country, extending the irrigation operations to the village level. The additional area brought under irrigation has risen from 1.68 lakh acres in the C.D. Blocks (53-54 series) to 6.54 lakh acres in C.D. Blocks (56-57 series). The corresponding area in regard to N.E.S. Blocks from April 1954 to December 1956 totalled 4.96 lakh acres. Development, of irrigation through co-operation has been a significant achievement, specially in Andhra and in Gujerat and Punjab; lift irrigation co-operative societies and tubewell irrigation societies have been formed in the latter two States. The extension method for the Development of agriculture by the maximum utilisation of water has proved affective and the minor irrigation works have helped the Development of irrigation in the newly constructed river valley projects. In a number of States, efforts have also been made to bring about a co-ordination between large-scale, major, medium and minor irrigation works.

(*e*) *Education :* The people in the C.D. and N.E.S. areas have come forward with offers of land, money and labour for the construction of school buildings. Uptill the end of December, 1956, 22,000

new schools had been started and 8,448 ordinary schools converted into basic schools. To associate the universities with the Community Development programme, the authorities are being requested to include the subjects of community development in their syllabi for under-Graduate and post-Graduate students in Economics and education. The apprenticeship training in village development work for 2,000 selected university students and teachers is being continued for the second year. The scheme of orientation training of village school teachers was also launched during the year. Under the scheme, 34,000 school teachers will be trained during the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

(*f*) *Social Education :* The programme of social education has been itegrated with that of the State Education Departments. During the year under review the number of adult education centres rose from 30,000 at the end of September, 1955 to 58,000 at the end of December, 1956. The number of community centres, including recreation centres, increased from 65,000 to 1,31,000. The units of peoples' organisations such as youth clubs, farmer's unions, Mahila samities also increased from 56,000 to 1,38,000 during the same period. About 85,000 village leaders have been trained.

(*g*) *Local Institutions :* The emphasis on the growth of local institutions had led to the establishment of 34,000 new Panchayats and other statutory bodies and 48,000 non-statutory bodies, like village councils, vikas mandals etc.

(*h*) *Health :* During the year under review the people have shown an increasing consciousness that health is fundamental for economic development. This consciousness is reflected in their participation in the development of health services. The number of primary health centres and maternity sub-centres set up stands at 1,627 and 1,060, respectively. The rural medicine chests provided at the rate of one for each village level workers' circle are becoming popular. Special health problems like Malaria, filaria, T.B., leprosy and venereal diseases are being tackled on a national scale. An important health measure recently taken up is that of family planning under which the rural people are being educated to realise that they should have as many children as they can properly feed, clothe and educate. Health education, adjusted to local conditions, is being carried out side by side with all other services. Steady progress has also been recorded in the field of environmental sanitation. Research in problems relating to rural sanitation is being conducted in a number of places. To ensure greater participation by the people, a minimum programme in this respect has been chalked out. Steps have also been taken to augment the existing training facilities and

to set up additional training centres for medical and public health services. In addition health surveys have been carried out in the Community Development areas in four States.

(*i*) *Village and Small-Scale Industries* : To help the development of village and small-scale industries in C.D. and N.E.S. areas during the Second Five-Year Plan, a minimum programme has been drawn up for each area subject to modifications due to local conditions and requirements. The Action Committee set up to co-ordinate and guide the activities in the pilot projects has drawn up an integrated training scheme for one year for Extension Officers (Industries). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission have agreed to allocate a specific amount for each Community Development Block. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has also initiated a scheme for the setting up of 20 Small Industrial Estates, nine of these to be located in 9 pilot projects out of the 26 pilot projects started in December, 1955. It is also proposed to start small industrial estates at C.D. Block Headquarters. There has been a very great demand for starting Ambar Charkha programme in the C.D. and N.E.S. areas. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Ministry of Community Development have agreed that preference should be given for Ambar Charkha in C.D. Blocks and the pilot projects in particular. The Commission have now under consideration schemes for introducing at least 50 Ambar Charkhas which will provide employment to one hundred spinners in each Community Development Block.

In the field of rural arts, crafts and industry, 92,000 people have been given training at 2,648 production-cum-training centres set up in various parts of the country. Full-time employment has been provided to 1,70,000 persons in the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks and part time to about 5,80,000 persons.

Peoples' Participation : Enthusiasm has been aroused in the people to improve their living conditions and to canalise this enthusiasm into constructive activities for rural development. According to the Fourth Programme Evaluation Report, the rural population covered by the Community Development programme has developed a feeling that the Government is there not merely to rule but also to help. In fact expectations of what Government can do to help has perhaps reached a stage beyond the current resources of Government. To enable the people to take part in the formulation of development programmes a Project Advisory Committee has been set up in each Community Development Block. This Committee consists of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures from the area and representatives of District Boards, Panchayats and

Co-operative Societies, as also prominent agriculturists and social workers besides project officials concerned. State Governments have also been requested to set up similar Advisory Committee consisting of Members of Legislatures at State levels to review the progress of the programme and to suggest modifications and alterations wherever necessary.

The value of peoples' voluntary contribution in cash, kind and labour untill the end of December, 1956, amounted to Rs. 36.31 crores as against total Government expenditure of Rs. 60.04 crores, in other words about 60 per cent of Government expenditure. The results of the C.D. and N.E.S. movement are to be judged less in terms of the direct expenditure involved for the physical achievements recorded and more in terms of the influence which the programme exerts upon the activities of the people.

A significant feature of the year under review, is the greater measure of co-ordination of the development and other welfare activities among the various departments of the Government both at the Centre and in the States. Co-ordination with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been brought about both at the Ministerial level and at the official level. Co-ordination has also been established with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the various Boards. Similar co-ordination arrangements with other Union Ministries, such as, Health, Education, Home, Works, Housing and Supply are also proposed to be made. Owing to the lack of trained Gram Sevikas, progress in the field of women and children, it was recognised, could be effectively planned and strengthened if there were a large measure of co-ordination and joint endeavour with the Central Social Welfare Board. This co-ordination has now been effected.

Training : To meet the ever-increasing requirements of trained personnel for the Blocks to be started during the next four years, the progress in the expansion of training facilities has been maintained. The total number of persons trained in various categories during the year under review numbered 32,615 as against 14,147 during the previous year.

The following are the figures for persons to whom training facilities were extended up to the end of December, 1956 : Village Level Workers, 17,060; Gram Sevikas, 360; Group Level Workers, 2,166; Social Education Organisers, 2,173 (1,539 men and 634 women); Social Education Organisers given 3 months specialised supplementary training for work in tribal areas, 51; Block Development Officers, 1,268; Extension Officers (Co-operation) 155; Health Personnel 926.

Officers of the various categories undergoing training on December 31, 1956, were as follows ; Village Level Workers 5,443;

Gram Sevikas 403; Group Level Workers 208; Social Education Organisers 496 (358 men and 138 women); Social Education Organisers for Tribal areas 22; Extension Officers (Industries) 145 (in addition to 210 at the Khadi Board Maha Vidyalayas); Extension Officers (Co-operation) 434.

To resolve the difficulties experienced and expedite the implementation of the programme, 22 inter-State Seminars on Community Development have been held so far by the Ministry of Community Development. Participants at these Seminars included 150 to 200 delegates from all cross sections of Community Project personnel, from, Development Commissioners down to the Village Level Workers and non-officials.

Study tours for project personnel were arranged during the year. Proposals are being worked out to strengthen leadership and responsibility at the village level with a view to helping the growth of village and people's organisation and co-operation activities.

Information and Public Relations : As the success of the C.D. and N.E.S. programme depends more than anything else on the active participation of the people both in planning and implementation of the Scheme, attempts to acquaint the people with the basic principles as well as the aims and objectives of the movement continued. Factual accounts of physical achievements in various aspects of the Community Development programme in different States were collected and supplied to nearly 3,500 English and Indian language newspapers. A Community Development newsletter intended mainly for Indian Language newspapers published from Districts and Sub-Divisions was introduced during the year. Books and publications published and distributed widely number 84. Among the important publications brought out recently are 'We and Our Country', 'As Others See It', 'Jawaharlal Nehru on Community Development', 'Community Projects in Pictures', 'Peoples' Movement', 'A Guide to Community Development'. Further progress has been recorded in the expansion of the programme for setting up Information Centres at Block Headquarters. Up to the end of 1956-57, 919 Centres had been established. Arrangements for visiting Project Areas were made by the Ministry for more than 700 distinguished Indian and foreign visitors including Heads of States, Statesmen, Diplomatic Personnel, Administrators, Journalists, Authors, Educationists and Social Workers.

Facilities to see the Community Development programme in operation in various States were also provided to farmers going on Bharat Darshan tours. Nearly 6,000 villagers, including a large

number of women farmers, from different regions have gone round the country under this programme.

Planning and Research : A sub-committee of the five Development Commissioners representing the five States Reorganisation Commission zones has been constituted to examine the Programme Evaluation Organisation's Report and to make suggestions and recommendations on the various points made therein. It has been agreed to set up a Central Institute for study and research in Community Development. This would apply itself to the task of giving a higher training to the key personnel, administrative as well as technical, of the State Governments and Central Government, particularly in group methods and the sociological aspects of the programme which they are operating.

The Ministry of Community Development is taking steps to co-relate the research work carried out in the national laboratories, universities and research stations with their application in the field for the solution of problems of rural life. These laboratories and universities are to be encouraged to take up research projects relating to the various aspects of the programme.

Future Trends : The Community Development Ministry's approach in regard to the future implementation of the programme is to be two-fold : First, the Block is to be taken as a unit of Development and a minimum programme under various development Heads to be worked out, taking into consideration the total resources available. Secondly, arrangements are to be made to impart extension knowledge and practices to responsive villagers and panchayat members in individual subjects of development, so that they may carry the torch and bring about an irradiating influence in regard to the wide-spread adoption of extension techniques and practices.

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CHAPTER V

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

THE tempo of agricultural production was well maintained during 1955-56 despite adverse seasonal conditions which affected some crops. The production of foodgrains in 1955-56 was estimated at 64.8 million tons which was 3.2 million tons higher than the target fixed for 1955-56 under the First Five-Year Plan. Compared to 1954-55, however, the production in 1955-56 was 1.8 million tons less owing to excessive rains and floods in some parts of the country and drought conditions in others. The fall in production of foodgrains in 1955-56 was mostly accounted for by coarse grains, the production of which declined from 22.4 million tons in 1954-55 to 19.5 million tons in 1955-56. The production of commercial crops, with the exception of jute and sugarcane also showed a small decline during 1955-56 as compared to 1954-55. The production of oilseeds which touched the level of 6.2 million tons in 1954-55 declined to 5.7 million tons in 1955-56; even then the target of production of oilseds fixed for 1955-56 under the First Five-Year Plan was exceeded by 0.2 million tons. The output of cotton estimated at 4.2 million bales in 1954-55 declined to 4 million bales in 1955-56 but the proportion of long staple cotton production to the total production of cotton in the country increased from 34.6% in 1954-55 to 38% in 1955-56. The production of jute showed a marked increase from 2.9 million bales in 1954-55 to 4.2 million bales in 1955-56. Similarly, the production of sugarcane (in terms of gur) increased from 5.76 million tons in 1954-55 to 5.86 million tons in 1955-56.

During 1956-57, the agricultural production is expected to exceed the previous year's level. Production of cereals in 1956-57 is estimated at 56.2 million tons as against 54.6 million tons in 1955-56. Production of rice in 1956-57 reached a record figure of 28.1 million tons showing an increase of 1.3 million tons over that of the previous year. Production of jute has increased from 4.2 million bales in 1955-56 to 4.22 million bales in 1956-57 while that of groundnut (in shell) has increased from 3.9 million to 4.1 million tons during the same period. The outlook for commercial crops like sugarcane and cotton is also encouraging.

The year 1956 opened with a stock of 0.9 million tons of cereals with the Central and State Governments. To this were added 1.4 million tons of imports. Government releases during the year

amounted to 2 million tons. At the end of the year stocks were 0.3 million tons.

The general level of prices of cereals as measured by All-India Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Cereals (base: 1952-53=100) was at its lowest since Independence in May, 1955. After a short recovery, cereal prices started hardening towards the close of 1955 after the 1955-56 millets crops had been severely damaged. The pace of rise in the prices had been generally arrested in September-October, 1956; but the conditions created by the Suez Crisis of October-November, led to a rise in prices again. A certain amount of withholding of stocks from the market was witnessed thereafter even with the harvest of 1956-57 kharif crops. Wheat prices which had been showing seasonal rise since November, 1956, tended to decline in the second week of April, 1957, with the arrival of the new harvest. The trend since January 1956, may be seen from the following index numbers:

ALL-INDIA INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base 1952-53 = 100)

Month	*Year*	*Cereals*	*Rice*	*Wheat*
January ..	1956	80	77	85
February ..	„	82	79	85
March ..	„	87	86	85
April ..	„	89	92	79
May ..	„	90	93	79
June ..	„	95	95	82
July ..	„	95	97	85
August ..	„	99	100	88
September ..	„	99	101	87
October ..	„	98	100	87
November ..	„	100	99	92
December ..	„	97	93	94
January ..	1957	95	91	94
February ..	„	100	96	97
March ..	„	99	97	95
April 1957				
1st week		100	99	95
2nd week		101	100	94
3rd week			102	91

TARGETS OF ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION UNDER THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Targets of agricultural production tentatively laid down under the Second Five-Year Plan were stepped up substantially in consultation with the State Governments so as to meet the demands of the growing population and those likely to be generated by the large development expenditure and also to provide a surplus for export. It is now envisaged that agricultural production would increase by 27% and the production of foodgrains by 23.8% at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period over the base year, 1955-56.

The problem of additional food production was discussed at the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference held in Mussorie towards the end of April 1957. The Conference recommended a *minimum increase in additional production during the next three years of 50% over the present figures in irrigated areas. In areas with assured rainfall, the increase should be of the order of 30%, the first year accounting at least 20%.* The minimum increase should, however, be adjusted to suit local conditions. The Conference also agreed that each village in a Community Development Block should have an agricultural plan and that every Block should have an agritural programme of additional production relating not only to major crops but also to total agricultural production including commercial crops like jute, oil seeds and cotton.

The problem of food production was discussed at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at New Delhi on June 1st and 2nd. The A.I.C.C. Resolution on 'Food Production' said :

"The problem of food production is of crucial importance to India at this juncture. It is not only essential for the proper nutrition and wellbeing of the people of India but in an agrarian economy agricultural surpluses are necessary for industrial progress. Consequently, in the First Five-Year Plan, great emphasis was laid on agricultural production. These efforts bore fruit and the targets laid down were achieved and even surpassed in the first three years of the First Plan. Subsequently, bad seasons and repeated and widespread calamities slowed down the progress being made in the production of foodgrains. Certain adverse circumstances have resulted in creating local shortages and prices of foodgrains have shown a tendency to rise upwards. In spite of the growth in population and the rising standards in consumption due to an expanding economy and higher standards of living, there is enough food in the country to meet every reasonable demand; but on account of a

measure of hoarding and profiteering, there has been a lack of proper distribution of the available supplies."

The Resolution also outlined a 18-point programme for stepping up food production which included full utilisation of existing irrigational facilities and tube-wells, reclamation of culturable waste, improved methods for intensifying cultivation, use of chemical fertilisers in combination with green manures and organic manures and change in the pattern of food consumption and food habits.

The Resolution further called upon Congressmen in the rural areas to form themselves into small teams to co-operate with the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Services and also to help the agriculturists in intensive cultivation.

Campaign for Increased Agricultural Production: Under the Grow More Food Campaign, various schemes like the construction of minor irrigation works, land reclamation and development, use of improved seeds, manures and fertilisers etc., were continued. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation became increasingly popular among the rice growers. The development schemes for sugarcane, cotton and jute were continued during the year and a similar scheme was started for tobacco. Under the jute development scheme, the establishment of a jute seed multiplication farm in Orissa was sanctioned and a farm for the production of improved seeds was started at Panagarh (West Bengal).

Aid to States: During the year 1956-57, a total provision of Rs. 25.62 crores was made under G.M.F. for giving financial assistance to the States. This included a special allotment of Rs. 10 crores for advancing short term loans to the States in connection with the purchase and distribution of fertilisers and seeds. Total loans and grants sanctioned to the States for cotton and jute development schemes amounted to Rs. 37.7 lakhs and Rs. 17.2 lakhs respectively.

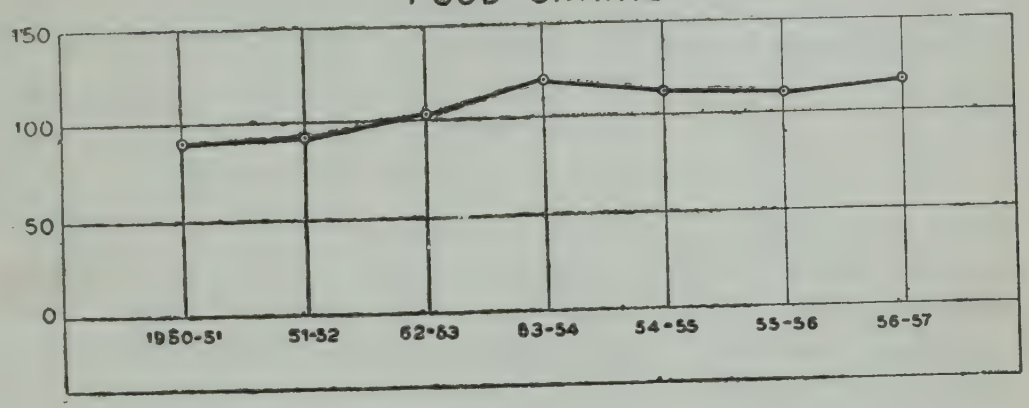
Land Reclamation: During the year under review, an area of over 87,000 acres was reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation bringing the progressive total of the area so reclaimed since 1948 to about 15½ lakh acres. The Organisation also embarked upon a new type of work, *viz.*, land levelling and terracing in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. A Tractor Training Centre was also set up at Budni (Bhopal) with T.C.M. assistance.

Irrigation Facilities: The total area expected to be brought under irrigation through various minor irrigation schemes under G.M.F. and through special tubewell programmes is estimated at 1.6 million acres during 1956-57. All the 2,650 tubewells proposed to be constructed under the Indo-American Technical Assistance

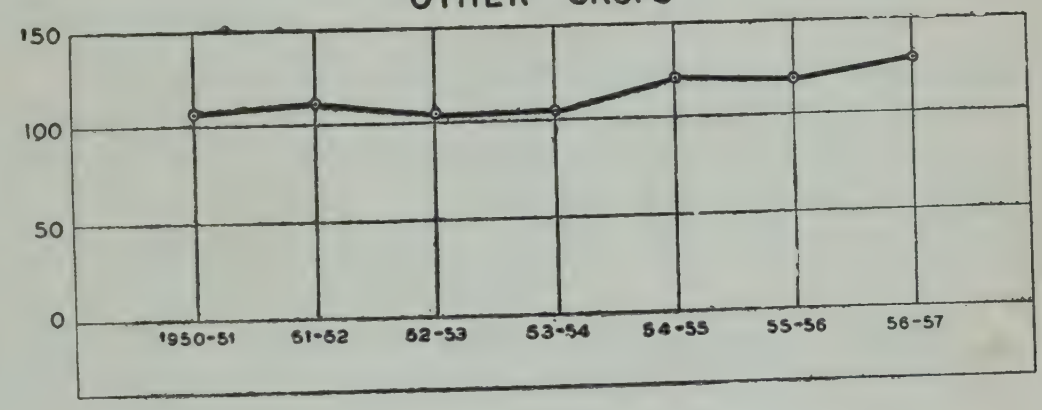
INDEX NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(BASE : CROP YEAR ENDED JUNE 1950 = 100)

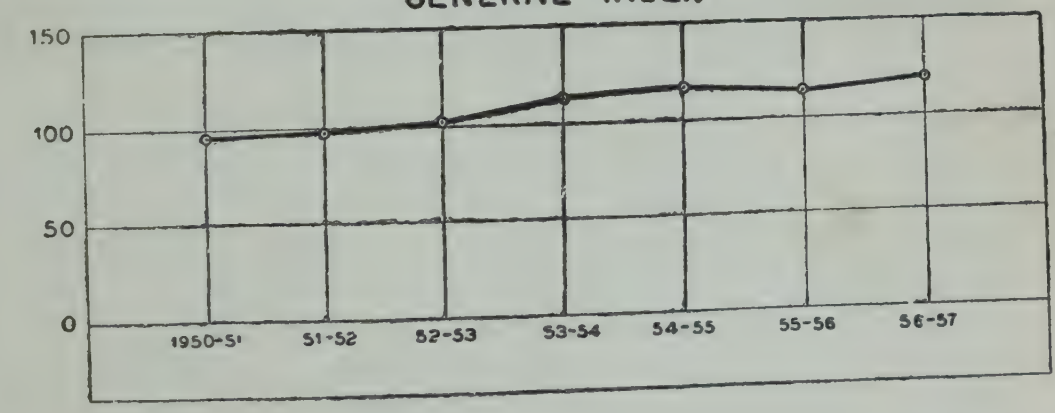
FOOD GRAINS



OTHER CROPS



GENERAL INDEX



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Programme during the First Five-Year Plan period are expected to be ready for irrigation by the end of 1957. Out of the 700 wells to be constructed with G.M.F. assistance, 626 had been drilled, 460 completed with pumping sets and 245 energised by the end of February, 1957. Similarly, the project for the construction of 400 tubewells in North Gujarat under G.M.F. assistance was nearly completed.

Fertilisers : The consumption of ammonium sulphate increased progressively from 2.76 lakh tons in 1952 to about 6.75 lakh tons in 1956. Similarly, the consumption of super-phosphate in the country also increased from 78,000 tons in 1955 to about 1 lakh tons in 1956. Bonemeal (a phosphatic manure) was also utilised to the extent of about 30,000 tons. The utilisation of compost manure showed considerable progress and the quantity prepared from refuse material increased from 20.14 lakh tons in 1954-55 to 21.2 lakh tons in 1955-56. The target for 1956-57 was set at 23.4 lakh tons. For better utilisation of local manurial resources, three schemes have been initiated with the aim of increasing the farm yard manures, better utilisation of night soil compost in village panchayat areas and popularisation of green manurial practices.

Seeds : Under the scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, a subsidy of Rs. 75.96 lakhs and a loan of Rs. 49.64 lakhs were sanctioned to the State Governments in 1956-57 for the setting up of 485 seed farms. Arrangements were also made for the supply of 95,000 maunds of rabi seeds and 4,000 maunds of Kharif seeds to be distributed in deficit States.

Plant Protection : Six plant protection centres were started at Tiruchirapali, Ernakulam, Barabanki, Bilaspur, Gaya and Gauhati under the Central Pool of Plant Protection Equipment in addition to the four already established. A field station for investigation of locusts also started functioning at Bikaner. A significant feature of the year was that India remained free from locusts.

Japanese Method of Cultivation : The area under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation increased from 4 lakh acres in 1953-54 to 13 lakh acres in 1954-55 and further to about 21 lakh acres in 1955-56. The average yield of rice per acre under the Japanese method worked out at 24.89 maunds as against 13.33 maunds by the local method. The campaign launched in 1955-56 on the model of the Japanese method of rice cultivation for increased production of coconut and arecanut was continued and definite targets of production were laid down in the principal coconut and arecanut producing States. Schemes have also been drawn up for stepping up the production of cashewnut.

Animal Husbandry : During the First Five-Year Plan period, 148 artificial insemination centres and 545 key village units were established. During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs was sanctioned as grant-in-aid for the establishment of 47 artificial insemination centres, 365 key village units and 7 extension centres. Twenty new gosadans have been set up and 72 goshalas selected for intensive development. Work on poultry development was also intensified. 30,000 one day old baby chicks and 8,480 hatching eggs were received as T.C.M. aid; these are being reared at the Delhi Poultry Farm before they are distributed to the State Governments.

Dairy : The Delhi Milk Supply Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3.28 crores and providing for the colonisation of about 2,000 milch cattle, procurement of milk from the rural areas of Delhi, U.P., and Punjab and establishment of a dairy in Delhi, for the processing of about 7,000 maunds of milk daily has been approved. As a result of the visit of the F.A.O. team of experts last year, it has been decided to accept assistance from U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands and Canada to the extent of $0.5 million in the form of equipment, services of technical experts and supply of dried skimed milk for the Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme. Work on the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal is in progress.

Fisheries : In pursuance of the policy of increasing the food supply in the country, plans intended to augment our fishery resources have been undertaken under the Second Five-Year Plan. An off-shore Fishing Station was established at Cochin and it is proposed to establish similar stations at Visakhapatnam and Port Blair. Extension units were established at six centres for taking the result of researches to the fishermen, fish farmers and the trade and these will be expanded. The fisheries Community Development Project in Kerala under the Indo-Norwegian Aid for improving the lot of fishermen in that area in the matter of Water supply, medical facilities, construction of improved fishing boats and training in power fishing continued to show encouraging results.

Forest : Adequate emphasis was laid on the Development and regulation of forests in accordance with the National Forest Policy and for the economic utilisation of timber and other forest products. A Timber Trends Survey of the country is being undertaken for collection of data regarding timber production, resources, utilisation, etc., in collaboration with the F.A.O. and the ECAFE. A development programme for increased timber production and for silvicultural improvements in Andamans has been adopted under the Second Five-Year Plan. Preliminary work for the establishment of Delhi

Zoological Park was undertaken and the Zoo, is expected to be open to the public by the end of 1957.

Soil Conservation : The Central Soil Conservation Board started training courses in soil conservation at Ootacamund, Bellary, Dehra Dun, Kotah and Hazaribagh, where 29 gazetted and 119 non-gazetted officers have been trained so far and 18 gazetted and 82 non-gazetted officers are undergoing training. During the period under review, the Board has sanctioned a Land Use Survey and Planning Organisation at Dehra Dun with branches at Nagpur and Ranchi. The Board also decided to start a Desert Reclamation Scheme at Jodhpur to undertake the reclamation of about 2.5 lakh acres of desert soil during the Second Five-Year Plan period. An organisation for the improvement of shifting cultivaton by Hill Tribes in different States is also being set up. A seminar on Soil Conservation, which was the first of its kind in India, was held at Dehra Dun during March, 1957.

Agricultural Marketing : In the sphere of marketing the work of quality grading of various agricultural commodities was continued and grade specifications were made during the year for curry powder, while for Kapok and Myrobalans grading and marking rules were framed. A scheme for the compulsory grading of sandal wood oil before export came into force from 1st February, 1957. Under a scheme sponsored by the I.C.A.R., 23 candidates nominated by the different State Governments were trained in livestock marketing. Post-graduate training facilities were also provided in the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection and a one year course in agricultural marketing was started to which 20 candidates from different States were admitted. Quality control work under the Fruit Products Order was intensified during the year and a Central Fruit Products Advisory Committee was constituted under the Fruit Products Order.

Agricultural Economics and Statistics : Steps for the improvement of land records and agricultural statistics initiated during the First Five-Year Plan were continued. In the case of the training of primary reporting agencies, the first phase consisting of training of State Revenue and Land Records Officers at the Centre was completed in 1955. The second phase, namely, conducting refresher courses for the primary reporting agencies in the States, was started in the majority of States which participated in the training scheme. The All-India Livestock Census was conducted on an improved basis with 15th April, 1956, as the date of reference. The four Agro-Economic Research Centres set up earlier in 1954 undertook continuous village surveys as well as ad hoc studies like flood control measures and economics of irrigation and fertilisers' use. A Research Division was set up in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for co-ordinating

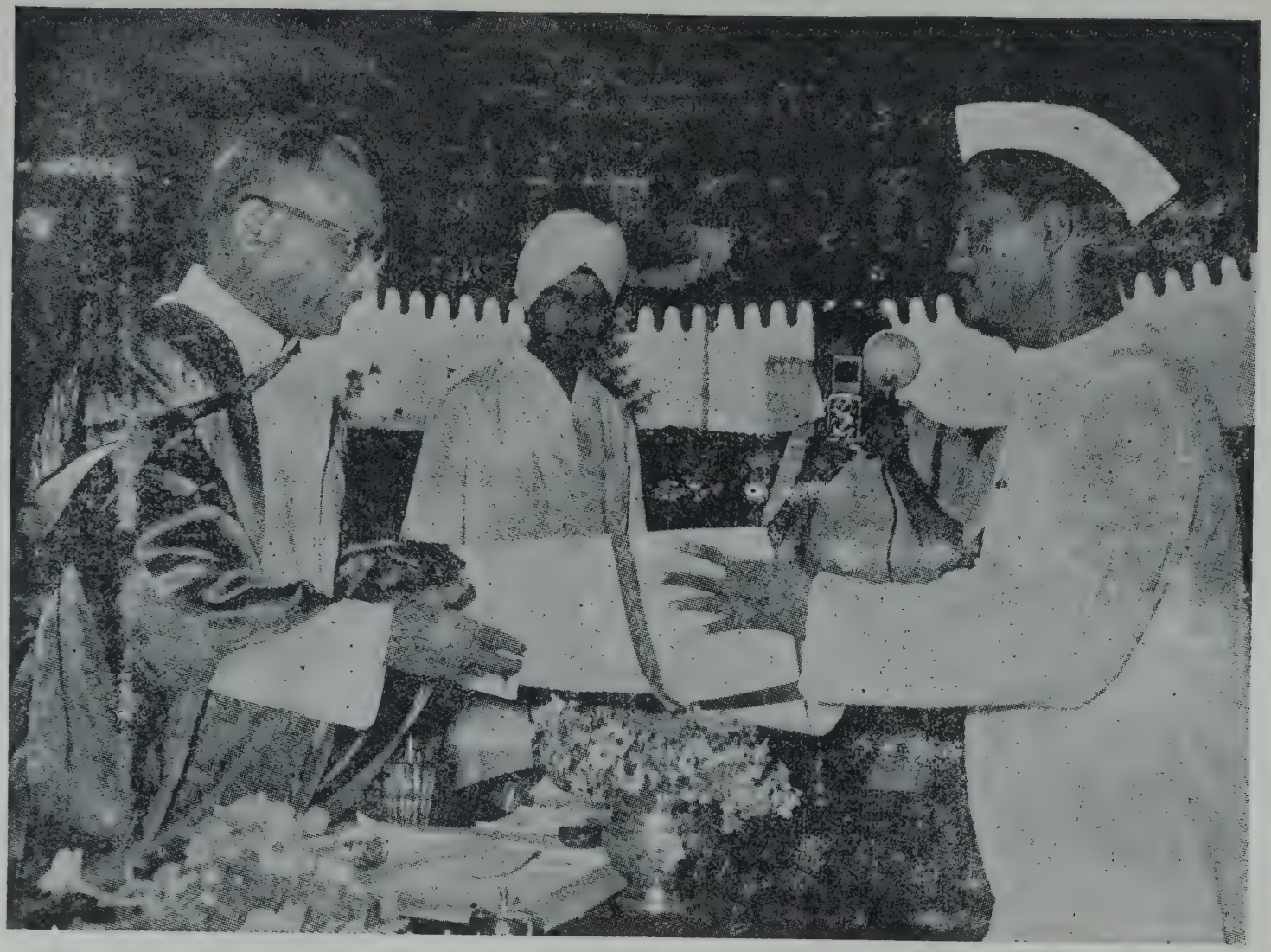
the work of the agro-economic research centres and farm management investigations as well as for conducting research in production economics. The expert in production Economics from USA assigned to the Ministry under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme started work early this year on farm planning studies. The Statistical Wing of the ICAR undertook a scheme for evolving a sample technique for collecting information on milk, yield, breed, feed and other animal husbandry practices relating to cattle and buffalo. A scheme for the maintenance of an Index of Field Experiments was sanctioned by the ICAR for making available up-to-date unified record of field experiments conducted under diverse climatic conditions for the benefit of research workers. Regular post-graduate training courses in agricultural statistics and special courses to meet individual requirements were continued.

Agricultural Research: The ICAR sanctioned 111 research schemes in agriculture, animal husbandry, statistics and allied subjects involving a total cost of about Rs. 72 lakhs. Some of the important schemes on the agricultural side also relate to breedings of maize, improvements of millets, simple manurial trials and model agro-economic experiments, green manuring, fertiliser, demonstrations on cultivator's fields, improvements of fruits and vegetables and agricultural implements. Research activities at the Central Research Institutes and those sponsored by the Commodity Committees also made progress during the period under review.

Agricultural Education and Information : The Government have accepted in principle most of the important recommendations of the Joint Indo-American Team appointed in 1954 to review the activities of the present organisations conducting agricultural research and education in the country and these would be implemented during the Second Plan period to the extent of available resources. In order to train the technical personnel required for the various agricultural development schemes to be undertaken during the Second Five-Year Plan, assistance is being provided by the Central Government for expansion of training facilities at the existing agricultural and Veterinary colleges.

Agricultural Extension : 49 Extension Training Centres, 59 Basic Agricultural School|Wings, 14 Workshops, 14 Group Level workers' centres and 27 Home Science Centres were functioning during the period under review. In these training institutions, about 29,000 persons received training.

International Relations and Technical Assistances: India continued to be an active member of the F.A.O. and for the first time in the history of this Organisation, a representative of the under-developed



The Union Food & Agriculture Minister awarding the certificate of "Krishi Pandit" and a cash prize of Rs. 5000/- to Shri Narayan Lal Ujacne of Pardi village, Distt. Bhandra, Bombay, for obtaining the highest yield in paddy during 1955-56. The recipient produced from one acre 84 maunds, 20 seers and 2 chhataks of dry paddy as against the average yield of paddy in Bombay of 15 to 16 maunds per acre.

countries, Shri B. R. Sen, our former Ambassador in Japan, was elected as the Director General of the F.A.O. Co-operation between the Government of India and the various foreign countries in the sphere of technical assistance was widened during the year. Technical Assistance relating to projects for agricultural development was received under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programmes of the F.A.O., Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement and the Colombo Plan. Besides being a beneficiary, India also rendered technical assistance to other countries. A delegation was sent to China to study agricultural Planning and techniques in that country and a Chinese Agricultural Science Study Mission visited India during the year. The Indian Delegation to China have recommended a number of measures for the rapid development of Indian Agriculture.

Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research : The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Dilkusha, Lucknow, was brought into being by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee in February, 1952, and was taken over by the Central Government with effect from the 1st January, 1954.

The scientific sections of the Institute are : Agronomy, Entomology, Mycology, Agricultural Engineering, Soil Science, Sugarcane Physiology and Gur and Khandsari Research. A farm of 555 acres for experimental purposes and a meteorological observatory are also attached.

The primary functions of this Institute are : conducting fundamental and integrated research on all problems connected with the cultivation of sugarcane; co-ordinating the activities of the regional research stations and acting as a clearing house of information on all aspects of sugarcane cultivation.

The Institute is yet in the formative stage and the various laboratories are being fitted up. The Agricultural Engineering Workshop, Glass House for agronomical and physiological studies and a Field Insectory for parasitological work would be built up as early as circumstances permit. It is expected that when this Institute starts functioning with its full complement of staff and equipment, it will be an asset to the Indian Sugar Industry.

Since work has only recently started, conclusive results from most of the researches in progress are not yet available. But the Institute has a number of outstanding achievements to its credit. In this connection, mention may be made of the entomological publications relating to the biology and control of sugarcane pests in India, successful aerial spraying of sugarcane for the control of *Pyrilla;* and the sugarcane diseases survey carried out by the Mycologist in the States of Bombay and Madras. Researches conducted by the

Gur and Khandsari Research Scheme have made it possible to increase the recovery of sugar by the Open Pan Process by 8 to 10 per cent. A tractor-drawn attachment for planting sugarcane and a bullock-drawn sugarcane planter have been designed by the Agricultural Engineering Division.

The important items of research work include investigations on the influence of micro and macro-nutrients applied as a foliar spray on the juice quality of cane; study of the agro-biological laws; effect of different crop rotations on the overall fertility of the soil; comparative study of the various methods of assessing the pest incidence and their population and consequential losses to sugarcane; survey of the cane pests in the different sugarcane tracts in India; preparation of insecticidal schedules to minimise the cost of control operations against the various sugarcane pests during one crop season. The unexplored aspects of the minor diseases are being investigated. The researches in sugarcane physiology include studies on the factors responsible for varietal deterioration, the nature of anti-biotic substances in respect to sugarcane and the role of plant hormones in the development of sucrose and inducement of flowering in cane. Comparative studies on the economics of mechanised and bullock cultivation are being undertaken, and a critical survey of the agricultural implements in use in the different sugarcane growing States in India is in progress. As regards jaggery, investigations are in hand for evolving blowers for the sulphitation process and a simple type of sugar drier for khandsari sugar. Methods for large scale storage of *gur* are also under study.

The Institute issues monthly newsletters, containing an account of the more important researches being conducted by the different scientific sections. It is proposed to enlarge the scope of these newsletters by covering the researches carried out also at the States Research Stations.

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CHAPTER VI

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION and power projects included under the Second Five-Year Plan as also those continued from the First Plan period made rapid progress during the tenth year of freedom. More attention was particularly given to flood control activities so as to check the devastations caused by recurrent floods.

However, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari pointed out at the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference at Mussoorie that out of 6.3 million acres which the State Government expected to bring under irrigation only 4 million acres had been actually irrigated. This, he emphased, resulted in a waste of national asset—water impounded at enormous cost being left unutilised. Attention to this fact was also drawn at the meetings of the All India Congress Committee held at New Delhi in June this year and the resolution on 'Food Production' emphasised: "Existing resources, such as irrigation canals, tube-wells, etc., which have not been fully taken advantage of, should be utilised to the full". In a recent communication to Chief Ministers of States, the Prime Minister has also called for an immediate enquiry to ascertain why irrigation facilities were not being fully utilised by the farmers. He has suggested that if high irrigation rate was the cause, it should be immediately reduced.

The following is a brief resume of the progress made during the tenth year of freedom:

Flood Control: More than 26 lakh acres were saved from inundation, besides a large number of towns in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, as a result of emergent flood works completed during the last two working seasons. The statement at the end of the chapter shows the amount spent in 1956-57 out of the allotment for flood control under the Second Five-Year Plan and the areas in which the money was utilised.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power is shortly constituting a high-level committee to go into the entire question of protection measures to tackle efficiently the problem of floods in the country. The committee will include one or two foreign specialists.

The bordering Himalayan countries continued to give their co-operation in investigations and collection of data. Fortyone rain gauges in Nepal, 8 wireless stations, 14 rain gauges and 10 river gauges

in Bhutan and 3 rain gauges in Sikkim have so far been set up. The Government of China has also been sending wireless messages about hydrological observations on the Tsangpu (Brahmaputra) from three stations in Tibet.

Indo-Pak Flood Control : Following a conference in New Delhi on August 24, 1956, between the Minister of Irrigation and Power and Planning, and the Pakistan Minister of Industries and Commerce, on measures to ensure co-operation between the Governments in the control of floods in the two eastern regions, the Chairman of the Brahmaputra River Commission (India), and the Chairman of the East Pakistan Flood Commission, were authorised to correspond with each other direct on technical matters and ask for such information as might be of assistance in tackling flood problems in the two regions.

Progress of Major Projects : Work on the Centrally-financed projects is making satisfactory progress. The Hirakud Dam project has been substantially completed and was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on January 13, 1957. It is expected that one lakh acres will be irrigated from the dam this year. The first generating set of 24,000 K.W. of the Hirakud Power House was commissioned on December 19, 1956 and the laying of transmission lines is progressing. Out of an estimated outlay of Rs. 70.78 crores, a sum of Rs. 53.76 crores was spent on the project by the end of December, 1956.

The Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 14.92 crores, is being executed by the Orissa Government. The Rs. 14.32 crore Hirakud Subsidiary Dam Power House Scheme has also been sanctioned. On completion, it will provide additional power to the extent of 1,09,500 K.W.

D.V.C. : The Damodar Valley Corporatoin has almost completed the Maithon Dam. The reservoir was filled for the first time in June, 1956. The dam helped to reduce the peak flood during the last monsoon by holding back 80,000 cusecs of water. Excavation of the underground power house at the dam and erection of intake gates have also been completed. Ninetysix per cent of the power house work was completed by January 31, 1957.

The Tilaiya reservoir was filled for the fifth year in succession and the hydro-electric plant installed at the time continued to function efficiently.

The water of the Konar reservoir is being utilised for cooling purposes at the Bokaro Thermal Station. All local, municipal and industrial demands for water are also being met from the reservoir.

The tempo of work at Panchet Hill dam has gone up considerably with the release of the concreting plant and earth-moving equipment from Maithon. Over 59 per cent of the earth dam, 53 per cent of the concrete dam and 99 per cent of foundation excavation have been completed. The dam is scheduled to be ready in June, 1958 and the power house by October, 1958. With the completion of the Durgapur barrage and the bridge over it, the work on the excavation of canals and distributaries had been speeded up. Over 78 per cent of excavation of main canals was completed by the end of January, 1957. These canals are expected to be completed in all respects by June, 1958.

Tungabhadra Project : The Tungabhadra main dam has been completed except for some minor works which are in hand. One generating unit of 9,000 K.W. capacity was commissioned in the dam power house on the right bank in January, 1957. The Hampi power house started functioning in April, 1957. Work on the dam power house on the left bank is proceeding according to schedule. The entire low level canal has been completed. Most of the work on the major and minor distributaries in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore (right side) has been done. A total area of 85,000 acres has been brought under irrigation.

Bhakra-Nangal Project : In the Bhakra-Nangal project, the Kotla Power House with an installed capacity of 48,000 K.W. was commissioned in July, 1956. Power is being supplied to Punjab and Delhi. Concreting work on the Bhakra dam, which was started in November, 1955, is being done round-the-clock. Up to the end of January, 1957, 8,89,000 cubic yards of concrete had been placed. The dam is scheduled to be completed in 1959-60. Excavation work on the left blank power house has been completed. Nine penstocks tunnels have been excavated. Orders for five generating sets of 90,000 K.W. each have been placed. It is expected that during 1956-57 the area irrigated will total about 18 lakh acres. The revised project estimate amounting to Rs. 172.54 crores has been approved by the Bhakra Control Board.

Nagarjuna Sagar Project : Preliminary works for the first phase of the Nagarjuna Sagar Project are in their final stage. Twenty-six miles of approach road to the dam site on both banks have been completed. Labour colonies have been constructed. 400 residential quarters for the staff have been built and another 800 are in progress. In this phase the masonry dam will rise to about 300 feet and 243 miles of main canals will be dug. An area of 25 lakh acres is expected to be irrigated on the completion of this phase.

Kosi Project : On the Kosi Project, two-thirds of the total length of about 170 miles of embankments has been completed, the amount of earth-work done being 54 crore cft. This is the first major project where work through public co-operation was successfully organised under the auspices of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. The Samaj has completed one-third of the work on the embankments. The embankments already constructed protected large acres in Darbhanga and Saharsa districts during the last flood season, enabling the farmers to raise excellent crops.

Embankments : About 80% of the earth-work on the eastern and western embankments and about 60% of the work on the sluices have been completed up to the end of April, 1957.

Canals : The canals are at present mainly in the detailed investigation stage but work on excavation in a reach of 10 miles of the main canal has been started.

Barrage : Work on the earthen component on the eastern side has just started. The concrete portion will be taken up departmentally in the next working season, subject to the receipt of construction plant and machinery. Preliminary works such as the construction of the approach road (26 miles long) from the rail head and the narrow gauge railway line, construction of staff colonies, collection of materials, etc. are in progress. 22 miles of the approach road have been opened for traffic.

The work on the embankments during the current season (1956-57) is behind schedule due to strong public opposition from some villages on the river side against the construction of the embankments along the approved alignments and water logging in the work sites as a result of late monsoon rains. The total expenditure up to the end of March, 1957, was about Rs. 7.78 crores, subject to adjustments.

Chambal Project : The Chambal project (stage I) consists of the Gandhi Sagar Dam with a power station, a barrage at Kotah and a canal system. It is expected to be completed in 1962 at a cost of about Rs. 48 crores.

GANDHI SAGAR DAM AND POWER HOUSE

Dam : Masonry and concrete have been laid to the extent of 36% of the total quantity involved. Over a major portion of its length, the Dam has been constructed up to about 75 feet above the bed level.

Power House : 90% of the excavation for the draft channel has been completed.

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Kotah Barrage : Rock cutting has been done up to 80% and stone masonry to the extent of 69%. Orders have been placed for the barrage gates.

Canals : Rock cutting and earthwork excavation have been done up to 51% and 21% respectively. The work on cross drainages is in progress.

Power House and Transmission Lines : Orders have been placed for the generating plant. Surveys in respect of transmission lines in Madhya Pradesh have been completed; orders have been placed for some of the materials and equipment and orders for the rest are being placed. In Rajasthan, surveys in respect of transmission lines are in hand and estimates are being prepared.

The expenditure incurred up to the end of March, 1957, in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh was about Rs. 3.62 lakhs and Rs. 6.69 lakhs respectively. The anticipated expenditure in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 12.98 lakhs and Rs. 24.74 lakhs respectively. The cost of the scheme would be shared by the two participating State Governments in proportion to the benefits derived by them. The Central Government was only giving loans to the two State Governments to cover their share of the expenditure.

When completed, the project would irrigate about 5.5 lakh acres in Madhya Pradesh and about 5.5 lakh acres in Rajasthan.

Power to be produced by Stage I of the project would be 75,000 K.W. at 60% load factor. This power would be used by the two States in equal proportion. The production of electricity would start in 1959-60 and it was expected that Beawar and Ajmer would get power in 1960.

Rihand Dam Project : On the Rihand dam project, work on installing the construction plant, the batching and mixing equipment, cooling and refrigeration system, cableways and factory for fabrication of penstocks liners is in hand. Excavation work, construction of the steam station at Chopan and stringing of the transmission lines from Allahabad to Banaras and to the Chopan-Pipri double circuit are in progress. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 45 crores. The power house at the dam will house five generating sets of 50,000 K.W. each. Power will be utilised for pumping water from 4,000 tube-wells for irrigating 16 lakh acres in U.P. and 5 lakh acres in Bihar, as also for urban loads and cottage and major industries.

Koyna Project : Preliminary works on the Koyna hydro-electric project (Stage I) have been completed. The power house has

started supplying power to the works site and the colonies. The revised estimate for the project which is expected to be finished by March 1961 is Rs. 38.28 crores.

A sum of Rs. 6 crores is likely to be spent during 1956-57 on the programme of permanent improvement of scarcity areas. This programme has not been included as a separate item in the Second Five-Year Plan, but the schemes under it will be treated as "continuing schemes" during the Second Plan period.

Delhi State Electricity Board : The Delhi State Electricity Board's safe generating capacity is 40,000 K.W. Power from Nangal to the extent of 20,000 K.W. became available to Delhi by the end of August, 1956. During the Second Plan period, the Board is arranging to augment its generating capacity by about 60,000 K.W. During the year under review, one State Electricity Board was set up. All the remaining States have now agreed to set up boards as soon as possible.

Engineers' Seminar : The Fourth Irrigation and Power Engineers' Seminar was held at Hirakud from January 14 to 16, 1957. The subjects discussed included the Rates & Costs Committee's report, eradication of corruption, organisation and administration of the river valley projects and experience gained from the execution of projects during the First Plan.

Final decisions on the recommendations contained in Part I of the Rates and Costs Committee Report will be taken in the light of the discussions at the I. & P. Engineers' Seminar held at Hirakud. Part II of the Report is under examination by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

A small departmental committee consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Irrigation and Power and Finance, the Planning Commission and the Central Water & Power Commission was set up to study the various factors affecting economy and efficiency on the projects. The committee's report was discussed at the I. & P. Engineers' Seminar at Hirakud and the conclusions reached are proposed to be recommended for the guidance of all concerned.

The list of standardised makes of equipment recommended by the Standing Committee on Exports has been sent to all the Members of the Co-ordination Board of Ministers for ratification. A 'drill' to ensure optimum utilisation of surplus machinery and equipment in the country has been circulated to all the State Governments and Projects for implementation.

The final report of the Technical Personnel Committee has been received and is under examination. The Sub-Committee set up by the Co-ordination Board of Ministers to look into the general question of technical personnel has submitted its report to the Co-ordination Board of Ministers for consideration. The recommendations of the Board are awaited. With a view to finding alternative employment for the staff rendered surplus on river valley projects nearing completion, a scheme has been drawn up for the establishment of employment exchanges on various project sites. Such exchanges have been set up at Maithon in the D.V.C. area, Bhakra-Nangal and Hirakud.

Training Programmes : In regard to training of workers, the question of revising the scheme for imparting training to fresh engineering graduates and serving engineers in the matter of design and construction of dams and large power plants so as to attract more trainees is under consideration. Two centres for the training of operators and mechanics in the operation and maintenance of heavy earth-moving machinery were established at Kotah and Nagarjuna Sagar.

A scheme has been sanctioned for imparting training to workmen in handling "Hot Line" tools for the maintenance of transmission lines without interrupting power supply.

C.W.P.C. : The Central Water and Power Commission (Water Wing), apart from attending to the basic work pertaining to development of water and power resources, flood control, prepared a master plan for inland navigation. The master plan includes linking of (*i*) the Narbada with the Ganga ; (*ii*) the Narbada with the Godavari; (*iii*) the Tapti with the Godavari; (*iv*) the Ganga with the Mahanadi ; and (*v*) Calcutta with Mangalore by coastal canals.

Detailed specifications for the 132 and 66 kv. sub-stations of the Chambal hydro-electric project in the Madhya Pradesh area were prepared.

The Power Wing of the C.W.P.C. has undertaken a national load survey with a view to facilitating proper planning of additional generating capacity and co-relating the same to the demand of each region. The directorate of Load Survey and Load Development completed the preliminary survey of the whole country.

National Projects Construction Corporation : The National Projects Construction Corporation Private Ltd., was set up on January 9, 1957. This was done to ensure optimum utilisation of

machinery and experienced technical personnel and to assist State Governments who do not possess any adequate organisation for the execution of large projects. The Corporation has undertaken the construction of two aqueducts and a certain length of canal on the Chambal Project canal system.

Foreign aid under the various development schemes continued to be received during the year. As against $20,434,759 under the operational agreements entered into with the T.C.M. authorities, aid to the extent of $11,800,958 inclusive of equipment has been received. Further, under the Colombo Plan, the Canadian Government have offered aid to the extent of $20 millions for the Kundah Hydro-Power Project and $3 million for the implementation of rural electrification programme.

FLOOD CONTROL WORKS

Sr. No.	Name of State / Union territory	Tentative allocation in the 2nd Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure in 1956-57 (Rs. in lakhs)	Area where amount shown in col. 4 was spent.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	800	149.87	Local flood affected areas along the Brahmaputra and its tributaries;	
2.	Bihar	1700 (including Kosi flood portion).	225.00	Districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur.	Exclusive of flood control portion or Kosi Project.
3.	Bombay	100	0.63	Pusad town in Yeotmal district in the former Madhya Pradesh and now in Bombay State.	
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	21.67	Kashmir Valley and Jammu Province including Ladakh.	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	50	..		
6.	Orissa	350	57.00	In Delta areas of the State and in parts of Ganjam and Balasore districts.	

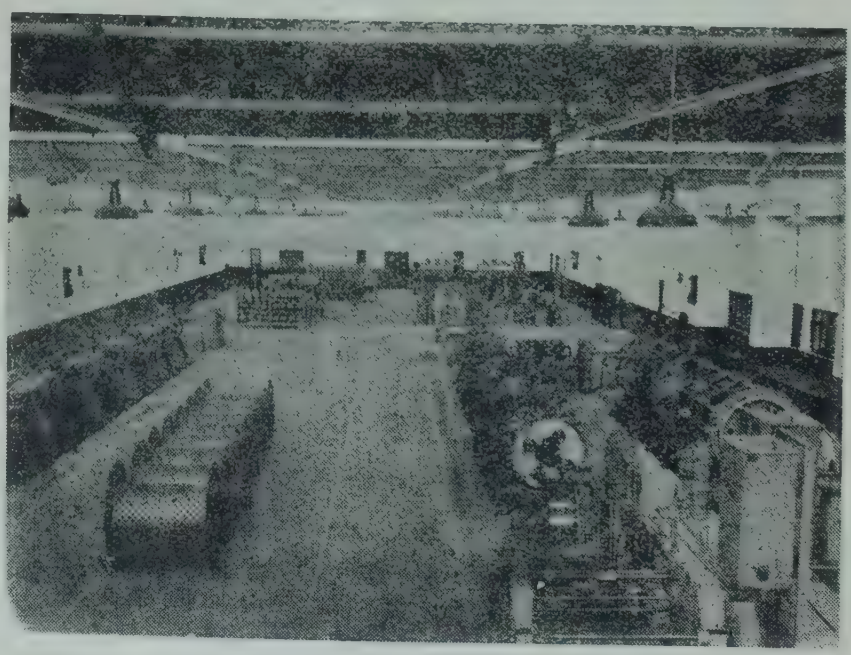
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	299.37	In the flood affected area of Eastern and Western districts of U.P., viz. Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Bahraich, Varanasi, Farrukhabad, Mirzapur, Basti, Deoria, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Barabanki, Unnao, Lucknow, Jaunpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Mathura, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Meerut, Mainpuri and Etawah.	
8.	West Bengal	500	60.70	Northern parts of the State.	
9.	Punjab	390	8.19	Upper Bari Doab Circle, Patiala Circle, Western Yamuna Canal Bist Doab and Bhakra Canal Tracts.	
10.	Andhra Pradesh	350	..	..	
11.	Delhi		29.74	Marginal bund on the left bank for protection of Shahdara and the neighbouring villages. Strengthening bunds and protection works on the right bank.	
12.	Himachal Pradesh		0.14	Mandi district.	
13.	Tripura		6.90	Protection of towns viz. Agartala, Khowai, Sonamura, Udaipur, Durgapur, Rangamati and Teliamura.	
14.	Manipur	..		..	

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Central Government works, namely, Survey of India, India Meteorological Dept. Central Water & Power Commission (Flood Wing).		47.57	Collection of data, in the Brahmaputra Ganga Central India and Deccan river basins, Bhutan, Material and equipment under Technical Co-operation Assistance and the Central Water and Power Commission establishment.	
	Total or say	5,990 6,000	906.78		

HINDUSTAN CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

(Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India)

P.O. HINDUSTAN CABLES, BURDWAN, WEST BENGAL



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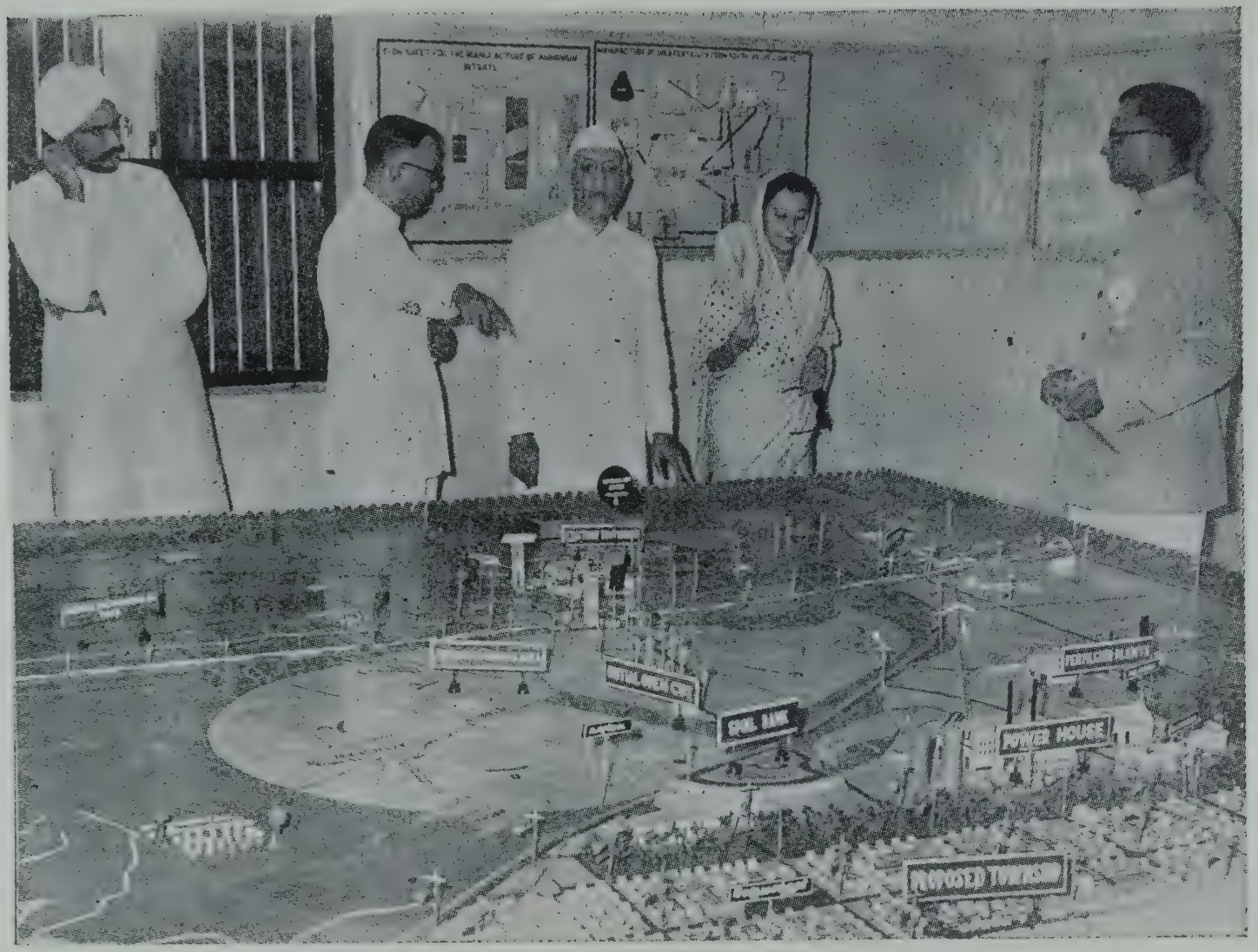


Prime Minister, Sri Nehru inaugurated integrated lignite project on 20th May, heralding the industrial future of the South. Here he is seen inspecting a table model of the project.

CHAPTER VII

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE

DURING the tenth year of freedom industrial production in India maintained the annual rate of increase of 7 to 8 per cent, achieved towards the end of the First Plan, although the developments contemplated in the Second Plan have yet to take shape. This rise in production was accounted for by most major industries. Cement production for the year was 4.9 million tons as against 4.5 million tons during 1955, while steel production reached the figure of 13.4 lakh tons as against 12.6 lakh tons in 1955 and 12.4 lakh tons in 1954. The year was one of the busiest for engineering industries as a whole. With the growing volume of demand and the increased availability of steel, many engineering firms were working on a multiple shift basis. A large number of applications under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act were received during the year for the setting up of new undertakings in this field or expanding existing units. Among the other industries which recorded a substantial increase in output, automobiles, tyres, diesel engines, electric motors, sulphuric acid, bleaching powder and liquid chlorine deserve mention. A number of new articles were manufactured in the country for the first time. These included some important dyes and drugs and certain types of tools.

The production of cloth, both by the mill and handlooms, and of yarn registered a further increase in 1956. The demand for cloth was also on the increase keeping pace with and sometimes outstripping the rise in supply. A constant watch had, therefore, to be kept on textiles production both in the interest of the domestic consumer and for exports, and appropriate fiscal and other measures were taken as necessary.

The production of jute textiles was maintained at the previous year's level though exports showed a small decrease. Government are operating a scheme for the grant of financial assistance to jute and cotton mills through the National Industrial Development Corporation for modernising their equipment.

The production of tea, coffee and rubber was satisfactory. The production of tea totalled 667 million lbs., while the coffee crop amounted to 34,042 tons for the year 1955-56. The output of rubber

during 1956 amounted to 23,450 tons. Two schemes for the development of coffee and rubber were sanctioned which aim at a long range increase in production.

The total valuation of mineral production was Rs. 116.4 crores which was 10.8 crores more (10%) as compared to the previous year. Coal with an output of 39.4 million tons was the leading commodity that added to the rise in the value of mineral production. It was valued at Rs. 57.6 crores and represented an increase of 1.2 million tons over last year; the share of the State collieries was at about 1 lakh tons. Other minerals that came in order of importance were manganese ore (Rs. 24.7 crores), mica (Rs. 7.7 crores), gold (Rs. 5.8 crores), salt (Rs. 5.5 crores), iron ore (Rs. 3.9 crores), limestone (Rs. 3.3 crores) and copper ore (Rs. 3 crores).

Production of metallic minerals valued at Rs. 40 crores in 1956 was higher compared with Rs. 31.8 crores in the preceding year.

The trend in the increased production of minerals was significant in the context of the emphasis on industrial development in the Second Plan, involving an intensified programme of mineral development. While the higher production of iron and manganese ores was in line with the expansion programme envisaged for iron and steel, in the case of iron ore there was also a good demand in foreign markets. The iron ore exported in 1956 amounted to 1,692,626 tons. Non-metallic minerals showed an all-round improvement. The mine output of mica which has been recorded for the first time is placed at 437,000 cwts. during 1956. The mica industry continued to command a good export market in the year 1956 (484,664 cwts.). Mica exports were higher both in quantum and value compared to the previous year. The output of gypsum went further up maintaining the earlier trend. Salt output crossed the previous peak of 1953 and was 3,174,000 tons. It was 352,000 tons more than in 1955. The total value of non-metallic minerals produced was Rs. 14.7 crores as against 14.1 crores in 1955.

The production of building materials which include limestone, dolomite, gravel, laterite, stone and ordinary clays, was worth Rs. 4 crores during the period compared with Rs. 3.6 crores in 1955.

Most of the increase in value was due to increased tonnage of limestone produced (8,562,000 tons).

The quantity index position showed the mineral production at 114 in 1956 as against 110 in 1955 (base being 1951).

Statewise analysis indicated that Bihar was the leading State and contributed Rs. 37.3 crores or about one third of the total value of mineral production. Bengal was second with Rs. 16.7 crores, Madhya Pradesh with Rs. 13.3 crores and Orissa with Rs. 10.3 crores, following closely.

A great deal of attention was given during the year to the new projects envisaged for development in the Plan period. Significant progress was made with a number of major industrial projects in the Public Sector. Some of these were processed departmentally. In respect of others the National Industrial Development Corporation, a private limited company the entire share capital of which has been subscribed by the Government of India, was used as the agency to make the preliminary technical and economic studies which must precede the execution of any project.

State-Owned Industrial Undertakings : The production of ammonium sulphate in the *Sindri Fertiliser Factory* increased to about 331,000 tons in 1956, as compared with 321,000 tons in the preceding year, the highest achieved so far.

The Penicillin Factory at Pimpri produced 14.12 million mega units of penicillin during 1956 as against 6.6 million mega units in 1955.

A second D.D.T. factory is being established at *Alwaye* in Kerala and is expected to be completed in 1958.

The D.D.T. Factory at Delhi, which had started the manufacture in 1955, produced nearly 500 tons of D.D.T. in 1956.

The Cables Factory at Chittaranjan manufactured 610 miles of cables during the year as against 386 miles in 1955.

It was during this year too that the *Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd.,* produced its first lathes—the total number manufactured up to the end of February 1957 being 132. The report of the British Heavy Engineering Mission who examined the production programme of the factory said that "the 17" centre lathe which the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory is producing at present is first class and compares favourably with machines of this type manufactured in any part of the world."

Sustained activity and progress was recorded in the planning and preparatory work in several major new projects. In addition to the expansion of the Sindri Factory, preliminary work is going forward on two large new fertiliser factories of the size of Sindri. Preliminary civil works connected with the preparation of the site for the *Heavy Electrical Factory* at Bhopal have also begun. The

new building for the National Instruments Factory is nearing completion.

At the *Hindustan Shipyard,* two "Maierform" diesel engine ships —one for Messrs Scindias, 'Jalavishnu' and another for Messrs Eastern Shipping Corporation, the 'State of Kutch' were completed and delivered to the owners. In addition, a number of other ships are under various stages of construction and planning.

It is proposed to make a start on the establishment of a second shipyard. The most important and difficult task is the provision of adequate technical and trained personnel. A training school is being started at the *Visakhapatnam Shipyard* which will provide a nucleus of about 500 persons during the next five years for transfer to the second shipyard. The U.K. Government have offered to send an expert mission to advise the industry on the layout of the new shipyard and other relevant matters; and the offer has been accepted.

Iron and Steel Industry : Production : The production of finished steel is expected to be 6% higher during the period from August 1956 to July 1957, as compared to the corresponding period of 1955-56. The output is estimated at 1.36 million tons during the period under review as against 1.29 million tons produced during the period from August 1955 to July 1956. A significant increase in production will, however, be achieved with the completion of the expansion programme of the existing units. It is estimated that about 1,385,000 tons of steel would be produced during 1957-58.

Imports : The current demand for steel is estimated at 4 million tons a year as against indigenous availability of about 1.3 million tons. The deficit is sought to be covered by imports. In 1955, .9 million tons iron and steel were imported. In 1956, 1.8 million tons were imported. The quantum of imports is likely to be less in 1957 due to restricted foreign exchange availability. About 1,200,000 tons of steel would be imported during 1957-58.

Expansion : As current production is inadequate to meet the country's growing needs, it has been decided to increase indigenous production by 1960 to 4.5 million tons per annum by expansion of the existing units and by setting up three new steel plants, Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur in the Public Sector.

The production of Tata Iron and Steel Company is expected to be increased from the present level of 750,000 tons to 1.5 million tons and of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. from about 300,000 to 800,000 tons per annum. To facilitate the expansion schemes, both these producers have been given interest free advances of Rs. 10 crores,

each from the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund. Government of India have also guaranteed World Bank loans to the extent of 75 million dollars to the Tata Iron and Steel Company and 20 million dollars to the Indian Iron and Steel Co. in 1956 for financing their expansion schemes. Tata's expansion is expected to be completed by middle of 1958 and of Indian Iron and Steel Company by 1959.

In addition to these major units, recently Messrs Textool Co. Ltd., Coimbatore, have been permitted to instal a small pig iron plant, with a capacity of 15,000 tons per annum at Coimbatore, South India. This plant is expected to use Salem Iron Ore.

The three Steel Plants in the public sector will each have annual capacity of one million tons steel ingots. The lay-out design and specifications of all the three plants have been settled, orders for most of the plant and equipment have been placed and arrangements for construction work in India have also been finalised. The deliveries of plant and equipment from abroad and the schedules of construction in India have been so arranged that production of iron at Rourkela would start by October, 1958, at Bhilai by December, 1958, and at Durgapur by October, 1959. Production of steel is expected to start at Rourkela and Bhilai by the end of 1959 and at Durgapur in 1960

The Rourkela Plant will produce 720,000 tons of finished steel-plates, sheets, strips and tin plates. *Bhilai Steel Plant* will produce 770,000 tons of finished steel and 300,000 tons of pig iron. The categories to be produced at Bhilai are rails, sleeper bars, structurals, rounds, flats and billets. *The Durgapur Steel Plant* will produce 790,000 tons of finished steel and 350,000 tons of pig iron. The categories to be produced at Durgapur are merchant and light sections, sleeper bars, wheel, tyre and axles, billets and forging blooms and billets.

Along with the three steel plants some important subsidiary industries are also being developed to maintain them. The more important ones are the coal washeries and the iron ore mines. Three coal washeries will be installed on the coal fields for washing metallurgical coals for the steel industry. Iron ore mines at Barsua (in Orissa State) are being developed for supply of ore to the Rourkela Plant, those at Dalli-Rajhara (in Madhya Pradesh) for the Bhilai Plant and the Bolani mines in Orissa for the Durgapur Steel Plant.

Provision has been made in all the three steel plants for the recovery of bye-products arising from the carbonisation of coal for

the production of coke for the steel works. One important bye-product at Rourkela would be fertilisers from surplus nitrogen which will be available in large quantities due to adoption of L-D. Process for steel making.

The present production of Mysore Iron and Steel Works, which is the third primary producer of steel in the country, is 30,000 tons per year. Expansion schemes, designed to increase this capacity to 100,000 tons, have been approved. The capacity of the ferrosilicon plant of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is also being increased to meet the increased demand for ferrosilicon for the expanded steel industry.

There was increased production of iron ore in India during the first quarter of 1957. The output, according to the Indian Bureau of Mines, rose to 1,305,000 tons from 1,302,000 tons in the previous quarter. The principal producing States were Orissa and Bihar which recorded an output of 528,000 tons and 479,000 tons respectively in this quarter.

The opening stocks of iron ore in January, 1957, were reported to be 1,635,000 tons which showed an increase of 300,000 tons over the opening stocks at the beginning of last year.

Coal Industry: *Production trend.* Coal production has been steadily on the increase during the year. The total raisings of coal during the year 1956 amounted to over 39 million tons and despatches were nearly 35 million tons. The corresponding figures for 1955 were 38 million tons (raisings) and 33 million tons (despatches). The increases were achieved despite the fact that the raisings and despatches were affected by the labour strike in some important group of collieries in the Raniganj field and by the unprecedented floods.

The daily average loading in the Bengal-Bihar fields were 3,400 wagons in 1956 as compared with 3,260 in 1955.

In the outlying fields, the daily average wagon loading rose from just under 800 in 1955 to nearly 850 in 1956.

The export of coal during 1956 was 1.73 million tons as against 1.6 million tons in 1955, the slight increase being mainly due to the increased export to Pakistan.

Coal under the Second Plan: The production target for coal by the end of Second Plan period (1960-61) has been fixed at 60 million tons. The private collieries will increase production from existing mines and immediately contiguous areas while the State-owned collieries will raise production from new mines.

Four schools for training the technical personnel required for the development of new mines have been opened and more will be opened, if necessary.

The working of the existing collieries showed an overall profit of about Rs. 35 lakhs during the financial year 1955-56.

Coal Price Policy: A general increase in prices of all grades of coal was sanctioned from July 1956 to meet the additional labour costs resulting from the implementation of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) Award. The Appellate Tribunal has since given its award, further increasing wages and benefits. The three Colliery Associations in Bengal-Bihar coalfields have obtained from the Supreme Court special leave to appeal against the Award of the Labour Appellate Tribunal on colliery disputes.

Coal Council of India: A high power body known as the 'Coal Council of India' has been set up. The main purpose of the Council is to have reviews and studies conducted under its overall supervision and guidance, for planning of the development, utilisation and conservation of the coal resources of the country. Four Committees have been set up to study respectively the problems relating to (1) assessment of resources, (2) requirements and utilisation, (3) production and preparation, and (4) transportation.

The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri Balwantrai Mehta, which investigated the problem of amalgamation of small collieries, submitted its report in November 1956. The Committee has recommended that all collieries with a monthly production of less than 10,000 tons and an area of less than 100 acres should be amalgamated to form large units. The appointment of a Collieries Amalgamation Commission and legislation to effect amalgamation of collieries has also been suggested. These recommendations are under the urgent consideration of the Government.

Salt Industry: Production of salt during 1956 was nearly 88 million maunds against 81 million maunds in 1955. This is the highest production achieved so far. Over 8 million maunds of salt were exported in 1956, the largest so far achieved since 1951 when India became self-sufficient in salt. The standard of purity prescribed has been further raised, from 94 per cent to 95 per cent as from January 1957. The Zonal Scheme for the distribution of salt is being continued. The Central Salt Board and the six Regional Salt Boards have made various recommendations to Government for the utilisation of the proceeds of the Salt Cess, almost all of which have been accepted by Government. The membership and

functions of the Central Salt Board have been further enlarged, amalgamating with them the functions of the Salt Advisory Committee, so as to avoid overlapping and to ensure more effective attention to problems concerning salt.

Lignite Project: With the successful conclusion of the ground water investigations, Government have sanctioned the mining part of the project at Neyveli for the mining of 3.5 million tons of lignite a year at a cost of about Rs. 17 crores. Machinery for developing the open cast mine has already been ordered at a cost of about Rs. 5.5 crores. Initial operations for the removal of the overburden in the mine area are expected to commence shortly. The planning of the 200,000 KW Thermal power station has been completed by the Central Water and Power Commission. The planning is in hand of the fertiliser plant which will be about the size of Sindri.

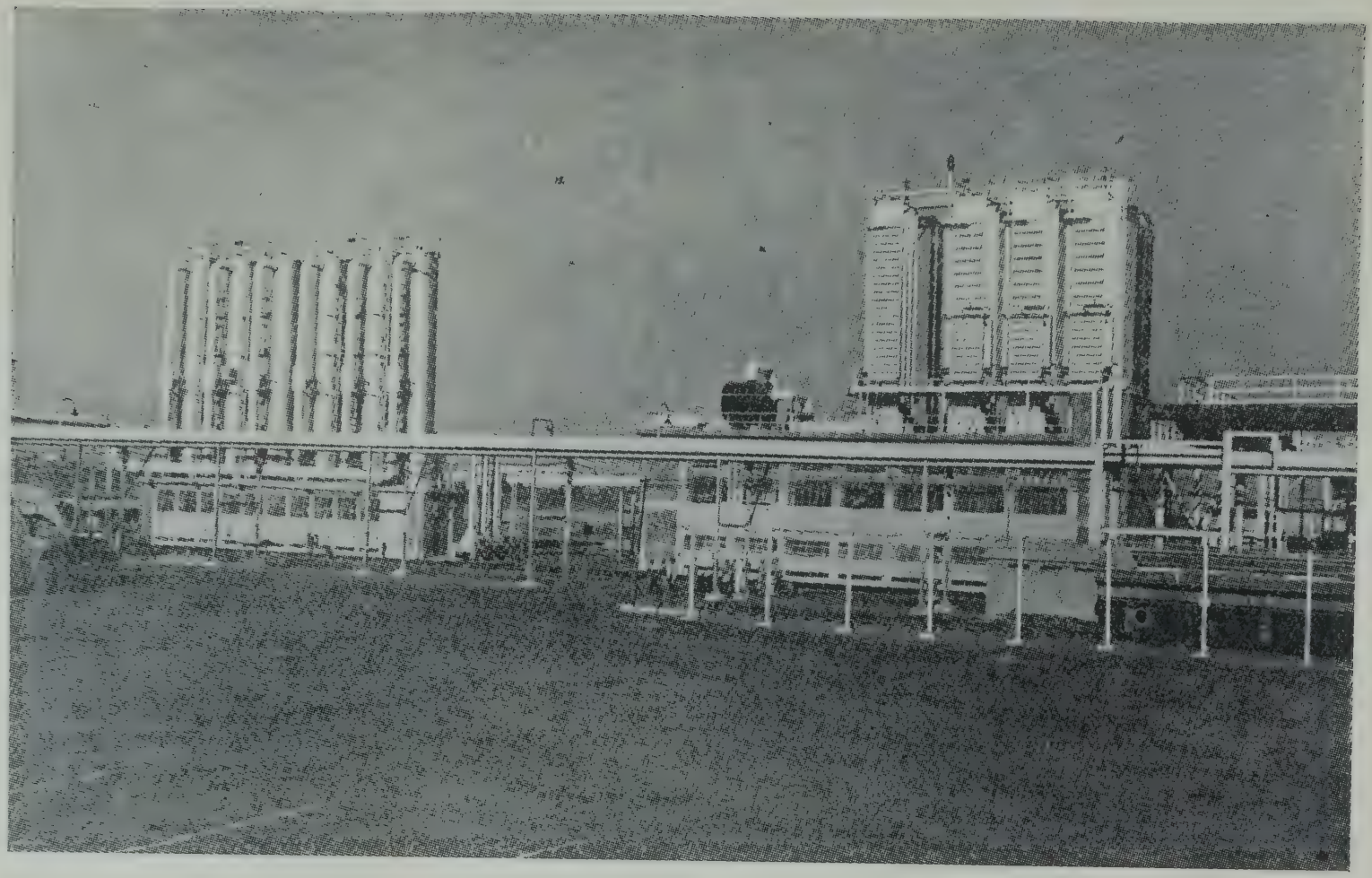
Oil Refineries: The Standard Vacuum Refining Company and the Burmah-Shell Refineries maintained full production during the year under review. The production of petroleum products during 1956 from each of the two refineries exceeded the targets prescribed.

The Caltex Oil Refining (India) Ltd., have completed the erection of a refinery at Visakhapatnam and are likely to go into production shortly.

The Burmah-Shell Refineries have voluntarily surrendered, as from October 1956, the benefit of the duty protection of two annas per gallon on motor spirit to which they were entitled under their Agreement. This means an annual increase in revenue to Government of about Rs. 2 crores.

Project studies were initiated and more or less completed during the year for the following: (*a*) Heavy castings and heavy forgings; (*b*) Heavy machine building; (*c*) Heavy structural works; (*d*) Heavy plate and vessel works; (*e*) Heavy machine tools; (*f*) Alloy and special steels; (*g*) Aluminium; (*h*) Synthetic rubber; (*i*) Newsprint; (*j*) Intermediates for drugs and dyestuffs; and (*k*) Cinema and X-Ray film.

Programme of Development of Heavy Industry: On May 30, 1957, the Union Minister for Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, gave the Lok Sabha details of five major heavy machinery projects which Government have decided, in principle, to implement for the development of a heavy machine building industry in the country. The five projects, he said, were a heavy machine building plant, a foundry and forge shop, a heavy machine tool factory, a heavy structural works and plate and vessels works and a coal mining



A view of the condensation and bye-products Section, Coke-oven Plant, Sindri.

machinery and equipment factory. Shri Shah presented the following interesting figures in respect of our indigenous production of machinery and imports :—

Indigenous Production of Machinery		*Imports*	
1951	5 crores to 10 crores (estimated)		
1954	19 crores	1954-55	83 crores
1955	23 crores	1955-56	118 crores
1956	30 crores	1956-57 (April-Dec.)	114 crores

The Minister estimated that by 1960-61 our requirements of machinery would be of the order of Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 crores per annum and anticipated production in 1960-61, taking into account schemes already sanctioned in the private sector and also schemes in production in the public sector, Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 crores per annum, thereby showing a gap of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 crores to be bridged.

Shri Shah also informed the Lok Sabha that Government had given their most careful consideration to the reports of the British and U.S.S.R. Mission and that they had decided in principle to proceed with the implementation of the heavy machine building shop as proposed by the Russian Team as also a factory for the manufacture of coal mining equipment as proposed by the other Russian Experts team. Government had, he said, also decided to go ahead with three other projects recommended by the U.K. Team, namely, the heavy machine tool factory, the heavy structural works and the heavy plate and vessel works.

In order to provide heavy castings and forgings for these factories, Government proposed to set up a heavy foundry and forge shop of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements. Four project reports had been studied by Government in respect of this foundry and forge shop and it was expected that the decision as to which of the four parties was to be selected as technical collaborators would be taken shortly.

Heavy Machine Building Project: This factory will have an output of about 45,000 tons of machinery in the initial stage and will be capable of being expanded later to an output of 80,000 tons of machinery per annum. The principal items intended to be manufactured in the initial stages will be coke ovens and by-products plants, blast furnaces, steel melting furnaces, ore crushing and grinding equipment, cranes, rolling mills and spare parts of them.

The estimated cost of the plant excluding working capital, cost of township, etc., is about Rs. 20 crores in the first stage of 45,000 tons output per annum. In due course it will be possible to expand the output by extending the plant to 165,000 tons of machinery output per annum.

Foundry and Forge: The estimated cost of this is about Rs. 20 crores exclusive of working capital, cost of township, etc. The capacity of the plant will be:

Steel castings—28,000 tons per annum up to 100 tons piece weight.

Iron castings—30,000 tons per annum up to 100 tons piece weight.

Forgings—27,300 tons per annum up to 30 tons piece weight.

The plant lay-out will be planned to enable doubling this capacity if the need arises. The foreign technical collaboration for this project is still to be finalised.

The three projects recommended by the British Mission are intended to meet the machinery and plant requirements of a number of industries, namely, chemicals, fertilisers, structural, ship-building yards, cement factory equipment, railway workshops, and so on.

The estimated cost and capacity of each is indicated below:—

	Capacity	*Estimated cost*
Heavy Machine Tool Works.	3,500 to 4,500 tons of Machine Tools per annum on single shift.	Rs. 5 crores
Heavy Structural Works and *Plate and Vessels Work.*	10,000 to 12,000 tons per annum on single shift.	Rs. 6.3 crores

The above estimates do not include working capital, cost of township, etc. Further, as detailed negotiations have just started, the above estimates are liable to revision in the light of these negotiations.

Khadi, Village and Cottage Industries: Steady progress was maintained in the implementation of scheme for the development of Khadi and village industries, handicrafts and sericulture during

1956-57. During the year the Centre sanctioned over Rs. 6.35 crores as grants and about Rs. 4.82 crores as loans for the Khadi industry including Ambar Charkha as against Rs. 5.14 crores given as grants and Rs. 1.87 crores given as loans during the preceding year. It is interesting to note that of nearly Rs. 12.86 crores sanctioned by the Central Government as financial assistance for the development of Khadi during the four years ending 1955-56, the agencies responsible for implementing the schemes were able to spend nearly Rs. 12.32 crores.

The production of traditional Khadi (*i.e.* non-Ambar Khadi) during 1956-57 was slightly over 24 million yards valued at Rs. 4.93 crores. The total sales of Khadi amounted to Rs. 5.95 crores as against Rs. 4.26 crores in the previous year.

In addition Khadi cloth worth Rs. 1.26 crores was produced by those who spin for their own consumption. The number of such people has grown from 38,000 in 1953-54 to 5,87,000 in 1956-57.

The number of people employed in the production of Khadi increased to 13.83 lakhs. This marks an increase of 4.29 lakhs over 1955-56. In addition, the Ambar Charkha programme, which started during the year under review, provided employment to about 53,000 people.

Khadi & Village Industries Commission : The Government have appointed a Khadi and Village Industries Commission with effect from April 1 to promote Khadi and village industries.

To advise the Commission on the implementation of its schemes a Khadi and Village Industries Board has also been appointed.

Besides the Chairman, Shri V. L. Mehta, the Commission consists of Shri Shriman Narayan, Shri R. Srinivasan and Shri Pannalal S. Kapadia as members.

Ambar Charkha Programme : Steady progress was made in the execution of the scheme during the first year. Against the target of 75,000 charkhas, the actual number manufactured was 76,784. Out of these, nearly 46,000 charkhas were distributed to trained spinners for yarn production.

The quantity of yarn produced was over 7 lakh lbs. against the target of 6 lakh lbs. The Ambar cloth produced during the year totalled over 1.53 million yards; the target for this was 2.25 million yards. Commercial production was organised in 258 production centres.

Considerable progress was made in building up the organisation required for implementing the Ambar Charkha programme. Against the target of 50 workshops for manufacturing the Charkhas, 77 had actually been set up by the end of 1956-57. 28 training institutions had been started against the target of 30 and 303 training-cum-production centres were in existence against the target of 300.

Over 2,500 instructors to train spinners in operating the Charkhas had been trained against the target of 2,400. Carpenters trained in the production of the Charkhas numbered 753,—153 more than the programme envisaged. The number of spinners trained was nearly 49,000 against the target of 70,000.

The Government have decided that 1,80,000 more Ambar Charkhas should be manufactured and brought into production during 1957-58. Out of these, 1,50,000 Charkhas will be distributed to trained spinners for commercial production of yarn and 30,000 Charkhas will be utilised for training more spinners.

These 1,80,000 Charkhas will be in addition to the 75,000 Charkhas already put into operation under the 1956-57 programme.

A target of 65 million yards of cloth to be woven out of Ambar yarn has been fixed for 1957-58. Under the Second Plan, 300 million yards of cloth have been earmarked for production from Ambar yarn out of the total additional production of 1,700 million yards at the end of the Plan.

A total provision of a little over Rs. 10 crores has been made in the budget for the current year for implementing part of the programme. Out of this, Government have released immediately Rs. 2 crores, Rs. 1.5 crores as a loan and Rs. 50 lakhs as a grant, to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for going ahead with the programme.

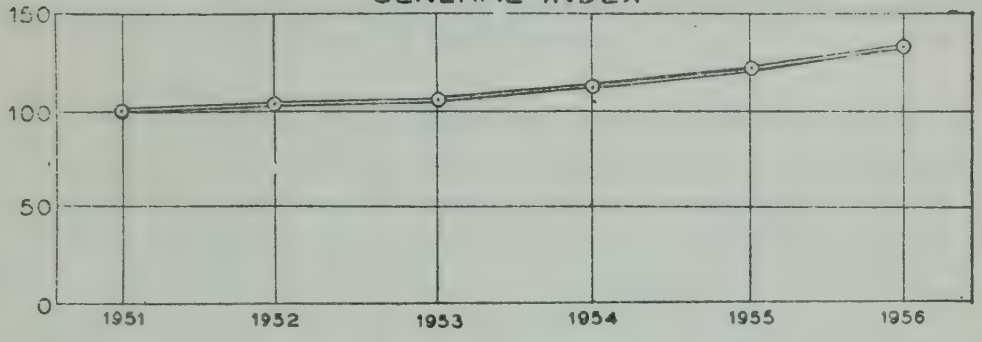
There was a substantial increase during the year in the financial assistance sanctioned for traditional village industries. The total amount sanctioned was slightly over Rs. 4 crores. The industries which benefited were the village oil industry, soap making with non-edible oils, handpounding of rice, palm gur, village leather industry, gur and Khandsari, bee-keeping, village pottery and fibre.

During the year 45 model production centres for oil were set up and over 2,000 improved ghanis were brought into production. Nearly 550 sales agencies were established for village oil. Also 142 flaying centres for the village leather industry and six training-cum-production centres were established. The number of model tanneries set up was 26.

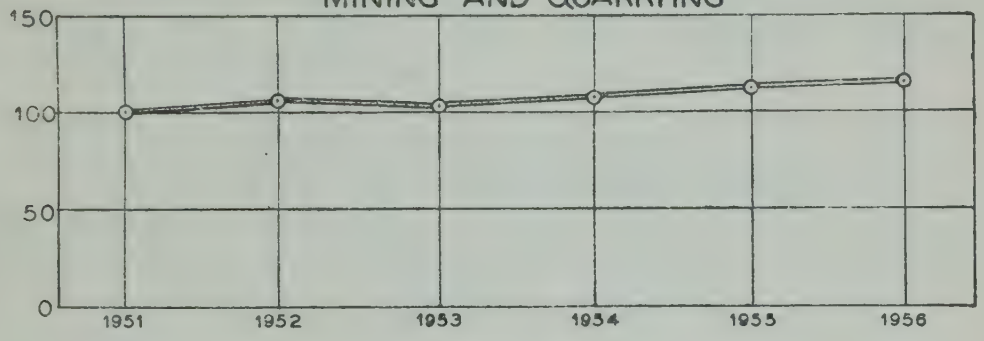
INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

BASE: 1951=100

GENERAL INDEX



MINING AND QUARRYING



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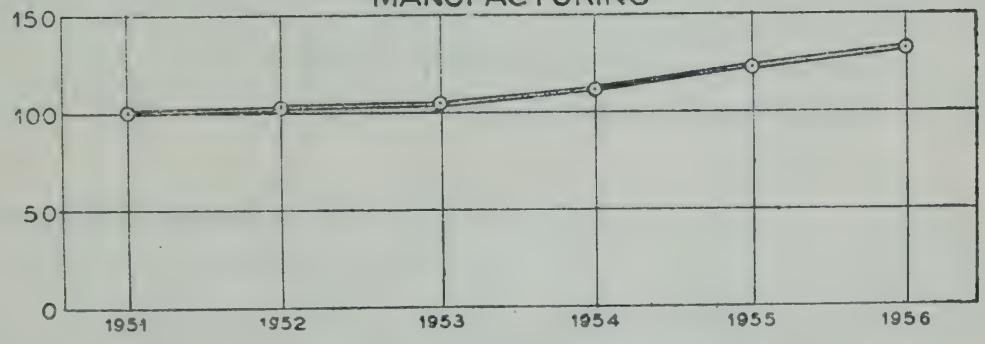
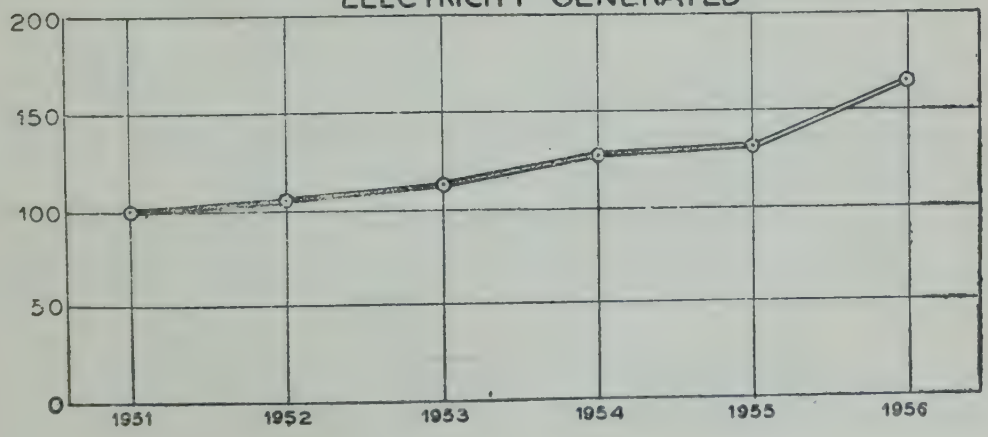


ELECTRICITY GENERATED



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For the development of the cottage match industry 186 'D' class factories were set up. Over 160 different soap making units were established. For hand-made paper 25 new units were set up.

Considerable emphasis was laid on the training programme. A large number of training centres for different village industries were set up to provide training to the artisans.

For the development of handicrafts, grants amounting to more than Rs. 34.4 lakhs and loans of more than Rs. 16.6 lakhs were given to State Governments during the year. To enable the States to implement the schemes during the year in which the financial assistance is sanctioned, the schemes for 1957-58 were called for in the previous year. It has also been decided that 50 per cent of the amount sanctioned should be released in advance to the State Governments, further amount being released later after obtaining reports of progress achieved on the schemes.

The All-India Handicrafts Board also undertook a number of activities directly under its own auspices. These included research, marketing, including exhibitions in India and abroad, training in handicrafts and promotion of handicrafts exports. *The Board had organised 18 pilot centres, 3 training-cum-production centres, 2 production centres and 7 centres for research and experiments.* Regional design centres have been established at Bangalore, Calcutta and Bombay and a miniature design centre has been set up at Delhi to redesign old forms and create new ones for the guidance of the craftsmen.

Considerable attention was paid during the year to promoting exports. Indian handicrafts were displayed at international exhibitions at Prague, Zagreb, London, Paris, Accra, Nairobi and Seattle. Bulk orders for handicrafts were received during the year from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

For the development of sericulture the staff of State Governments' departments is being strengthened and the Centre has undertaken to bear 50 per cent of the extra expenditure incurred by the States on their administrative staff. During the year about Rs. 19 lakhs were spent. Loans amounting to Rs. 27.26 lakhs were also sanctioned, the States drawing about Rs. 11 lakhs.

The State Trading Corporation, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Production, have imported 57 metric tons of raw silk from China and Japan. Arrangements have been made by the Central Silk Board for the clearance and bonding of this commodity.

In order to maintain stability of prices, the Government of India have approved the fixation of prices of Chinese silk of 20|22 denier A grade at Rs. 33|8|- per lb. ex-godown, and 20|22 denier A grade Japanese silk at Rs. 35|8|- and 13|15 denier A grade silk at Rs. 37|8|- per lb.

Orders have been placed for import of 51 metric tons of raw silk from China and Japan during the January-June, 1957, licensing period.

Three major schemes sanctioned during the year were the formation of *raw silk marketing co-operative society in Mysore, modernisation of silk reeling in West Bengal and the establishment of a foreign race seed station in Jammu and Kashmir.* The Central Silk Board is also considering a scheme to set up an All-India Training Institute to provide trained personnel for implementing sericultural schemes. It is proposed to depute two officers of the Central Silk Board to China for training in silk-worm seed production and silk-reeling. Government's purchases from cottage and small-scale industries showed a marked increase during the year. The value of Khadi procured in 1955-56 amounted to Rs. 118 lakhs as against Rs. 27 lakhs in 1952-53. Supplies from other cottage and small-scale industries rose to about Rs. 223 lakhs in 1956-57 from Rs. 39 lakhs in 1952-53.

Small-Scale Industries : In the development of small-scale industries, the Central Government's responsibility is mainly to define the lines of development, to provide a technical service agency for these industries and to give financial assistance to State Governments for the implementation of the schemes framed. During the year 14 Industrial Estates were sanctioned bringing the total to 25. Twenty small industrial estates are also being started in consultation with the Ministry of Community Development. Special welfare schemes primarily designed to enable womenfolk of the lower income group to supplement their incomes are being taken up. The programme of technical assistance through Small Industries Service Institute and Industrial Extension Centres was continued during the year. Technical training abroad through the assistance of the Ford Foundation will also be given to persons actually working in small-scale units.

National Small Industries Corporation : The Corporation which was set up in February, 1955, has assisted small industries in getting contracts from Government purchasing agencies, finding wider markets for their products and improving their production by equipping them with the latest type of machinery. The Corporation has also been entrusted by Government to construct two industrial estates at Delhi and Allahabad. Here small units will be provided, as far

as possible, with factory accommodation equipped with water and electricity, railway siding and other amenities. The Corporation's scheme of hire purchase of machinery has been very popular. It maintains liaison with Government Departments and has procured orders for small units in certain items. It is also interested in finding export markets for the products of small-scale industries.

Four subsidiary Corporations of the National Small Industries Corporation, set up by the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries, were expected to start functioning by April this year at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. It is expected that with the establishment of these bodies, the Corporation will be able to expand considerably its activities for providing marketing and other assistance to small industries. Each Subsidiary Corporation will have a separate board of directors, of which the Managing Director of the parent organisation will be a common member. The other members will be the Joint Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries and the Director, Small Industries Service Institute of the region.

Although the nature of the work performed by the subsidiary Corporations will be the same as that of the parent body, they will pay special attention to the receipt and disposal of applications for the supply of machinery under the hire-purchase scheme, marketing of products manufactured by small-scale industries and running of mobile sales vans and wholesale depots in different regions. Each region is expected to have at least three mobile sales vans and four wholesale depots for marketing products of small industries concentrated in particular areas.

Workshop for Small Industries at Delhi: The Government of India have decided to set up a Prototype and Training Workshop for Small-Scale Industries, with financial and technical assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany. The Workshop, which will be a multi-purpose project, will be set up close to the industrial estate at Okhla, outside Delhi. It will impart practical and theoretical training to workmen and technicians required to man small-scale industries as well as specialists to be attached to the Small Industries Service Institutes. These institutes have been set up by Government to provide technical guidance to small industries.

The Workshop will also develop special purpose machinery for the improvement of plant in small-scale enterprises and develop and build prototypes of machines, implements, components, etc., which are suitable for the use of small industries. The Workshop may also execute job orders which cannot be carried out by small enterprises for some time to come.

In course of time, the Prototype and Training Workshop will become a model for smaller training centres to be set up in different regions to meet the growing requirements of trained personnel for small industries.

This Workshop will meet a long-felt need in the development of small industries in India because it will fulfil a dual role—turn out skilled personnel and make prototypes of machines for small industries.

The German Government has offered to spend Rs. 50 lakhs on the project in the form of the plant and equipment required for the workshop and the services of a number of German experts for a period of three years. The rupee expenditure, to be met entirely by the Government of India will be about Rs. 47 lakhs.

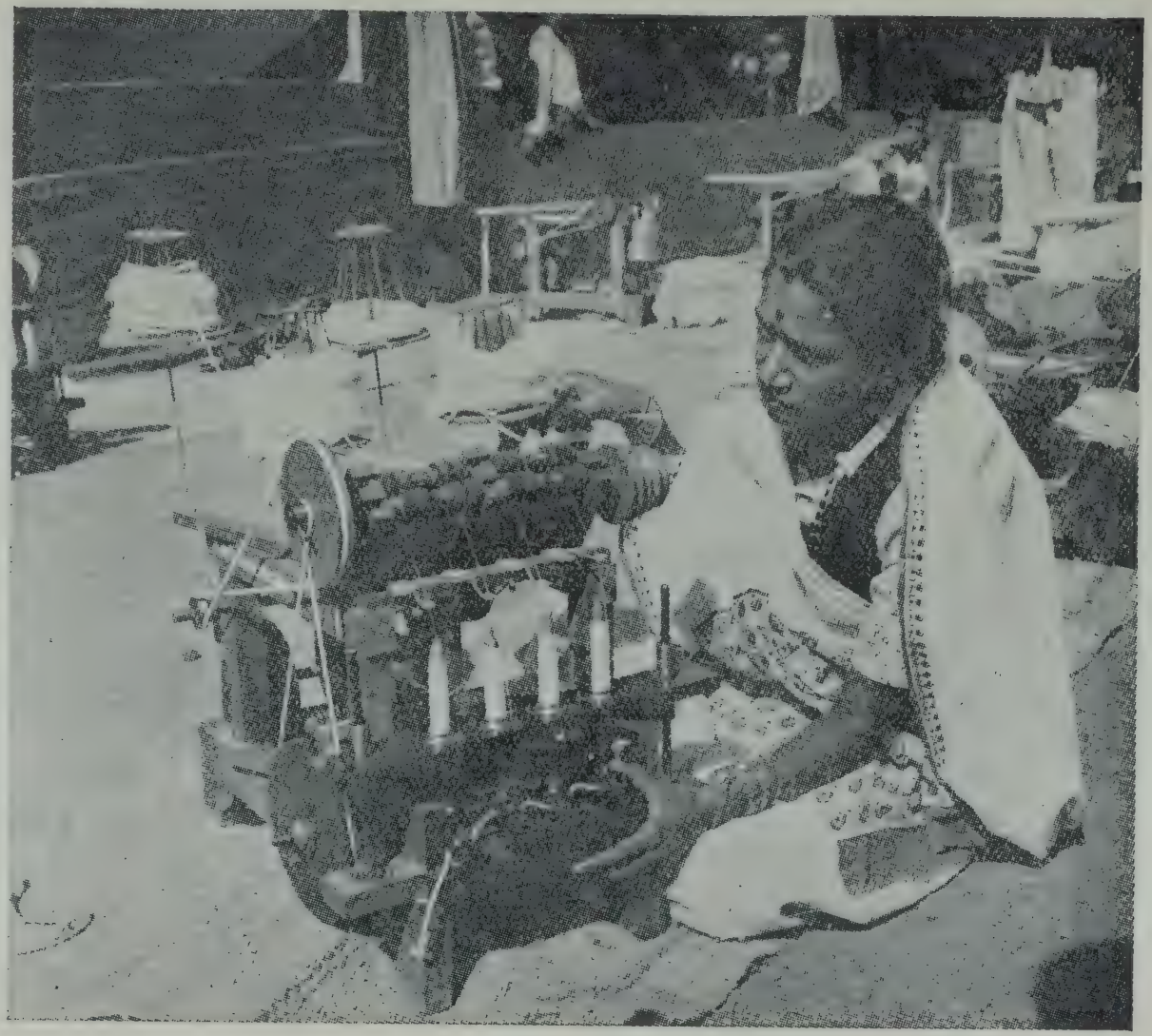
A delegation of Indian officials and experts was expected to leave for West Germany shortly where it would have discussions with representatives of the Federal Republic on the execution of the project. It would also visit German enterprises and study training methods followed at German Small Industries Training Centres.

The Delhi Prototype and Training Centre is expected to have a capacity to provide training to 240 people. The different courses to be introduced will help to turn out 964 trainees every year.

The Workshop will not aim at providing full courses in the engineering sciences, which is rightly the sphere of an engineering college, but equip the trainees for work in small-scale industries. The categories of trainees will include untrained workmen from other trades, semi-skilled workmen, skilled workmen, foremen, workshop superintendents or job masters and production managers.

The selection of trainees will be made in close co-operation with the Small Industries Service Institutes so that, on the one hand, requirements of small industries will be met and, on the other, the trainees will find opportunities for the use of their new knowledge and skill.

Foreign Trade: Satisfactory as the pace of new development and current production was during the year, some of the inevitable stresses and strains of a rapidly expanding economy manifested themselves during 1956. To sustain the high level of production and the schemes of development in progress, the imports of producer goods went up sharply and there was a consequent deterioration in the foreign exchange position. The total value of imports during 1956 was higher by Rs. 159 crores and the deficit increased to Rs. 202



A 4-spindle Ambar Charka in action.

crores from Rs. 40 crores in the preceding year. Between January, 1956, and May 24, 1957, our Sterling balances dropped from Rs. 738.6 crores to Rs. 469 crores.

Against this background attention was naturally focussed on the development and expansion of export trade. The commodities which contributed to an increase in exports were tea and tobacco while oils and oilcakes and raw cotton showed a decline. A total of 516 million pounds of tea valued at Rs. 140 crores was exported registering an increase of Rs. 152 million lbs. valued at Rs. 27 crores over the previous year's figures. Eight Export Promotion Councils functioned during the year as against five last year. An *Export Risks Insurance Corporation* is also being set up. This Corporation may not help exports of traditional items, but it will certainly have a part to play in promoting exports of new items to new markets.

The State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd., was set up on May 18, 1956, as a private limited company. Besides the organisation at the Headquarters it has regional offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. The Company has already made a valuable contribution and is expected to play an increasingly significant role in diversifying and developing the country's foreign trade.

Unrestricted import is inconsistent with the aims of planning, which connotes a rational husbanding of the limited resources available to an under-developed country. The Government's firm resolve to prune heavily the imports from abroad was, therefore, announced by the Union Minister for Commerce, Shri Morarji Desai, at the meeting of the Import Advisory Council held at New Delhi in June this year. On June 29, 1957, the Government of India announced severe import restrictions to meet the country's foreign exchange difficulties. The main features of the policy which is valid for the July-September quarter of the current year are complete suspension of granting of licences to established importers and abolition of the system of Open General Licence except for a few items of border trade between East Pakistan and India. A comparatively liberal policy was, however, proposed in regard to commodities essential for industrial production, capital goods and the requirements of export industries.

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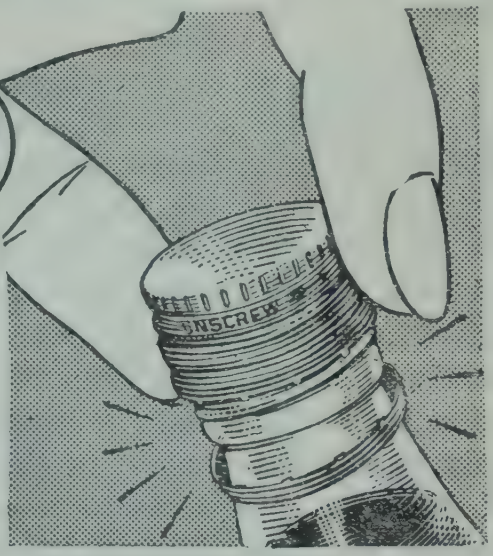

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CHAPTER VIII

WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Works : During the tenth year of freedom, the C.P.W.D. completed, in record time, three large buildings—the Vigyan Bhavan, the Hotel Janpath and the Multi-storeyed office building at King Edward Road, New Delhi, at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 2.0 crores, to provide residential and non-residential accommodation in the first instance, for the delegates attending the 9th General Session of the UNESCO and for the UNESCO Secretariat.

One of the two tubes of the 1.6 mile long Banihal Tunnel was pierced through and opened to traffic to maintain continuity of traffic, trade and tourism in the Valley of Kashmir, which otherwise used to remain cut off from the world due to the road becoming ice-gripped and, therefore, impassable for several months every year.

Work on the large bridge across the river Chambal which will make the Agra-Bombay road an all-weather one ; bridges over the Devak and Tarnah nallahs crossing the Jammu-Pathankot road ; construction of the Dhar-Udhampur road which will open the interior of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and improve its economy, and roads in the Jwalamukhi area which will enable the undertaking of oil drilling operations, is proceeding according to schedule.

Among the important works in progress in Delhi are the buildings for the Supreme Court, National Museum, All India Medical Institute, District Courts, Central Jail and other multi-storeyed office buildings for the Government Departments. With a view to beautify the Capital, improve the supply of unfiltered water, provide protection from floods and to provide filtered water free from contamination, the following works have been sanctioned and taken up by the C.P.W.D. :—

(i) Two cascades to link the existing fountain with water channel at Great Place (Vijay Chowk).

(ii) Zoological Park.

(iii) Laying 36″ dia. unfiltered water rising main from Pump House at Bela Road to Hardinge Bridge.

(iv) Flood protection Bund.

(v) Strengthening the bank of Ballah No. 12 at the outfall below the Railway Bridge.

(vi) Installation of a clarifier Flocculator of 10 MGD Rapid Filtration for Water Works at Chandrawal.

(vii) Diversion of the Najafgarh Drain.

The C.P.W.D. are also constructing hostel buildings, roads and bridges, laboratories and factory buildings, hospitals, and runway, taxi-tracks etc. throughout the country.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 18.5 crores for the construction of office and residential accommodation in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta for the Central Government employees. Construction of two office buildings in New Delhi to provide 6.6 lakhs sq. ft. of accommodation has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.2 crores. Office accommodation to an extent of about 5,000 sq. ft. has been provided in the general pool at Calcutta. It is proposed to sanction the construction of about 6,600 houses for the various categories of officers during the current year at a cost of about Rs. 5.23 crores. Construction of residential and office accommodation at Bombay and Calcutta and houses for Central Govt. employees and about 1,600 houses, tenements and shops for displaced persons in Delhi is in progress.

In the year 1957-58, the C.P.W.D. will continue the construction of further residential and office accommodation as also the construction of development works such as factories, laboratories and other buildings for the various Ministries of the Govt. of India. A number of grain godowns, printing press, telephone exchange and A.I.R. buildings will also be completed. Roads and buildings for the Central Mechanised Farm at Surat Garh will be taken up for construction at a cost of about Rs. 1 crore. Apart from this, about 4,000 residential flats at Calcutta and 1,700 quarters at Jammu will be constructed for the displaced persons.

HOUSING

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme : The subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme which came into operation in September, 1952, continued to make satisfactory progress during the period under review. The Scheme provides for the grant of financial assistance for construction of tenements for those workers who are covered under the Factories Act, 1948, and certain categories of mine workers covered by Mines Act of 1952. According to the Scheme, construction of tenements can be undertaken by the State Government or Statutory Housing Boards, employers and registered

co-operative societies of Industrial workers. Further projects for construction of houses requiring financial assistance totalling Rs. 3.19 crores (Rs. 1.55 crores as loan and Rs. 1.64 crores as subsidy) were sanctioned during the period 1st April, 1956 to the end of March, 1957, for construction of about 12,200 tenements. During the same period, the actual disbursement made by Central Government aggregated to Rs. 3.32 crores (Rs. 1.74 crores as loan & Rs. 1.58 crores as subsidy) based on the progress of construction. The cumulative total of the financial aid sanctioned by the Central Government under the Scheme since its inception worked out to Rs. 25.29 crores, i.e. Rs. 13.03 crores as loan and Rs. 12.26 crores as outright subsidy, for construction of 89,408 tenements. A break-down of the financial assistance sanctioned to different constructing agencies till 31st March. 1957, is given below :—

ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED

Agency	Loan	Subsidy	Total	No. of tenements sanctioned.
	(In crores of Rupees)			
1. State Governments	11.96	11.25	23.21	74,952
2. Employers	0.83	0.89	1.72	12,787
3. Co-operatives	0.24	0.12	0.36	1,669
Total :	13.03	12.26	25.29	89,408

Out of 89,408 tenements sanctioned for construction, the number of tenements completed till the end of March, 1957, aggregated to 54,347; the rest were in various stages of construction. The actual disbursements made by the Central Government amounted to Rs. 16.61 crores only.

Projects involving construction of another 5,000 tenements, estimated to cost Rs. 1.5 crores, are at present under consideration and are likely to be sanctioned, in the near future.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme : The Low Income Group Housing Scheme which was introduced in November, 1954, envisages grant of interest bearing loans from Central Government to State Governments, which are expected to pass them on to individuals and co-operative societies of individuals whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 to enable them to build and own houses. The loans bear an interest of 4½% per annum plus administrative charges

which do not normally exceed 1% and are repayable in 30 annual equated instalments. The quantum of assistance is limited to 80% of the cost of the houses, including cost of land, subject, however, to a maximum of Rs. 8,000. The Scheme also provides for giving financial aid in the following circumstances:—

(*i*) Grant of loans by the Centre to the State Governments for the acquisition and development of sites. The rate of interest on such loans is 3¼% per annum. The loan is repayable within 3 years during which period, the plots of land, are to be sold, after development, to persons in the low income groups on 'no-profit-no-loss' basis ;

(*ii*) Construction of houses by the State Governments themselves or through their statutory bodies subject to the proviso that all such houses are subsequently sold either outright or on a hire-purchase basis to individuals in the low-income groups or co-operatives of such individuals ; and

(*iii*) Grant of loan assistance not exceeding Rs. 2,800 per house (Rs. 3,600 in respect of constructions in Bombay and Calcutta) to local bodies, co-operative tenancy societies, non-governmental but recognised health institutions, hospitals, Educational Trusts and other charitable institutions (in whose cases the maximum is Rs. 8,000 per house) for construction of houses also to be given on rent to their low paid staff subject to the proviso that the rent does not contain any element of profit.

The total allocations made to different State Governments during the First Plan period amount to Rs. 21.53 crores, against which the amount actually drawn by them was Rs. 10.06 crores as long term loan for house building and Rs. 1.04 crores as short term loan for land development. The number of houses to be built with the financial aid sanctioned by the Central Government totalled 41.000 which exceeded the target of 37,000 houses, by 4,000.

The total amount set apart for implementation of the Scheme during the Second Five-Year Plan period is Rs. 40.00 crores. Allocation to the State Governments|Union Territories during the entire financial year 1956-57 amounted to Rs. 6.78 crores and disbursements made to State Governments etc., during the period 1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957, to Rs. 6.33 crores.

In accordance with the reports received from the State Governments, a total of 13,046 houses were completed and another 5,945 houses were under construction up to 30|4|57 as compared to

3,930 houses completed and 12,751 houses under construction up to the 31st March, 1956. These figures include progress of construction achieved in Bombay State up to 30th September, 1956, Andhra Pradesh up to 30th June, 1956, and Hyderabad up to 31st March, 1956, only.

The Scheme has recently been extended to Central Government employees with an income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 per annum who can take advantage of the Scheme along with other persons belonging to Low Income Group.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme: Under the Plantation Labout Act, 1951, it is obligatory on the part of every employer to provide necessary housing accommodation for all workers residing in plantations. In order to help planters, particularly the smaller ones, who are unable to discharge this obligation due to their inadequate financial resources, the Government of India have introduced a Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, according to which loan assistance at a reasonable rate of interest is payable to planters through State Governments for construction of houses for their resident labour. The total loan assistance is to be restricted to 80% of the actual cost of construction of the house subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per house in the case of plantations in North India and Rs. 1,600 per house in the case of those in the South. The Scheme came into force on 1st April, 1956, and will remain in operation during the Second Plan period.

Rural Housing: A sum of Rs. 10 crores has been provided in the Second Five-Year Plan for rural housing. Considering the enormity of the problem—it is estimated that a sum of about Rs. 2,500 crores will be needed for reconditioning re-building of all the five crores of rural houses that exist in the country—any scheme to disburse financial aid to the extent of Rs. 10 crores to individual house-holders in rural areas all over the country could hardly be expected to yield any results. It is accordingly considered that this provision should be utilised for establishing a number of village housing projects all over the country. These villages will not only provide adequate housing and other amenities to all its residents. but would also serve as a source of inspiration to adjoining areas and could, in course of time, be duplicated elsewhere with the help of local initiative and resources. A composite Scheme for establishing about 5,000 projects for rural housing during the Second Plan period is being drawn up by the Government of India.

Slum Clearance: The Slum Clearance scheme envisages the grant of financial assistance in the shape of loan and subsidy to State

Governments for slum clearance|improvement projects to be undertaken by them or by agencies approved by them:—

The pattern of financial assistance recommended in the Scheme is:—

(*i*) 25% of the approved cost of each project to be given by the Central Government as subsidy, provided the State Government find an equal amount as a matching subsidy to that of the Centre;

(*ii*) the balance 50% of the cost to be advanced by the Centre as a long term interest bearing loan repayable in 30 annual equated instalments.

The important principles on which the Scheme is based are:—

(*a*) there should be the minimum dislocation of slum dwellers and efforts should be made to rehouse them, as far as possible, at the existing sites of the slums and|or sites nearby, in order to ensure that they are not uprooted from their fields of employment.

(*b*) In order to keep down rents within the paying capacity of slum-dwellers, the emphasis should necessarily be laid more on the provision of minimum standards of environmental hygiene and essential services rather than on construction of any elaborate structures.

Financial assistance under the Scheme is envisaged for rehousing of slum families whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 p.m. in Bombay and Calcutta, and Rs. 175 p.m. elsewhere. The slum families with an income higher than these ceilings are encouraged to avail themselves of the loan assistance available under the low-income group housing scheme, or other appropriate housing scheme of Central or State Governments.

The formal scheme was communicated to the State Governments in May, 1956, with the request to draw up detailed proposals on the lines recommended in it. Proposals from State Governments have started coming in and the response is generally encouraging.

Although the sum of Rs. 20 crores which is set apart for this purpose is rather modest, it is hoped that some of the worst slums in the comparatively large and congested towns would be tackled during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

House building Advances to Government Servants: As a further measure to relieve housing shortage in the country, the scheme for

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the grant of house-building advances to Central Government Servants (which was discontinued in 1937) was revived in the year 1956. The scheme envisages the grant of loan assistance to (*i*) permanent Central Government Servants, (*ii*) such other Central Government servants as have at least 10 years' continued service to their credit, and who do not hold a permanent appointment under a State Government and are expected to continue in service till the house is completed and|or mortgaged to Government. The loan assistance is limited to 24 months' pay, including dearness pay, where admissible, subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000|- for construction of a new house and Rs. 10,000 for enlarging living accommodation in existing houses. The loan together with simple interest, provisionally fixed @ 4½% p.a. on the diminishing amount, is repayable in a maximum of 240 monthly instalments, the principal being repayable in 180 instalments and the interest in 60 instalments thereafter.

The scheme is gaining popularity amongst the Government servants.

National Buildings Organisation : The National Buildings Organisation set up in 1954, seeks to ensure a rational approach to the problem of Housing and to achieve reduction in building costs through promotion and co-ordination of research in building materials, techniques and designs, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through dissemination of useful information. The organisation is building up a modern library of publications on Building Technology which now contains more than 8,000 books and over 4,000 copies of periodicals on the subject. Its information service has compiled 30 bibliographies on various engineering subjects, and has collected from various countries about 70 films on Building Science. The N.B.O. continues to publish the Quarterly Journal and Technical Abstracts devoted to building technology. It has also prepared Technical notes|Reports on subjects like Regional Climatic charts for Delhi, Mortars for masonry, economy in the use of cement etc., which will be published in due course.

In March, 1956, a Symposium on Housing and Building Materials was organised in Delhi in which a number of experts, technicians, engineers and architects from all over the country participated. Another on the Brick and Tile Manufacture in India was held at Calcutta in February, 1957. Their proceedings would benefit the technologists, manufacturers of these materials, and all those who are interested in various aspects of building technology.

On research side, the N.B.O. has formulated over 30 research problems of urgency, including problems relating to water-proof,

mud-plaster, improvement of bricks, lime etc., and economy in cement and steel which are of more pressing nature. Work relating to the promotion of manufacture of high quality lime of different analysis and the development thereof as substitute for cement, manufacture of hollow clay tiles and bricks and other building materials etc., are also engaging the serious attention of the Organisation.

The National Buildings Organisation is also engaged on a number of other activities such as collection of housing statistics, standardisation of building materials, doors, windows, etc.

SUPPLY

With the implementation of the majority of the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee the policy of the Director General, Supplies and Disposals, has been suitably re-orientated to provide for direct encouragement of development of indigenous production to meet the growing needs of Government Departments, Government Industrial and River Valley undertakings etc., in connection with the implementation of different schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The value of purchases by the D.G.S. and D. has inevitably increased consequent on the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. Comparative statement of the value of purchases by the D.G.S. & D over the last three years is furnished below. The value of indigenous stores accounted for in the total value of purchases has also been indicated separately, as also purchases from the Cottage and Small-Scale Industries sector.

Value of purchases made by the D.G.S. & D.

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Total	Indigenous Stores		Cottage and Small-Scale Industry products.
1954-55 ..	78.96	46.57	including	1.05
1955-56 ..	120.45	75.87	„	3.41
1956-57 ..	176.37	92.86	„	2.83

The above statistics will prove that the D.G.S. & D. as the Central Purchase Organisation of the Government of India is not only purchasing more, but that an increasing percentage of such purchases is being made through indigenous sources.

With a view to encourage utilisation of indigenous capacity and its expansion, long term arrangement for supply of vital Railway stores have been made. As a result, it has been possible to book

the maximum installed capacity for such stores and also take necessary steps for increase in such capacity where the existing capacity is not sufficient to meet our current requirements. Initial successes as a result of such arrangements are already apparent to the extent that we are now more or less self-sufficient in so far as Mechanical Signalling and certain other railway items are concerned. Moreover, a large number of stores which were previously imported are now being purchased in India as a direct result of reorientation of the Government of India's purchase policy to encourage indigenous production with suitable price preference. Some of the important items are Ejectors, Transmission Towers, Tubes for Boilers, Electrodes Aluminium, Extrusions, Slince Grates, certain loco spare parts, certain spare parts of Integral coach, etc.

One of the primary functions of the Standing Advisory Committee on Central Purchase, recently set up, is to review from time to time the work of the Central Purchase Organisation with particular reference to development of indigenous industries and to make specific recommendations on the steps to be taken to establish such industries for meeting the vital requirements of Government.

Printing and Stationery : With the launching of India's Second Five-Year Plan in the year 1956, the tempo of demands on the Printing and Stationery Department in respect of printing and supply of publications, forms and stationery to the various units of the Government of India increased still further and pending the installation of more printing units all efforts were made to cope with demands by resorting to multiple shifts in the existing Government of India Presses.

Schemes of re-organisation and strengthening of printing units and establishment of new ones, continued to be planned and progressed. Of these the setting up of a Government Press at Faridabad constituted one of the major projects in hand. This project is now nearing completion and a nucleus production unit has already started functioning. The importance of this project vis-a-vis the Second Five-Year Plan lies not only in the fact that it will primarily be used for printing the publicity and literary material of educational, scientific, cultural and social value but also in the fact that it will provide local employment for over 1,000 persons in Faridabad township—a rehabilitation colony. For the Parliament Wing of the Government of India Press, New Delhi, additional accommodation was provided but all the machines procured for this expanded wing could not be put into use due to lack of space. A few of these machines were, therefore, transferred and installed in the new press

at Faridabad where they are used for Parliament work. A nucleus Bindery started working in Santragachi Depot, Calcutta, during this period. For the expansion of the Government of India Forms Press, Calcutta, a bigger multi-storeyed building is required to be constructed in place of the present building. To enable demolition of the present building, a part of the building was vacated and the Forms Supply Wing which was housed there was shifted to the Santragachi Depot. Orders for machinery required for expansion of forms printing capacity were also placed.

As the expansion schemes already in hand were found to be short of the ever increasing demands it was decided to establish two new Government Presses in the South—one at Coimbatore (Madras State) and the other at Koratti (Kerala State). The former will be equipped with letter press and photo litho equipment and the latter with facilities for forms printing. Steps to implement these projects at an early date have been taken.

It is proposed to shift the Government of India United Press, Delhi, to Faridabad where it will be integrated with the Government of India Press, Faridabad. The building of the enlarged Government of India Press, Nilokheri, is expected to be completed and the press will start functioning with additional equipment and staff. The construction work of the Forms Wing of the Government of India Press, Nasik, will be completed and the wing is expected to start functioning shortly. The Photo Litho Wing of this press is also expected to start production. The building of the Regional Stationery Depot, at New Delhi, is almost complete and it is expected that the depot will start functioning by the end of 1957. Attention is also being paid to staff welfare measures like housing, and arrangements are being made to start construction of a residential colony for the Government of India Forms Press, Aligarh, during this period.

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CHAPTER IX

NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

DURING the tenth year of freedom an oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up to carry out exploration and production of oil, replacing the Oil and Natural Gas Directorate. The Commission's headquarters were established at Dehra Dun during the year and steps were taken to recruit the staff and to procure the equipment required. Following consultations with certain Soviet oil experts, a scheme of exploration was drawn up and steps were taken to undertake drilling at Jwalamukhi in the Kangra valley.

Following the advice of the Mineral Advisory Board Meeting which was held in June, 1956, a Committee to investigate the beneficiation of manganese ore in Rajasthan and Western India was set up and zonal Advisory Councils to advise on mineral exploration and development were also announced.

Rupee Company in Assam : The establishment of a Rupee Company in Assam for the production of oil in the Nahorkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran areas of Assam in participation with the Assam Oil Company, in accordance with the prospecting licences issued for those areas was taken up and agreement was reached with the Assam Oil Company on the conditions of participation. The establishment of a refinery for the crude oil from these areas was also studied.

Meanwhile. the exploration for oil in participation, with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company made progress and steps were taken to procure a drill for prospecting an area near Burdwan.

Geological Survey of India : Systematic geological mapping of over 6,000 sq. miles was completed in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Detailed mapping was undertaken in important mineralised areas in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan. The Palaeontological Division of the Geological Survey of India was engaged in the study of invertebrate and plant fossils in various parts of the country.

The following specific or detailed investigations were carried out by the Geological Survey of India :—

(*a*) Drilling in South Karanpura and North Karanpura coalfields for the establishment of State Collieries under the

Second Five-Year Plan. 107 holes were drilled in South Karanpura and 8 holes in North Karanpura, the total footage being about 40,800.

(*b*) Structural mapping of manganese ore in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, structural mapping and geo-chemical sampling of the Singhbhum copper belt in Bihar and the copper areas in Khetri and Daribo in Rajasthan, mapping and sampling in the diamond-bearing areas of Panna, electrical and magnetic investigations on lead and copper occurrences (Orissa and Andhra Pradesh) and sulphide occurrences (Rajasthan and Mysore) and gold-bearing areas (Kolar).

(*c*) Gravitatic and magnetic surveys in Rajasthan and East Punjab and seismic surveys in Bombay for oil.

Indian Bureau of Mines : The expansion and reorganisation of the Bureau of Mines was carried out and its functions were more precisely defined. The Bureau of Mines will be responsible for all detailed prospecting and investigation and will hencefortth be headed by a Mining Engineer. Regional offices of the Bureau have been opened at Bangalore, Nagpur and Ajmer. Zonal Councils at Ajmer, Calcutta, Nagpur and Bangalore are being established. The Bureau carried out detailed investigations at Panna (diamond-bearing area) and is carrying out detailed prospecting of the copper-bearing areas of Daribo, Khetri and Rangpo.

The Drawing Section of the Bureau prepared about 350 maps, charts and graphs and 15,000 azoprints. The detailed prospecting and proving of minerals for the Hindustan and Bhilai Steel Plants were completed. Investigations for the beneficiation of low grade gypsum from Trichinopoly were also completed. An electron microscope was provided for the Research Laboratory of the Bureau.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology : In view of the acute shortage of mining engineers training facilities at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad are being expanded. The number of students admitted during the year was almost doubled. Ninety students were admitted to the mining course and 20 to the Applied Geology course compared with 52 students in all only admitted during the previous year.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission : The Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up in April 1956 with Shri K. D. Malaviya as its Chairman. The headquarters of the Commission are at Dehra Dun. The Camp offices of the Commission have been set up at

Calcutta, Jaisalmer and Jwalamukhi. Soviet experts were invited to examine and report on the oil-bearing areas in India. They submitted a detailed Plan for the exploration of oil and natural gas. Most of their recommendations have been accepted by the Government of India with minor alterations. Some drilling equipment from Rumania and geophysical instruments from America were imported for the conduct of oil exploration work in various areas. An aeromagnetic survey of the Jaisalmer area in Rajasthan and the Ganges basin in U.P. was completed by a Canadian company under the Colombo Plan.

Survey of India : The Survey of India continued its work of the preparation of up-to-date Topographical maps, geodetic and geophysical surveys, tide predictions, magnetic and gravity observations, etc.

The mechanisation of the Department is proceeding apace. Some Photogrammetric equipment was procured under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. Two officers were sent for advanced training in photogrammetry at the International Training Centre for Aerial Survey at Delft (Netherlands). One officer returned from the United Kingdom after training in Geodesy, the prediction, and allied subjects. A survey detachment set to Bara Shigri Glacier in Lahaul Valley completed the mapping of the area and made magnetic and gravity observations in connection with the International Geophysical Year.

Zoological Survey of India : Faunistic surveys were carried out in certain areas of Kashmir, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal. The National Collection of animals was maintained and new collections identified and classified. Enquiries received through Indian Missions abroad and from scientific institutions in India were attended to and advice given on Zoological matters to the public generally. Facilities were provided to research students from the universities and other scientific institutions in the laboratories of the Survey.

Botanical Survey of India : For the proper assessment of the plant wealth of the country the department has now been reorganised and consists of (i) the Central office, the Systematic Division and the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta; (*ii*) the Central Botanical Laboratory, at Lucknow and (*iii*) four Regional Circles at Dehra Dun, Shillong, Poona and Coimbatore respectively.

The survey continued to render advice to scientific organisations and the public at large on the identification of plants and plant products. Work on indigenous plants was continued at the Central

Botanical Laboratory. A sample study of the flora of the Gangetic plain was completed. Synthesis of new drug plants was undertaken and medicinal plants examined at the Laboratory for their chromosome counts.

As a result of floristic surveys carried out in Assam, Kanara, Khandesh, Mount Abu, Bombay, Coimbatore and Nilgiri Hills, approximately 9,800 specimens belonging to a large number of species of plants, were collected. Identification of most of the plants, including those collected previously in Kashmir, is in progress.

National Atlas Organisation : Work on the preparation of the Hindi Edition of the National Atlas was taken in hand. The Atlas is expected to be published by September, 1957. The Hindi Atlas will also include a master sheet in English from the English Standard Edition on the same scale as the Hindi maps. Statistical information is being compiled and guide and base maps are still under way.

Research Institutes and Scientific Societies : Substantial grants-in-aid were paid during 1956-57 to these bodies for expansion and development of their activities.

International Scientific Unions : India continued her membership of the International Council of Scientific Unions and 13 International Scientific Unions. Scientific delegations consisting of eminent Indian Scientists represented India at important international scientific conferences. India is a member of the Pan Indian Ocean Science Association. The next Congress of this Association will be held in Madagascar during September, 1957 and India has been invited to send a delegation.

Indian Science Congress Association held its 44th Session from the 14th to 20th January, 1957 at Calcutta. Scientists, research workers and students from all parts of the country and a number of eminent foreign scientists and representatives of International Organisations like the UNESCO and WHO attended the session. After the session, some of the visiting scientists toured the country and delivered lectures at various research institutions and universities.

National Research Professorship of Physics : Dr. C. V. Raman, F.R.S., N.L., the National Research Professor of Physics, made important researches during the year and published 10 memoirs on various subjects. He attended the Nobel Laureates Conference at Lindau (Germany) in June, 1956. After the Conference, Prof. Raman visited certain research laboratories in Germany. He has been elected an Honorary member of the Royal Society of New Zealand.

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Research Scholarships : The scheme for training research scholars has been continued. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research selected 12 scholars for training in the United Kingdom for the Burmah Shell and Assam Oil Company's scholarships.

Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association : The Association has continued to assist the textile industry in the implementation of projects on quality control, processing, training within industry and application of psychological techniques. At the research laboratories of the Association, fundamental work was conducted on evaluation of weavability factors, effect of colouring matters on dyed fabrics, and colour characteristics of blends of dyed fibres. An extensive series of tests has been completed to assess the performance of a large number of indigenous sizing materials as compared to mutton tallow.

South India Textile Research Association : The construction of the administrative block and laboratories is proceeding rapidly. Construction of a pilot spinning plant is also being taken up. Productivity survey has been completed and a study of absenteeism has been started. Routine quality control has been started in several mills of the region.

Indian Scientific Liaison Office (U.K.) : Weekly scientific newsletters, technical reports on work in progress in British Universities, monthly technical reports containing information not obtainable through normal channels continued to be received from the Liaison officer. The ISLO represented India at various scientific meetings to which scientists from India could not be sent.

Technical Publication : "Vigyan Pragati" (Hindi) and "C.S.I.R. News" were regularly published. In addition, the following were also brought out :—

1. Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants.
2. Manufacture and Application of Liquid Gold.
3. Science in the Service of Industry.
4. Annual Technical Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
5. Journal of the Zoological Society of India.

Central Board of Geophysics : The Board continued to function as a co-ordinating body in Geophysics and as the National Committee in India for the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics. Four candidates were awarded stipends for training in Exploration Geophysics. The Steering Committee of the Ground Water Resources Committee, the Sub-Committee on Oceanography, the

Palaeo-Volcanology Committee and the Bore-core Legislation Sub-Committee carried out their assigned functions. Preliminary steps were taken for the establishment of the Geophysical Research Wing in the Geological Survey of India and the Oceanographic Research Wing at the Indian Naval Physical Laboratory. Work on the collection and analysis of sea-water samples has been continued at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station at Mandapam with the co-operation of vessels plying in Indian waters.

National Research Development Corporation : The Corporation continued to stimulate development of patents and inventions arising out of researches conducted in research institutions. 290 new processes have so far been referred to the Corporation for development by National Laboratories, Research Institutions and private individuals. Large-scale trials for 3 inventions e.g., Benzine; Citric acid and Baby Foods have been arranged to be undertaken by industry. In view of the national importance of producing cheap paper, to meet the growing needs, the Corporation has set up a pilot mechanical bamboo-pulp project.

Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Information was carried out (*i*) by publication of (*a*) non-technical notes of the scientific work carried out in India and results achieved and (*b*) non-technical notes, about research carried out in the United Kingdom and other countries of Europe, (*ii*) by organising museums and exhibitions in the National Laboratories and at the session of the Indian Science Congress Association, and (*iii*) by organising symposia, lectures and seminars.

Vigyan Mandirs : Five Vigyan Mandirs have been established at Kapashera (Delhi), Masauli (Uttar Pradesh), Kallupatti (Madras), Coimbatore (Madras), and Pudur Ramavermapuram (Kerala). The Vigyan Mandirs have arranged lectures on important subjects like hygiene, health, plant pests and diseases, insects control, etc., and also arranged film shows on 'Pure water supply', 'Friend and foe (bacterial)', 'Japanese method of paddy cultivation', 'Better seeds' and 'Malaria'. Rural Science Clubs have been established in some of the Vigyan Mandirs; they meet once every fortnight and discuss various problems concerning their every-day life.

Consumer trials with Food Yeast : Three tons of imported food yeast were distributed to the Governments of Madras, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh through the Director-General of Health Services. Experiments were carried out at four selected centres in these States. While a general improvement in nutritional standards in adults (Male and Female) and children was observed at each of

these centres there was no consistency in the effect of yeast on height and weight. The results of these experiments are under examination.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research : For the reorganisation of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Committee, the Governing Body of the Council has appointed an Executive Council for each National Laboratory for the administration and general direction of the Laboratory. This Executive Council will be assisted by a Scientific Advisory Committee, in the formulation of research programmes and projects and in reviewing the progress made.

The new institutions to be set up by the Council during the Second Five-Year Plan are: Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad; Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, Calcutta; Science and Industry Museum, Calcutta; Research Station for the Utilisation of Sambhar Bitterns; A National Biological Laboratory; Regional Research Laboratory in Assam; and the Drug Research Laboratory at Jammu.

The following new inventions have been reported from the various National Laboratories and Central Research Institutes :—

N.C.L. : Process for the preparation of civetone dicarbozylic acid and new medical properties of the bitter constituents of nim.

N.M.L. : Improvements in mullite refractories from kyanite and new refractory compositions suitable for making graphite crucibles.

C.D.R.I. : A process for the preparation of cardio-active glycosides of Digitalis.

C.B.R.I. : A new foaming agent for the production of low density foamed concrete.

C.L.R.I. : An improved process for the production of low density enzyme depilants and bates.

Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research : Improvements in the manufacture of vinyl chloride and improvements in the manufacture of maleic anhydride.

The important work done by the National Laboratories includes the following :—

National Physical Laboratory : A tunable magnetron likely to be of use in the field of radar and radio communication for generating very high frequency oscillation over a wide tuning range has been developed.

94,200 lbs. of various kinds of ink were produced by the Ink Development Project functioning at the National Physical Laboratory. A test laboratory has been set up for maintaining rigid quality control of inks manufactured by the Project.

National Chemical Laboratory : For the preparation of mixed water-soluble, nitrogen-phosphate fertilisers, the National Chemical Laboratory utilised indigenous rock phosphates from Singhbhum and Trichinopoly. A process for the extraction of costus oil, a costly perfumery material, from the roots of costus plants, has been worked out. The presence of metallic impurities in the lime is one of the factors responsible for the instability of indigenous bleaching powder. The quantitative evaluation of sandal wood oil by determining its cyclopropane content by infra-red absorption has been developed. A new monocyclic crystalline sesquiterpense ketone has been isolated from the essential oil of wild ginger.

National Metallurgical Laboratory : A process for nickel and chromium plating of aluminium articles has been developed in the National Metallurgical Laboratory. Some of the Indian clays are suitable for the production of firebricks refractories for the Bhilai steel plant. Fosterite refractories are more resistant to corrosive action of matte and also cheaper than zircon refractories. For melting high nickel matte both magnesite brick and carbon-bonded graphite have proved satisfactory. A gas-fired furnace with automatic temperature control up to a temperature of 1,750°C has been constructed. Some of the non-plastic clays show a remarkable improvement in their workability on chemical treatment. Studies on Indian vermiculite are in progress.

Central Fuel Research Institute : By using resins from coal tar oil, hard boards, panelling materials, electrical switches, well plugs, etc. have been produced by Central Fuel Research Institute. Systematic analysis of borehole core samples is attended to by the Coal Survey Stations at Raniganj, Ranchi and Bilaspur. The possibility of utilising Raniganj coals, by themselves or by blending with suitable coals, for producing coke of metallurgical grade has been established. Over 50 samples of coal from Jharia field have been studied for washability characteristics and the phosphorus content of washed fractions.

Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute : Investigations have shown that the Mandsaur clay shales can be utilised for the manufacture of white and colour-glazed hotel-china. Using Jaipur talc, steatite insulators which show lower losses, for electrical use, have been developed at the Institute. Amber and colourless

resistant glasses with low melting temperature have also been developed.

Central Drug Research Institute : A process for the preparation of protein hydrolysates with attractive colour and good taste from oil-cakes has been standardised.

Central Food Technological Research Institute : A simple process of fumigating foodgrain ware-houses has been developed at the Institute. The process has been made available to foodgrain merchants. Practically all the foodgrain stores in Mysore were fumigated applying this process. The treatment costs about one anna per bag. The integrated utilisation of oil-bearing seeds is being tried on a large-scale by Anil Starch Products, Ahmedabad. Conditions have been standardised for the elimination of the fruity flavour in cherry coffee.

Central Building Research Institute : Action to build houses on under-reamed pile foundations in the black cotton soil areas was initiated by the Institute. Inferior Amosite asbestos is being processed so that it can be used for asbestos-cement products.

Central Leather Research Institute : Processes were worked out at the Institute for the manufacture of round belts for use on sewing machines. The enzyme bate developed at the Institute has been found to be superior to the imported bate "Pancreol 5A" in the .manufacture .of .glazed kid. Investigations on the tanning properties of the roots and the barks of Casuarina equisetifolia have been completed. The Institute has developed processes for the manufacture of roller skins from indigenous material. A pilot-plant for the manufacture of 1,000 lb. of sole leather and 1,000 lb. of upper leather per month for the Footwear Service Centre, Government of Madras is being set up.

Central Road Research Institute : A method of stabilised soil road construction evolved at the Central Road Research Institute is now ready for large-scale application. Field studies to specify optimum timing for signals at crossings were made and a method for calculating the optimum timings for red and green light signals has been evolved.

Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute : A new Primary Wet Cell developed in the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute is made up of indigenously available components and ferric chloride is used as the depolariser and functions efficiently and without loss of voltage when used in a telephone circuit. Processes for the electrolytic production of cuprous oxide from copper scrap

and of manganese sulphate from low grade manganese ores are ready for being handed over to industry. It has been observed that ferrous iron is present as an impurity in commercial preparations of zinc chloride liquor. However, complete oxidation of the ferrous iron present with an efficiency of over 85 per cent, using high current densities of the order of 40 amp. per sq. decimeter has been found possible. Optimum conditions have been worked out for the continuous electrolytic preparation of cupric hydroxide, using a divided cell with copper electrodes and sodium nitrate solution as electrolyte. A sintered type nickel-cadmium battery of 10 amp. hr. (ampere hour) capacity has been assembled.

Central Salt Research Institute : A new method for processing Sambhar Lake bitterns is being evolved in the Central Salt Research Institute. The Institute now functions as a wing of the National Chemical Laboratory and undertakes research on salt production and marine bitterns.

Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute : Research equipment, workshop equipment and books and periodicals etc. required for the Institute have been procured. The construction of the Institute with necessary provision of services and sanitary fitting has been completed. The electrical installations are, however, nearing completion. The Institute will undertake projects sponsored by the Industry or initiate investigations which will benefit Industry.

National Botanical Gardens : It has been found possible to propagate the species of Rowxolfia serpentina both from seeds and from stem and root cutting after treatment with suitable hormones. Cultural experiments on Psoralea corylifolia, Plantago ovata, Cissampelos pareira and Abelmoschus moschatus and pharmacological studies of Cocculus vilosus, Ricinus communis, Argyreia speciosa, Melaleuea Leucodendron and Gloriosa superba were carried out. An apparatus for determination of essential oil content using small quantities of material has been fabricated. Cross pollination of Canna indica with varieties of the "Crosy" type has been successfully carried out at the Laboratory attached to the National Botanical Gardens.

Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad : An Instrumentation Section has been set up at the Laboratory. Pilot plants have been installed for steam-activation of carbon : clay-washing; aluminium tray fermentation ; and stainless steel rotary pressure fermenter. It has been found that chlorination of turpentine yields a product having outstanding efficiency against a number of insect pests. This Insecticide is suitable for preparation in spray, powder,

and aerosol forms. Active carbons for bleaching cane juice and for decolorizing vegetable oils have been produced.

Central Mining Research Station : Research on mine ventilation has already been initiated by the Central Mining Research Station. A number of mines have been classified into gassy, non-gassy, and border-line cases to plan ventilation surveys in mines.

Science and Industry Museum : A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in the Council's Second Five-Year Plan for establishing a permanent museum which will be named as "The Birla Science and Industry Museum".

FUTURE PROGRAMME OF WORK

Geological Survey of India will carry out geological survey of mapping, field studies in oil-bearing structures, examination of natural gas occurrence, and exploration for minerals generally.

Indian Bureau of Mines will continue exploration operations for copper, coal, lead-zinc and pyrites in addition to its inspection work.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission will undertake detailed geological, mapping, gravity, magnetic and seismic investigations, aeromagnetic survey, and will equip Geological and Chemical Laboratories and Geophysical, Engineering and Automobile workshops with up to date apparatus.

Survey of India will undertake original and revision surveys, Rectangulation and levelling, Special Project surveys, surveys in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, survey for flood control projects, observations in glacier regions, gravity observations, and Laplace observations in connection with the International Geophysical Year.

National Atlas of India will prepare on a priority basis a special preliminary Hindi Edition consisting of 25 sheets of map depicting physiography, relief, etc.

Zoological Survey of India will continue faunistic surveys and surveys of the coastal areas for estuarine fauna.

Botanical Survey of India will undertake exploration work in the unexplored and under-explored areas, reprint Floras and other publications, prepare lists of specimens and reorganise the Botanical Museum.

Central Board of Geophysics will continue to co-ordinate the activities in Geophysics and the programme of training of technical personnel in Applied Geophysics and Oceanography.

National Research Development Corporation of India will undertake project to set up a pilot plant for production of Coalene.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research will continue through the National Laboratories the research work now in hand. They will, where necessary, take the work up to the pilot plant stage.

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CHAPTER X

RURAL FINANCE AND CO-OPERATION

THE task of rescuing the peasantry from the shackles of indebtedness has always been an article of faith with the Congress. As far back as 1936, the Congress had declared that the crushing burden of rural debt should be removed and steps taken to provide cheap credit facilities. Not much progress could, however, be made until recently. At its Avadi Session, the Congress called upon the Government to take measures with a view to supplying credit facilities to agriculturists.

The Reserve Bank of India appointed in 1951 a Committee of Direction to survey rural credit. The Report of the Committee, submitted in December 1954, marked a landmark in the sphere of India's rural finance. After considering the expensive nature of private lending and the failure of the co-operative movement to provide credit facilities and the insignificant contribution of commercial banks as financiers to the Rural Sector, the Committee recommended the establishment of a few agencies (details were given in the Ninth Year of Freedom) for meeting the credit needs of the rural community. The principle underlying this recommendation is that the State should enter into partnership with co-operative institutions at various levels. The Second Five-Year Plan envisages that such financial partnership would provide additional strength to co-operatives and make available to them in fuller measure assistance and guidance from the Government. With a view to facilitating this partnership the Reserve Bank has established a National Agricultural Credit (long-term operations) Fund with an initial capital of Rs. 10 crores. With land fast ceasing to be a negotiable asset, it has become imperative to link credit with warehousing and marketing so that crop loans may become the main form of rural credit. Following another recommendation of the Committee of Direction, The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was set up in September, 1956. A Central Warehousing Corporation also came into being on March 2, 1957. Described briefly, the mechanism of the scheme at the base will be a national net-work of village warehouses owned by co-operative credit societies which, through co-operative marketing societies serving groups of villages, will be linked to warehousing corporations in each State and ultimately to the Central Warehousing Corporation. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was sanctioned by the National Co-operative Develop-

ment and Warehousing Board for the purchase of shares of this Warehousing Corporation. Thus, under this scheme, given the necessary organisational aid, it should be possible to provide the agricultural community with a strong credit base. The Second Five-Year Plan has an ambitious programme of increasing the finances available through the co-operative movement to Rs. 225 crores, *i.e.*, nearly 25 to 30 per cent of the total requirements which would be needed by 1960-61.

A recent survey of the Community Projects and the National Extension Blocks show that in recent years, the larger and more prosperous cultivators have been the recipients of Government funds and the small cultivators have rather been neglected. The big cultivators who constitute 10 per cent of the total cultivators in the country have been the recipients of 60 per cent of the Government loans given under various schemes of agricultural finance. At the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Mussoorie in April this year, the Union Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri A. P. Jain, pointed out that the present co-operative movement did not provide financial assistance to large sections of small farmers, who, although not credit worthy in the orthodox sense of the term, could increase production considerably if credit facilities were made available to them. The need for liberalisation of the short-term credit facilities and the expeditious grant of such loans were also emphasised in the Inter-State Regional Seminar on Community Development held at Ranchi in December, 1956. The Seminar particularly drew attention to those areas where there were no co-operative societies and felt that *Taccavi* loans should be granted to the farmers in these areas on a more liberal scale than at present. Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, assured at the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference at Mussoorie that the Planning Commission would soon undertake local studies in pilot projects.

Emphasising that co-operation was the most important agency through which social change could be brought about in rural India, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari observed : "The credit aspect is important; but other aspects—the encouragement of thrift and the creation of a sense of unity of interest among the people—what are broadly termed "moral" aspects are more important. The aim is that there should be societies, members of which know one another and have a feeling of community interest which should see :

(*i*) that every loan—in money or kind—is linked up with a plan for increased production ;

(*ii*) that every family is assisted to come into the movement in its own right by using loans for productive purposes."

Progress of Co-operative Movement : The following table reveals that co-operative societies organised and conducted by village leaders with the help of non-official leadership at higher levels and guidance from officials have shown good results :

	End of 1952-53	*Addition in* 1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Number of Societies	1,11,628	15,326	16,366	16,619
Number of Members	51,26,002	7,23,378	7,16,036	12,25,434
Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	49,18.34	5,22.50	8,51.86	16,17.48
Paid up share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	9,90.09	1,53.20	1,83.15	3,53.89
Investment and Assets	8,88.83	1,86.99	1,80.10	4,31.81

In the three years 1953-54 to 1955-56, the number of societies rose by 43%, the number of members by 52%, working capital by 61%, paid up share capital by 70% and investments and assets by about 90%. It will be noticed that increases in share capital, working capital and investments and assets are proportionately larger than increases in membership. A large proportion of the societies, members, etc., added in the years 1953-54 to 1955-56 were in N.E.S. and Community Project areas.

In his address at the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference held at Mussoorie in April this year, Shri V. T. Krishnamachari further emphasised that the aim of the co-operative movement should be two-fold : (*i*) within a specified time the village primary societies should increase their membership so as to bring in all the families in their areas and also find from their own resources the short-term capital needed by them ; (*ii*) and within a specified time each village society will work up to a target for investment in the National Savings Movement, all co-operatives becoming 'recognised agents'. Shri Krishnamachari suggested that the target of the co-operative movement for the Second Plan period should be to cover half the families in Indian villages and provide by 1960-61 about Rs. 150 crores for short-term credit, and make contributions

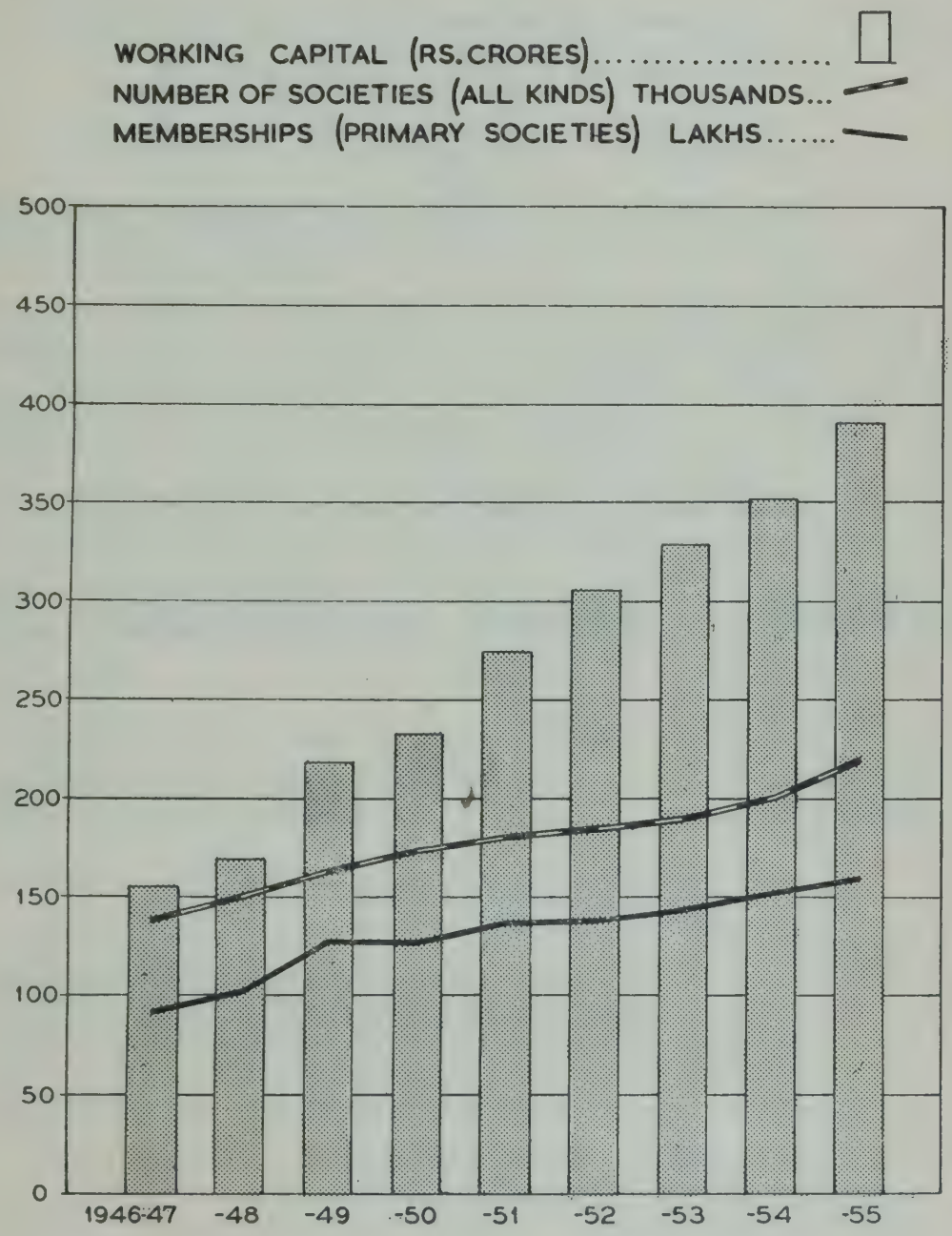
to the national savings movement beginning from Rs. 40 crores in the current year and raising to Rs. 60 crores in 1960-61, in addition to the contributions they are now making.

Co-operative farming: The attempt to organise agricultural production on co-operative lines represents an effort to bring order in the largest field of human endeavour in this country—agriculture. Its immediate importance lies in the urgent necessity to increase national production for making the country progressively self-sufficient in food and industrial raw material. As a permanent measure of improvement, co-operative farming affords the best means of rationalising agriculture. Unfortunately, the progress of co-operative farming in India has been painfully slow.

Two Indian Delegations were recently sent to China to study the Chinese co-operative system. The majority view of the latest delegation, led by Shri R. K. Patil, supports the introduction of co-operative farming in India, though not in all the essential details of the Chinese pattern. The Delegation has recommended a demonstration programme of about 10,000 co-operative farming societies, one for every group of 50 villages, within the next four years to be followed by a nationwide programme when both the leadership and the people gain greater experience in the movement.

In India, co-operative farming has obviously to be voluntary wherein the degree of pooling of resources should be left to the will of co-operating farmers. Prof. Otto Schiler, the German Agricultural Economist, has suggested that co-operative joint endeavour and initiative is possible in farming operations even retaining individual ownership. Indeed, we can well adopt co-operative *better farming* and co-operative *joint farming* methods, none of which touch the peasants' proprietory right but at the same time enable him to raise production by the advantage of co-operative pooling of resources and exploitation of land. Such co-operatives may be introduced on lands which are under cultivation, particularly in N.E.S. and Community Project Blocks. Lands newly reclaimed or cultivated can also be brought under co-operative better or joint farming. Cultivators of irrigable lands should also be encouraged to form co-operative joint or better farming. Particularly, favourable conditions for initiating these experiments obtain in the *Gramdan* villages given for Bhoodan. Here the hurdle constituted by ownership will be absent. At present, there are about 2,512 *Gramdan* villages where co-operative farming societies, each covering about 100 acres, can be introduced immediately and are bound to show good results.

PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT



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The resolution on 'Food Production' adopted by the All India Congress Committee at its meeting held in Delhi on June 1 and 2, 1957, stressed that "co-operative methods, to the largest possible extent should be introduced and a spirit of mutual help encouraged in each village." It is expected that new leadership would emerge from among the youth of the country and the villagers in particular to give a dynamic impetus to the co-operative movement.

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CHAPTER XI

HEALTH AND PROHIBITION

THE maintenance of an efficient public health service is of paramount importance in a Welfare State. Since Independence, the Government of India have been taking far-reaching steps to make the public health services more efficient and broad-based. Medical and health facilities have not only been made cheap and easily available but have also been extended to the rural areas, hitherto left neglected. Side by side, there has been insistent attempt to introduce prohibition through legislation, persuasion and propaganda. The following is a brief account of the progress achieved in the sphere of health and prohibition during "The Tenth Year of Freedom" :

The Contributory Health Service Scheme for Central Government Servants in Delhi and New Delhi was introduced as a pilot scheme on the 1st July, 1954. Under the scheme, medical investigation and treatment in hospitals and at home, where needed, consultation with the medical attendant and specialists and supply of medicines are provided free of cost to the Government Servant and members of his family in lieu of a small monthly contribution ranging between eight annas and twelve rupees depending on the pay of the Government servant.

The number of beneficiaries which in the beginning was 2,23,000 including 53,000 Government servants is now 3,20,000 of whom about 88,000 are Government employees. The total average daily attendance of patients in the various dispensaries is now about 9,500 as against only 1959 in the first week of July, 1954 when the scheme was introduced. Ten semi-Government institutions have also joined the scheme at their own option while requests have been received from several others for inclusion in the scheme. These figures show clearly that the scheme has gained popularity and an increasingly large number of beneficiaries is availing of the facilities provided by the scheme. The increase in number of beneficiaries has necessitated an expansion of the organisation. There are now 113 full time Medical Officers including 31 Women doctors and 11 Specialists as against 40 Medical Officers including 8 Women doctors and 4 Specialists at the beginning of the scheme. All these medical officers are wholetime employees who are not permitted to engage in private practice of any sort. They are paid compensation for loss

of private practice and also get a conveyance allowance. The number of fully equiped dispensaries originally set up under the scheme for outpatient treatment was 16 besides institutional facilities at the Safdarjang and the Willingdon Hospitals. At present there are 20 dispensaries established in various localities of Delhi and New Delhi besides three mobile dispensaries which carry medical aid to employees residing in outlying areas.

Benefits available under the scheme were explained in the popular language in a pamphlet in Hindi entitled "Jeevan Dan", which was published during the year.

The Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi : The Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi, which was taken over from the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the 1st January, 1954, has made steady progress in its expansion programme. The bed strength which was 50 when the Institute was taken over has been raised to 69. As soon as certain constructions which are in progress are completed, the bed strength will be further increased to 86 and ultimately to 220 by the end of March, 1958. Additional wards, consultation rooms and a waiting hall have been added to the Hospital. The number of doctors in the Hospital is 20 as against 6 at the time when it was taken over. A well-equipped Mobile Dental Van, presented by the West German Government, is stationed at this Hospital. It provides dental care to the general public.

The construction of a New Nurses' Home has been started in a plot of land opposite the hospital and a Mortuary Block has been sanctioned.

The hospital provides diagnostic and outdoor and indoor treatment facilities to the public and also to beneficiaries of the Contributory Health Service Scheme. There are Radiological, Dental, Opthalmological, Pathological, E.N.T., Maternity and Surgical Departments in the Hospital. Beds in the Nursing Home are intended for paying cases. All medical officers in the hospital are debarred from engaging in private practice of any kind.

The Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi : The Safdarjang Hospital in New Delhi has made considerable progress since it was taken over from the Delhi State Government on the 1st March, 1954. The bed strength of the Hospital which was 179 when the Hospital was taken over has been raised to 326. A paediatric block, a postmortem and mortuary block, a maternity block, a prosthetic unit attached to the Dental department, an additional operation theatre and a Laundry block in the Hospital have been completed. Additional wards including a new Cancer ward are under construction. When the new wards are ready, the total bed strength will be 510.

The construction of a Nurses Home has been sanctioned. It is proposed to build a section of the new out-patients Departments and additional wards during the coming year.

The prosthetic unit will undertake the work of manufacturing dentures with the aid of the dental laboratory equipment which was presented by Messrs. Krupps to the Prime Minister.

The number of doctors, which at the time the hospital was taken over was 15, has been increased to 30.

This hospital provides diagnostic and outdoor and indoor treatment facilities for the public and for the beneficiaries of the Contributory Health Service Scheme. There are the Radiological, Dental, Opthalmological E.N.T. Pathological, Surgical and Maternity Departments in the hospital.

An Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Central Government and of contributing States has been constituted to advise the Government of India in the management of the Hospital.

The Hospital has accommodation for 420 patients. Seats have been reserved for contributing States as follows :

West Bengal	255
Bihar	60
Uttar Pradesh	35
Madhya Pradesh	10
Delhi	10
Assam	6
Orissa	6
Pepsu (Now Punjab)	1
Tripura	4
Other areas	3
Independent beds	30
	420

A charge of Rs. 2,033 per annum per bed is payable by the contributing States while for other seats, the charge per bed is Rs. 400, Rs. 320 and Rs. 200 per month for Class I, II, III patients.

A provision of Rs. 8.25 lakhs has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of the Hospital.

The All India Mental Health Institute, Bangalore : The All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore, was opened in August, 1954, with the following subjects :

(*i*) To make provision for and to promote post-graduate and special studies and research in mental health, (*ii*) to give advice to the Government of India and to State Governments on matters relating to the organisation of mental health services and (*iii*) to act in co-ordination with International and other agencies in the matter of post-graduate and special studies and (*iv*) research in Mental health. The Institute works in association with the Mental Hospitals, Bangalore and its affairs are managed by a Governing Body consisting of representatives of the Central Government and the Government of Mysore. A course of Diploma in Psychological Medicine and another in Medical Psychology were started at the Institute in 1955. The number of candidates who have so far been trained at the Institute is as follows :—

D.P.M. (2 years course)	7
D.M.P. (2 years course)	6
Diploma in psychiatric Nursing (1 year course) ..	15

The number of candidates who are undergoing training at present at the Institute is :—

D.P.M.	23
D.M.P.	15
Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing	18

A provision of Rs. 41.0 lakhs has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan period for the expansion of the Institute.

Contribution to the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Indian Red Cross Society : A sum of Rs. 1,50,000|- was included in the budget for 1956-57 for payment to the League of Red Cross Societies and International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, as the contribution of the Government of India.

An annual grant of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned to the Indian Red Cross Society towards meeting its normal expenses.

Membership of the International Hospital Federation : During the year under review, the Government of India continued to be a member of the International Hospital Federation, London. The main purpose of the Federation is to facilitate the exchange of ideas regarding the organisation of hospitals and improvements in the hospital administration. The membership fee of £34 has been increased by the International Hospital Federation to £39 a year beginning from the year 1957.

The Control of Venereal Diseases : Facilities for the control of Venereal diseases vary from State to State. Areas having a high incidence of these diseases, often have inadequate treatment facilities. Hitherto, the emphasis has been on the individual aspects, there being hardly any well developed organisation in States for dealing with both preventive, epidemiological and Clinical diagnosis.

A scheme for the control of vetereal diseases has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Under the scheme, it is proposed to establish within the frame work of existing Public Health Medical Services of States, an integrated programme of V. D. Control, covering both curative and preventive aspects. The scheme also envisages mass treatment of patients in areas where the incidence of these diseases is high. Under the scheme, 75 District clinics and 8 Headquarters clinics are to be established. The Central Government's share of the expenditure on the scheme, in the shape of subsidy to States is estimated at Rs. 39.50 lakhs.

A. V. D. Training Centre is located in the premises of the Safdarjang Hospital. This Centre provides intensive refresher courses of three months each, to medical officers, serologists, laboratory technicians, Public Health Nurses, Health Visitors and V.D. Social workers. During the year 1956-57, 9 persons were trained at this Centre.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services in the Backward Areas : In the First Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided for the establishment of M. & C. W. Centres in backward areas in States with Central subsidy. 201 centres were established by State Governments under the Scheme during the First Five-Year Plan period. Central assistance according to the approved pattern was given during the year 1956-57 to the extent of Rs. 3,43,875 for the maintenance of these Centres to various States.

No scheme for Central subsidy towards the establishment of new M. & C. W. Centres in States has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan as the Maternity and Child Welfare work will be carried on through Primary Health Centres. M. & C. W. Centres which were opened during the First Five-Year Plan period will be linked up with Primary Health Centres.

The Model Vital and Health Statistical Unit : In collaboration with the W. H. O., a Model Vital and Health Statistical Unit was established during the year at Nagpur. It is a training-cum-demonstration centre for the statistical staff working in various health organisations in the country. The cost of the unit is being

shared by the Government of India, State Government and the Nagpur Corporation.

The W.H.O. have made available to the Unit some equipment and the services of an expert for the period of two years. The Unit has been working under the direction of a W.H.O. Expert since March, 1956.

The Establishment of Special Diet Kitchens in Hospitals : The Government of India, with a view to stimulate interest amongst medical under-graduates in the subject of hospital dietetics and to popularise the practice of diet therapy in the treatment of diseases, sponsored a scheme for the establishment of Special Diet Kitchens in hospitals under the First Five-Year Plan and sanctioned the establishment of 15 diet kitchens.

These kitchens were established during the First Plan except at the S. N. Naidu Medical College, Agra, and the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, New Delhi.

In view of the importance of diet therapy in diseases like diabetes, gastric ulcer, colitis, kidney diseases etc. the scheme has also been included in the Second Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. Under this scheme, the Central Government will make a non-recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 6,000 for equipment and a recurring grant to the extent of 100% of recurring expenses, not exceeding Rs. 6,000 p.a. for each diet kitchen towards the pay and allowances of the staff for a period of two years from the date of its establishment. In 1956-57, 8 diet kitchens were established at the various hospitals.

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas : No separate provision for Health Services in N.E.S. Blocks was made in the original First Five-Year Plan. In 1954, a scheme for the establishment of Health Centres in N.E.S. Block was therefore formulated and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided in the revised First Five-Year Plan of the Ministry of Health for the grant of subsidy to States for opening such Centres. The Scheme envisaged the establishment of a Health Centre with dispensary at the headquarters of the Block area with an average population of 56,000 from where a team of health workers would cover the surrounding area, looking after the Health needs of the area in both curative and preventive aspects. 74 centres were established during the First Five-Year Plan period by various States with Central assistance.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, about 2,000 such Health Centres in N.E.S. Blocks are proposed to be established in

States. There is a provision of about Rs. 19 crores for this purpose. These Centres will be in addition to about 1,000 Health Centres to be opened during the Second Five-Year Plan period in Community Project Areas.

The UNICEF has agreed to provide vehicles and equipment for Health Centres up to a value of $842,000.

Health Education : The Central Health Education Bureau which was sanctioned in October, 1955, continutd to deal with the health publicity part of the health education work. The Bureau had planned to take up other important activities of health education like the testing and evaluation of materials, determining suitable methods of approach for effectively carrying on public health programmes, starting of demonstration centres for showing the efficacy of educational techniques and assisting States in developing health education in their health directorates. The implementation of these plans was delayed due to difficulties in recruiting suitable personnel to undertake these jobs. One officer was appointed in November, 1956, as Assistant Director General of Health Services (Health Education) to be in charge of the Bureau. The Health Education Adviser from the TCM continued to give assistance in this work during the year. The preparation of scripts for broadcasting through the Radio and the production of film scripts has also been taken up.

The Health Publicity Section of the Bureau undertook the preparation of Health pamphlets, folders, leaflets, posters, booklets, etc. and published as a part of the regular Health Education series, 2 English and 6 Hindi folders during the year under review. So far, 35 English and 19 Hindi folders have been brought out on various Health subjects. A new series of health brochures have also been started. Under this series four brochures, 2 on Malaria, one entitled "Jeevan Dan" explaining the benefits of the Contributory Health Service Scheme and one"Dental Care" have been published. A few more brochures are under preparation

The Bureau has started publishing a monthly Health bulletin entitled "Swasth Hind" and issuing "Health Hints" periodically for publication in the press.

The Film Unit of the Bureau has now 300 films and 51 firm-strips. These films were loaned during the year on more than 1,000 occasions for exhibition to about 6 lakhs persons. Some of the films which have become old and unserviceable, are proposed to be replaced by purchasing new prints. Steps have also been taken to produce films on 'Fly Control' and 'Health Education Methods'.

Amongst other activities, the Bureau assisted in organising and conducting a three week seminar on "Family Planning" which included several group discussions, lectures and demonstrations. The Bureau also participated in the training of public health nurses by giving lectures and conducting discussions on health education aspects of nursing. The Bureau also took an active part in the technical discussion on 'School Health Education' at the Regional Conference of the W.H.O. The Bureau also assisted and participated in the conduct of the Social Scientists' Conference organised by the Ford Foundation and the Government of India.

During the year 1956, several organisations including the W.H.O. sent their fellows for observation and study of the activities and plans of the Bureau. These fellows came from Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, Netherlands and America, besides those from India.

The construction of the Building for the Central Health Education Bureau has been taken up by the Central Public Works Department. The building will have a health museum, a health education laboratory, and clinics where education techniques will be tried.

During the year under review the Bureau participated in the W.H.O. Exhibition field in New Delhi in September 1956 by organising health pavillions and stalls.

The Department of the Serologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of India : The Medicolegal analysis of blood and other stains on exhibits seized in connection with the prosecution of criminal cases for the detection of the origin of blood etc. in these stains is the principal activity of this department and is a continuation of the examinations to which these items are subjected in the first instance by Chemical Examiners in States. The results of examinations carried out by the department are used in evidence in criminal cases. The steady increase in the number of medicolegal cases referred to this department has been noticeable during the last few years. This increase has been considerable in th case of requisitions for the determination of groups in blood and semen stains. Besides these Medicolegal analyses, the department also carries out clinical and serological tests for syphilis for medical institutions under the Government of West Bengal including special tests for the examination of expectant mothers.

The Central Medico-Legal Advisory Committee : In consultation with State Governments, the Government of India has set up in August, 1955 a Central Medicolegal Advisory Committee to advise the Central and State Governments on matters pertaining to

medicolegal procedure and practice in India and to promote the development of new and modern techniques in the field of medicolegal work. The Committee consists of 14 members including the Chairman and meets as and when required.

The Antigen Production Unit : In the Antingen Production Unit, which is at present housed in a portion of the premises of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, VDRL antigen, a standardised reagent for serologic testing for syphilis, is being produced in quantities sufficient for its distribution in India. Stocks of the antigen which were imported and kept by Medical Store Depots were subjected to further serologic tests by this Unit to ensure that they were still of an acceptable standard of sensitivity and specificity. Additional requirements of the buffer Saline diluent to be used with imported antigens were also prepared by this Unit and supplied to Medical Store Depots. The W.H.O. International V.D. Reference Laboratory at Copenhagen to which samples of the preparation of each lot of Cardiolipin and purified Lecithin prepared by this Unit were forwarded, have confirmed that their antigen constituents conform to the standards prescribed in the International Pharmacopoeia.

PROHIBITION

Whatever may be the contentions of critics, the policy of prohibition has been effective to the extent that the quantity of illicit drink now consumed by addicts who have not given up drinking is much smaller in comparison with the quantity of illicit liquor consumed by them in pre-prohibition days. A distinct gain is that prohibition of toddy, consumed mostly by poor sections, has been substantially successful. Prohibition has succeeded in weaning away a large number of casual drinkers who were generally averse to breaking the law. To a large number of families of the working class, prohibition has brought joy, particularly to their womenfolk. What is of still greater significance is that in areas under prohibition, the younger generation is saved from acquiring the habit of drinking. This by itself is a great benefit. However, the pace of prohibition has been admittedly slow and even. Dr. Donald Soper, former leader of Britain's Methodist Church, has expressed his concern over the possible non-success of prohibition in India. He has stigmatized liquor as a major curse and opined that sexual immorality (in his country) would be reduced by 50% had those who are liquor-addicts remained cold and sober.

Prohibition cannot obviously succeed only through legislation. The law by itself neither makes men good nor abolishes human

deprivity. The most urgent need is to create active public opinion in favour of prohibition. Prohibition is bound to succeed if the people are actively behind it.

The following is a brief review of the measures adopted towards enforcing prohibition in the six Centrally administered territories :

Delhi : A ban has been imposed in Delhi on sale of liquor to anyone below 25. Similarly, the sale of foreign liquor in public rooms, in hotels and Dak Bungalows has been totally stopped. Restrictions have also been imposed on the printing or publishing of advertisements, etc. which would solicit the use of intoxicants. Licences for the retail sale of foreign liquor in a restaurant, or a bar attached to a hotel or restaurant, or a theatre or cinema, or at a Railway Refreshment Room, as also licenses for the bottling of the foreign liquor have been abolished. Clubs have been licensed with restricted sale hours. They are allowed to serve to members only and not to their guests. Retail sale limit of foreign liquor has been reduced from 12 reputed quart bottles to three reputed quert bottles. Assessment fees have been considerably increased. The number of dry days has also been increased from one to two a week. Other days important from national or religious point of view have also been declared as dry days. The number of country liquor shops have been reduced to two. *Dhabas* (small restaurants) attached to the country liquor shops have been abolished. The strength of the country liquor has also been reduced from 80 n.p. to 50 n.p.

Himachal Pradesh : There is total prohibition in certain areas. At other places the quota of country liquor has been reduced and the number of excise shops has been cut down. As regards stoppage of drinks in hotels, bars, etc., the policy of gradual prohibition is being followed.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands : The number of dry days in a week has been increased to five.

Tripura : School teachers and social workers are being instructed to make known to the Tribal people the evil efforts of drinking. All excise shops are kept close one day in a week and selling hours have also been reduced. The strength of liquor is now from 40 n.p. to 30 n.p.

Manipur : Only general educative measures have been undertaken for the spread of prohibition in the Territory.

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

THERE has been increased activity and expansion in all fields of education and culture during the tenth year of freedom. This was the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan of Educational Development which aims at providing a minimum standard of education for the largest possible number of citizens within the limited resources available so as to ensure that the growing needs of democracy are adequately met. During the period under review, the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research has worked out the details of several projects designed to improve the quality and standard of educational levels and to expand educational facilities on a large scale. A sum of Rs. 42.54 crores was sanctioned for the Ministry's (including Scientific Research) budget for 1957-58 as against the provision of Rs. 28.48 crores for 1956-57.

Basic and Social Education : A Conference of States' Education Ministers considered the report of the Basic Education Assessment Committee and, re-affirming the acceptance of Basic education as the national pattern of Elementary education, suggested certain measures to carry out educational reconstruction on Basic lines. The National Institute of Basic Education started functioning. Its main functions are to conduct research in Basic education and to impart advanced training to senior workers, *e.g.* inspectors, administrators, etc. in the field of Basic education.

A scheme of improving salary scales of teachers of Primary and Junior Basic Schools to be implemented by State Governments with financial assistance from the Centre, has been approved. Central assistance has been made available to State Governments participating in this scheme at the rate of 50 per cent of the additional expenditure involved during 1956-57.

The schemes of Pre-primary, Elementary and Basic education included in the State Governments' Educational Development Programme for 1956-57 were considered by the Government of India, and Central assistance in accordance with the following broad pattern was sanctioned :

Schemes of Pre-Primary Education—66% of the non-recurring expenditure and 60% of recurring expenditure.

Schemes of Elementary Education (Non-Basic)	66% of the non-recurring expenditure and 60% of recurring expenditure.
Schemes of Elementary Education (Non-Basic)	50% of the total expenditure.
Schemes of Basic Education ..	60% of the total expenditure.

The work of the Ministry in the field of the production of literature for adults and children made substantial progress.

The National Book Trust and the National Fundamental Education Centre that have been set up during the current year will start functioning regularly in 1957-58.

The Ministry sponsored research in Social education during the current year and will intensify this research in the field during 1957-58. The Advisory Committee for Libraries will start work early in the next year and the Library Institute will start its first training course for District Libraries.

Audio-Visual Education : The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting released, during the year, seven educational films sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. A seven-day All India Teachers' Conference on Audio-Visual Education, and a four-day Film Seminar on the educational use of films were organised at Delhi. A sum of Rs. 3.6 lakhs was paid as the first part of the Central assistance to State Governments for the implementation of various Audio-Visual schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan. During the year under review, 1,068 films, 158 filmstrips and some equipment were added to the Central Film Library. 8,122 films and filmstrips were issued to member institutions.

Secondary Education : Under the Scheme for the Reconstruction of Secondary Education during the First Five-Year Plan, a total amount of Rs. 5.2 crores was sanctioned as the Central Government's share in favour of various State Governments to convert 480 Secondary schools into Multipurpose schools with 941 diversified courses and for other ancillary schemes such as improving the teaching of Science and other Core subjects, as well as Libraries etc. In the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, Central assistance is being given to State Governments on most schemes of Secondary education included in their Plans. The Centre's share in these schemes for 1956-57 has been worked out at Rs. 2.3 crores, of which more than half the amount has already been released to the State Governments.

In order to raise the standard of Secondary education in the country, to revise the system of examinations and to meet the needs of students whose parents are required to move from one State to another, the Central Board of Secondary Education, Ajmer, has been reconstituted. It will conduct an All-India Higher Secondary School Examination which may be taken by candidates from the Union territories or any other States that wish to take advantage of it.

The All-India Council for Secondary Education has continued its work of extension services in 23 training colleges, has held useful seminars and workshops in various States and has given general technical help and guidance in the reconstruction of Secondary education.

The Ministry has started a new project in collaboration with the Ford Foundation, the United States Educational Foundation in India, the British Council and the Canadian High Commission, for providing advanced training, theoretical and practical in science teaching for selected teachers who have been deputed for specially designed courses to the U.K., U.S.A. and Canada. Under this "Science Teachers' Project", 40 Science teachers from Training Colleges and Secondary schools have been deputed to teaching institutions in the U.K., U.S.A. and Canada for one or two years' study-cum-practical training.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 5.0 crores has been included for improvement and development of affiliated colleges. The Committee appointed to work out the estimates of expenditure on the introduction of a three-year Degree course and to consider other allied schemes is expected to submit its report shortly.

A sum of Rs. 2.0 crores has been provided under the Second Plan for the grant of loans for the construction of hostels. The scheme applies to High schools, Higher Secondary schools, Teacher Training institutions, Basic and Social educational institutions and also to colleges affiliated to statutory universities, the last including constituent colleges but excluding those that come within the purview of the University Grants Commission. During 1956-57 loans amounting to Rs. 38.41 lakhs have so far been paid to selected affiliated Colleges in the States of Bombay, Kerala, Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

University Education: The University Grants Commission Act, 1956 (No. 3 of 1956) came into force with effect from 5th November, 1956, and the Commission was constituted as a statutory body under the aforesaid Act. Its purpose is to bring about co-ordinated development of University education, particularly at post-graduate and

research stages and funds have been placed at its disposal for the purpose of providing approved schemes of development and improving university libraries, laboratories as well as the salary scales of teachers.

Rural Higher Education : Among the schemes to be implemented by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research in collaboration with the Ford Foundation is one for the training of key personnel in the field of Rural Higher education, for which the Foundation has provided a sum of $25,000. Under this scheme, scholars from the ten Rural Institutes selected are proposed to be sent on a study tour of Denmark, the U.K. and U.S.A. to see Rural education at work in those countries, so that the experience gained may be made available to Rural Institutes in India.

Technical Education : Progress in Technical education was fully maintained. During the Second Plan, it is proposed to convert 19 Engineering Colleges and 46 Polytechnics into larger units so as to yield about 2,540 additional seats for degree and 4,225 seats for diploma courses. In addition, the establishment of three new Colleges and 27 new polytechnics with 520 seats for degree and 4,630 seats for diploma courses is under consideration.

A sum of Rs. 3,41,770 was paid in the current year to 65 workers for Fundamental Research. In addition, development grants totalling Rs. 145.08 lakhs were paid to Engineering and Technological institutions up to 6th March, 1957, on the following schemes :

(*a*) *Schemes initiated during the First Five-Year Plan.*

(*i*) Development and expansion of the Post-graduate courses, advanced training and research in Engineering and Technology.

(*ii*) Expansion of facilities for degree and diploma courses in Engineering and Technology.

(*iii*) Establishment and development of specialised courses.

(*b*) *New Schemes started in 1956-57.*

(*i*) Organisation of Administrative Staff College.

(*ii*) Part-time courses in Engineering.

(*iii*) Strengthening of Administrative Staff and creation of State Boards of Technical Education wherever they do not exist.

It is proposed to start Mining Engineering Courses at Degree level in some existing engineering colleges and to expand such facilities at the College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu

University and the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. Steps are also being taken to expand training facilities and improve the standard of courses in Pharmaceutical education.

At the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Post-graduate courses in Automobile Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Foundry Engineering, Radio and Electrical Communication Engineering, Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering were started from 1956-57.

The total number of students at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, has risen to 1,374. Under the Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Act 1956, that has come into force with effect from 1st April, 1957, the Institute has been declared an institution of national importance.

The Government of Bombay have handed over to the Central Government a site at Pawai near Bombay, of about 500 acres, for the Western Higher Technological Institute. Under the auspices of the UNESCO Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, an agreement has been reached with UNESCO for technical assistance from the Soviet Union. This assistance will be in the form of equipment, professors for certain selected subjects and training facilities for Indian personnel in the Soviet Union. The Institute is expected to start functioning in July, 1958.

Development of Hindi : In order to develop the Hindi language as an effective medium of all-India contact, various schemes have been formulated by the Central and State Governments and voluntary agencies and the Central Government has given grants to such organisations for the propagation and enrichment of Hindi. The non-Hindi speaking States have so far been sanctioned grants totalling about Rs. 1.84 lakhs for the promotion of Hindi in their respective areas.

The English version of the Basic Grammar of Hindi and 12 bilingual lists of words common to Hindi and other major Indian languages have been prepared and are under print. With a view to helping people in non-Hindi speaking areas to learn Hindi through the medium of their own mother-tongue, a scheme has been drawn up for the preparation of bilingual alphabet charts in Hindi and 12 other regional languages. The best three charts in each language will be awarded prizes. Prizes were awarded to the authors of Hindi Books under the Central Government Schemes for encouraging the production of good literature in Hindi. A standard keyboard for the Hindi typewriter has been finalised.

The Research Wing of the Hindi Division evolved over 75,000 technical terms in Hindi upto 31st December, 1956. Final lists of

terms upto Secondary stage in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Social Sciences and Agriculture have been published and placed on sale. Provisional lists of terms in a number of subjects were circulated to various Ministries, State Governments and Universities etc. for comments.

Two lists of basic Hindi words have been prepared, one consisting of 2,000 words which are to be used in preparing Hindi readers for people of non-Hindi speaking areas, and the other consisting of 500 words which constitute the minimum standard of literacy in Hindi.

The programme of the year 1957-58 includes a number of new schemes, like the opening of a Hindi Teachers' Training College in each non-Hindi speaking State, holding periodical seminars for the benefit of Hindi teachers of non-Hindi speaking States, sending University teachers and students debating teams from Hindi speaking States to non-Hindi speaking States and vice-versa, and holding an Exhibition of scientific and technical literature in Hindi.

Scholarships : The various schemes for the award of scholarships for studies abroad and in India were continued during the year 1956-57. Two new Schemes, one for the award of 20 fully paid Scholarships for overseas studies to young and brilliant persons and the second for the award of 400 post-matric scholarships to meritorious students for studies in India, were initiated. Scholarships were also awarded to 23 Bhutanese and six Sikkimese students.

There was further expansion in the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme. The total number of Scholarships awarded under the Scheme for studies in India during the year was over 39,000. The number of scholarships under the General Cultural Scholarships Scheme, Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme, Central Overseas Scholarship Scheme and Scholarships for Higher Studies in Hindi was increased considerably.

Arts & Culture : Grants totalling about Rs. 15 lakhs have been given in 1956-57 to various all-India educational and literary organisations, in order to expand the sphere of their activities.

A Sanskrit Commission has been set up to consider the present state of Sanskrit education in the country in all its aspects. The Commission will survey the existing facilities for Sanskrit education at universities and non-university institutions and will make recommendations to promote the study of and research in Sanskrit.

In order to award suitable allowances and/or lump sum grants to persons distinguished in letters, art, music etc. who may be in

indigent circumstances, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided during the year 1956-57 and under the scheme 140 persons have been given assistance.

One of the most important events of this year was the 2500th Anniversary of the Parinirvana of Gautama, the Buddha. Amongst the functions held to celebrate the Anniversary were an Exhibition of Buddhist Art and a Symposium on "Buddhism's Contribution to Art, Letters and Philosophy", in which a large number of eminent scholars from India and abroad, including their Holinesses the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama, participated.

A History of the Indian Struggle for Independence, 1857 is due to be published in August 1957. A suitable provision has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for the publication of the History of Freedom Movement and the revision of Indian gazetteers.

A Central Advisory Board of Museums has been established with a view to advising the Government on matters relating to the reorganisation and development of Museums and to promote closer contact between the different Museums in the country. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for 1957-58.

Under the scheme "Acquisition of Art Objects" the Government of India purchased rare specimens of art objects, ancient and contemporary, for the National Museums and National Gallery of Modern Art. There was a provision of Rs. 4,00,000 (£30,000) in the Budget for 1956-57 for this purpose. An equal provision for the purpose has been made in the budget estimates for the year 1957-58.

The programme of the Sangeet Natak Akadami for 1956-57 included awarding prizes for dance, drama, film and folk dance, organising Music Seminars, bringing out publications on music, dance and drama, filming and recording classical and folk dance and music, setting up a reference library of books and records, giving grants to institutions for maintenance and projects and encouraging dramatic activities in the country.

The programme of the Lalit Kala Akadami for 1956-57 included arranging Art Exhibitions, a survey of indigenous art, crafts and artisans, copying of frescoes, grants to institutions and the production of art publications.

The activities of the Sahitya Akademi during 1956-57 included an exhibition of books in all the major Indian languages organised on the occasion of the Ninth Session of the General Conference of

UNESCO, publication of "Contemporary Indian Literature" and 20 other books in various Indian languages, translation of 'Adi Granth' into English and the award of annual prizes of Rs. 5,000 each to the most outstanding books in the major Indian languages.

It is proposed to establish a well-equipped National Theatre at Delhi. The report of the architects who were sent abroad to study the Theatre and Opera Houses in some Western countries has been accepted as the basis for the construction of the National Theatre.

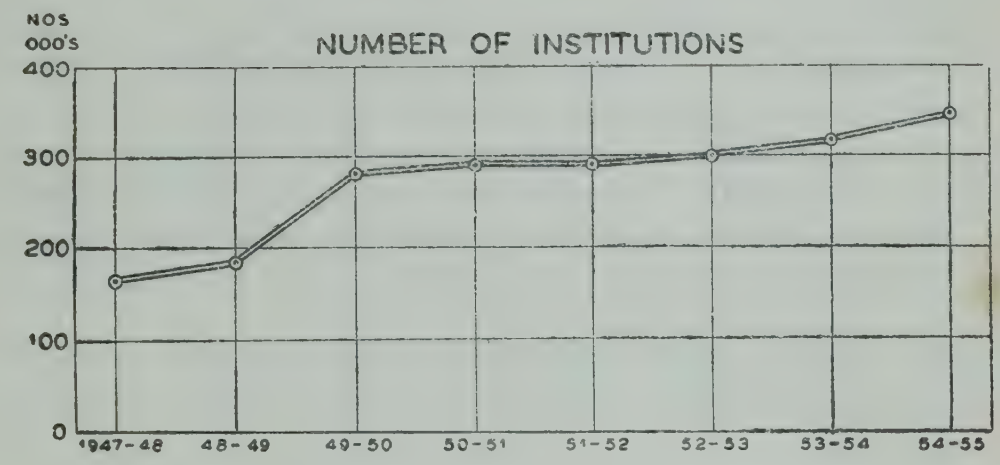
UNESCO: The Ninth Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, held at New Delhi from 5th November to 5th December, 1956, is an important event. It was the first time that such a big international conference was held in this country and it evoked much interest and enthusiasm, not only amongst intellectuals and educationists but also amongst the common people. The conference which was attended by delegates from countries all over the world gave them an opportunity to see something of Indian life and culture as well as of developments that have taken place since independence. The Government of India, as host country, provided, in addition to premises and hotel accommodation, a number of essential services. Delegates showed deep interest in, and appreciation of India's achievements in the field of Education, Culture and Science as well as in general national development. The programme adopted at the Conference for 1957-58 includes three major projects, of which those on Arid Zone Research and Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values are of special interest to India.

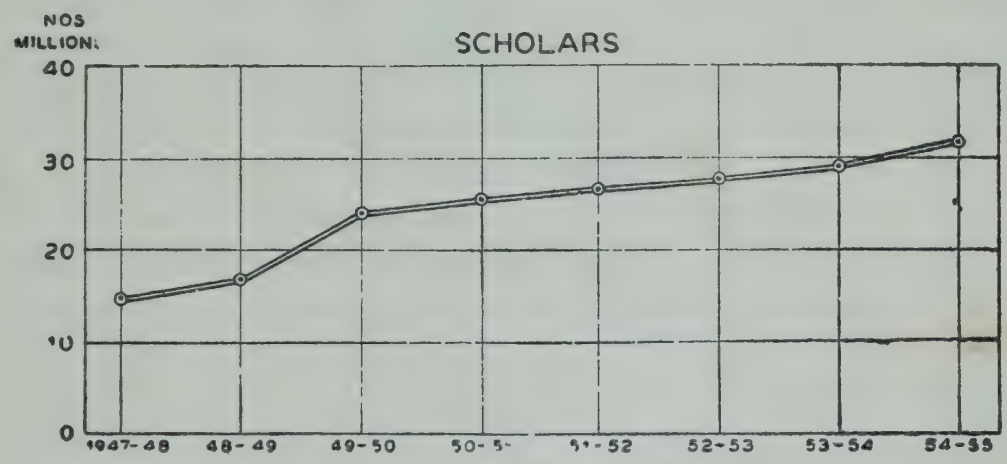
At the request of the Government of India, UNESCO have established a Research Centre on Social Implications of Industrialisation for Southern Asia at Calcutta. The Government of India continued their participation in UNESCO's Project for Translation of Eastern Classics into Western Languages, the International Coupon Scheme, translation of important UNESCO literature into Hindi, the Programme of Co-ordinated Experimental Activities etc. Besides other important international conferences held abroad under the auspices of UNESCO, the Government of India participated in the 19th International Conference on Public Education held at Geneva in July, 1956, to discuss problems connected with school inspection and the teaching of Mathematics in Secondary schools.

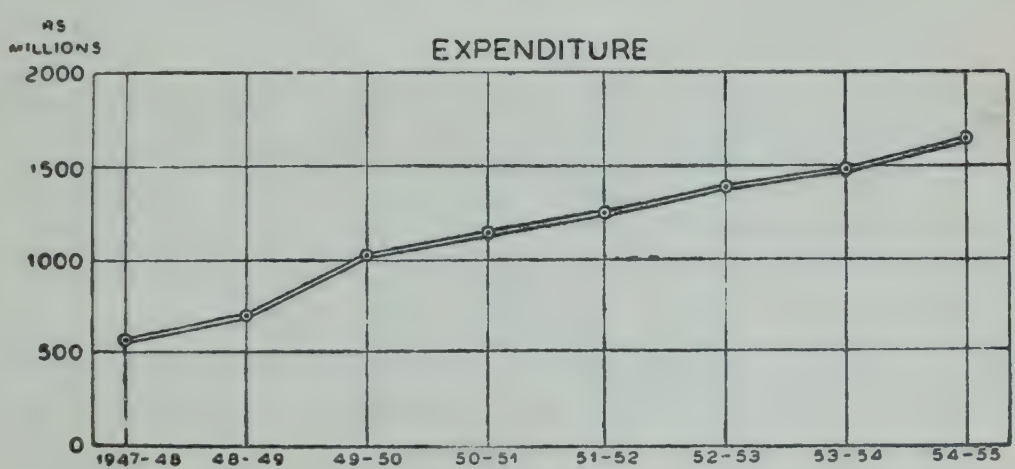
Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: Recognising the importance of cultural exchanges in the field of promotion of mutual goodwill and understanding between India and other foreign countries, the Government of India provided a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 in the current year's budget for undertaking such activities.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

(RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS)







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Accordingly, an extensive programme of cultural activities including sending cultural delegations abroad and inviting them to India was undertaken. Special mention may be made of the two delegations which were sent to South-East Asia and East European countries including the U.S.S.R. Cultural delegations from abroad, viz. the Czechoslavak Cultural Delegation, the Chinese Women's Delegation, the Nepalese Writers', Political Leaders' and Students' Delegations and the Soviet Circus, also visited India during the current year. In addition to these activities, the Ministry sent cultural lecturers, poets and musicians abroad, presented books to libraries and institutions and gave grants to educational and cultural organisations. Exhibitions were organised in India and outside. Study facilities were provided to students from Sikkim, Bhutan and Africa, and Sports teams were sent to and invited from Afghanistan.

In the next financial year, the Government of India propose to spend about Rs. 35,00,000 on an extended programme of similar activities.

Social Welfare and Child Welfare : The Central Social Welfare Board undertakes three main types of activities, namely, (*i*) grants to voluntary social welfare institutions, (*ii*) establishment of welfare extension projects, and (*iii*) establishment of Urban Family Welfare Projects in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce and Consumer Industries. During the year under review, the Board established 104 new Welfare Extension Projects. The target for the next year is 330 new Welfare Extension Projects. During the same period, the Board also established two additional Urban Family Welfare Projects. The target for the next year is the establishment of six additional Urban Family Welfare Projects. During 1956-57, the Board sanctioned grants to voluntary social welfare institutions amounting to Rs. 25,37,628.

Youth Welfare and Physical Education : During the year under report, two Youth Leadership Camps were organised at Darjeeling and Hyderabad to impart short-term training to the selected members of the staff of universities in techniques of Youth Leadership and effective organisation of extra-curricular activities in educational institutions. In order to enable students to visit places of historical importance, cultural interest, and scenic beauty, a sum of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been sanctioned to nearly 200 different institutions in the country.

The third annual Inter-University Youth Festival was organised in October, 1956. Competitions were held in various cultural activities of Dance, Drama and Music. Thirty-one universities in

the country entered their contingents for various competitive items, and a total number of 1,441 persons attended the Festival. The objects of the Festival are to minister to the cultural and emotional needs of Indian Youth. Nearly Rs. 40,000 (£3,000) were also sanctioned to 11 Universities to enable them to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by them on their respective Inter-Collegiate Youth Festivals.

Publications : During the year, as many as 87 educational publications were brought out by the Section. "The Education Quarterly", entered its ninth year of publication. A special UNESCO Conference Number of the Quarterly was published during the year in November, 1956, and was distributed among UNESCO Delegations with other publications of the Ministry specially brought out for Delegates, namely, "Child Writing", "Social Education in India", "Indian Universities" and "Technological Education in India".

The Ministry is now publishing a Quarterly journal on Audio-Visual Education and the inaugural issue of this journal has appeared. It is proposed to bring out a Quarterly journal on Youth Welfare, Sports and Physical Education very shortly.

Educational Statistics : During the year 1956-57, the annual collection of statistics on various aspects of education was continued and officials of this Ministry were sent to many States to reconcile discrepancies in educational statistics on the spot. Twenty-four States sent their nominees with statistics. Most statistical discrepancies were reconciled. Five regional 'In-Service Training Courses' were conducted in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Madras and Orissa. Ten statistical publications including a set of nine 'educational wall charts' in colour were brought out.

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CHAPTER XIII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

THE tenth year of freedom witnessed considerable progress in the Transport and Communications sector. The following is a brief review of the progress made in different directions :

Railways : There have been striking achievements in the field of Rail Transport in India since Independence. During the last ten years, important changes, such as, extensions to railway net work, improvements to operational facilities, increases in the volume of traffic, better amenities to the public, additional benefits to the railway labour and introduction of systematic welfare activities, were effected.

Route Mileage : Route mileage of Indian Railways increased to 34,736 by March 31, 1956, from 33,985 route miles (including the Jodhpur-Hyderabad Section belonging to the Pakistan Railways then worked by the Indian Railways) at the time of the partition. The programme of restoration of lines dismantled during World War II and new constructions was steadily carried out. The new lines which were thus opened to public traffic amounted to a total length of 1,264 miles since Independence. Among the important lines constructed during this period, mention may be made of the Assam Rail Link, which provided through rail transit facilities to Assam through entirely Indian territory at a time when the breakdown of the arrangements with Pakistan for through traffic threatened to cut off this part of the country from the rest of the mainland ; the Gandhidham—Deesa meter gauge line of 170 miles, serving the needs of the newly developing part of the Kandla ; The Rupar—Nangal Railway which has played an important part in the execution of the Bhakra-Nangal Project ; the Chunar-Robertsganj line ; the linking up of the new capital of the Punjab with the main Ambala-Kalka line, etc. The lines under construction which include the Khandwa—Hingoli line connecting the Northern and Southern meter gauge systems and Quilon-Ernakulam (part already opened to traffic), Rourkela—Damaro, Bhilai-Dhalli-Rajhara, Etah-Barhwan, Indore-Dewas-Ujjain, Physro-Muri and Noamandi-Banapani amounting to about 556 miles. Restoration of dismantled lines of Rohtak-Gohana section on the Northern Railway is in progress ; also in hand is the conversion of 52 miles Reniguntra-Gudur meter gauge section which when completed will considerably ease the traffic to and via

Arkonan which has now to pass through Madras. Work is also in progress on 677 miles of doubling, as part of the measures to increase line capacity.

Increase in Volume of Traffic : The volume of traffic handled by the Railways may be expressed by the figures of freight tons originating, freight ton miles, passengers originating and passenger miles. The following statement indicates the increase that has occurred in the volume of traffic since 1948-49 :

	1948-49*	1955-56	% increase
Passengers originating ..	1,160	1,275	9.9
Passenger miles ..	38,476	38,316	—0.04
Tons originating ..	81.9	114.1	39.3
Ton miles	22,724	36,420	60.3

* Includes Cutch, Dholpur, Jaipur, Rajasthan, Scindia, Saurashtra and Barsi Light Railways.

The extent of augmentation of train services to move this increased traffic is indicated in the figure of train miles run. As against 92.76 million train miles under passenger services during 1948-49, the train miles operated during 1955-56 amounted to 115.63 million—an increase of 24.7 per cent. Similarly, on the goods side, the train miles run during 1955-56, worked out to 82.57 million against 61.60 million during 1948-49, representing an increase of 34 per cent.

Between April 1949, and December 1956, the Indian Railways introduced more than 1,150 additional trains over their net work ; and the runs of well over 768 trains were extended.

The following are some of the important steps taken by the Railways to meet increased demands :—

(*i*) Provision of facilities for increasing line and yard capacities by opening of crossing stations, extention of loops, remodelling of yards, doubling of sections, etc.

(*ii*) Improvement of workshops and workshop capacity which made it possible to effect a progressive reduction in the unserviceable stock.

(*iii*) Increasing wagon availability by reduction in the detention to wagons at Marshalling and terminal yards, transhipment points, etc. and thereby attaining increased wagon miles per wagon day.

(*iv*) Utilization of heavier type of engines wherever possible to permit running of longer and heavier trains ; for

example, the movement on the Ratlam—Godhra Single line Section of the Western Railway has been increased by lengthening of loops to carry 70 wagon trains and utilising heavier type of engines.

(*v*) Wagon chasing organisations have been set up for concentrated check of difficult spots so as to eliminate detentions.

(*vi*) Additional rolling stock have been programmed within the funds allotted. The Railway Board have assessed the requirements of rolling stock during the Second Five-Year Plan to move the additional traffic during the Plan period on the existing lines and new lines that would be opened, at 66,575 broad gauge and 16,720 metre gauge wagons. It is essential that all these wagons should be made available to the Railways by the end of March 1960, in order that the additional traffic of 42 million tons could be cleared in the Plan period.

Passenger Amenities : Provision of certain basic amenities at every railway station, irrespective of their size or status, has been the definite policy followed by the Indian Railways since 1952. Amenities designed to cater to the convenience of third class railway passengers have received particular attention, and improved facilities and amenities for Third Class passengers are being progressively provided at stations as well as in trains. The actual expenditure on works of passenger amenities during 1950-51 and 1955-56 has been as follows :—

1950-1	..	Rs.	2.73 crores
1951-2	..	„	2.44 „
1952-3	..	„	2.33 „
1953-4	..	„	2.47 „
1954-5	..	„	3.03 „
1955-6	..	„	3.05 „

Janata Expresses, exclusively for Third Class passengers, have been introduced. 16 pairs of Janata trains are now running on Indian Railways. An all-vestibuled Janata train having a dinning car and sleeping car has been introduced between Calcutta and Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, Madras and Delhi and Madras and Bombay to run on particular days of the week. In order to ensure the comfort of passengers travelling over long distances, separate III Class bogies, usually of the HAL type which have a better standard of amenities have been provided since 1949, on important Mail and Express trains. At over 150 stations arrangements have been made for the supply of electrically cooled drinking water to the public. Retiring rooms have

been thrown open to all classes of passengers willing to pay the prescribed charges. Dinning and Restaurant cars are now open to all classes of passengers during meal hours without payment of any extra charge. Another important innovation for the benefit of Third Class passengers is the introduction of sleeper coaches in Third Class Sleeping berths are provided on payment of a surcharge of Rs. 3 per passenger per night. These coaches now run on 5 pairs of B.G. and 2 pairs of M.G. long distance trains.

The safety fittings to compartments have been strengthened by the provision of window bars on all ladies' compartments and all lavatories as well as in Third Class Sleeper Coaches, Safety catches and door hatches have also been fitted similarly to all ladies compartments and the Sleeper Coaches. The emphasis laid on human safety is indicated in the introduction of anti-telescopic all-metal light-weight coaches of integral type, which are now being produced by the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur.

Suburban overcrowding has been causing a certain amount of concern in recent years. A committee headed by Shri B. B. Verma, a retired General Manager, went into the question of overcrowding of trains in suburban sections and made a number of recommendations to deal with the problem. Most of the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and action to implement them is under way.

Five-Year Plans : Out of the total outlay of Rs. 400 crores allotted to the Railways under the First Plan, nearly Rs. 200 crores were spent during the first three years. The pace was quickened in the last two years of the Plan and the overall allotment has not only been fully used up, but even exceeded by Rs. 23.55 crores. As a result of the orders placed with manufacturers in India and abroad, 1,586 new locomotives, 4,758 coaches and 61,254 wagons were placed on line by the end of the Plan period.

The Second Plan provided for an outlay of Rs. 1,480 crores but was subsequently curtailed to Rs. 1,125 crores. This will enable the Railways to move approximately 42 million tons of additional goods traffic and 15 per cent more of passenger traffic. The Second Railway Plan provides for construction of 482 miles of new lines, electrification of 826 miles, doubling of 1,607 miles of track, conversion of 265 miles of Metre into Broad Gauge and acquisition of 2,258 locomotives, 11,364 coaches and 107,247 wagons. Dieselisation of over 1,293 miles is also proposed. Even in the reduced resources the Railways are determined to do their best by increasing efficiency of operation to the extent of at least 10 per cent.

Owing to limited resources the principal emphasis in the projects included in the Second Five-Year Plan has been necessarily to meet the anticipated industrial requirements of the Steel projects, additional coal production and certain other industries of national importance. All the piers of the Ganga Bridge, started during the First Plan period, are expected to be completed in 1957, bearing further work on the erection of girders at the site to be taken up thereafter.

Self-Sufficiency : The policy of self-sufficiency is reflected by the *Chittaranjan Locomotive Works* and the *Integral Coach Factory.* The production at the Chittaranjan factory has exceeded the target. During 1955-56, the actual production was 129 as against the target of 72 locomotives. In terms of average size locomotives, these figures would indeed be even greater. The total production at the end of 1955-56 was 348 locomotives.

The production at the *Integral Coach Factory at Perambur*, during the financial year ending March, 1956 was 12 unfurnished roaches, the targets of inceease being to 60 in 1956-57; 150 in 1957-58, 260 in 1958-59 and 350 in 1959-60. The coaches turned out are in all-steel light-weight construction of integral design. Furnishing of coaches are at present done in railway workshops. A furnishing unit is also to be set up at Perambur at a cost of Rs. 3.7 crores and when completed will enable the coaches produced at the factory to be fully furnished and turned out ready for use on line.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, indigenous production increased from 3,707 to 14,314 wagons per annum. As regards coaches there was an increase from 673 to 1,221. A start has also been made for manufacturing Electric Multiple Unit Coaching Stock by placing trial orders for the Calcutta Electrification Project with an Indian firm.

The Railway Equipment Committee, which had been constituted to go into the question of indigenous production of railway equipment, submitted its report to the Government of India. The 'Development Cell' which was set up in the Railway Stores Directorate of the Railway Board on this Committee's recommendations took steps to augment the wagon building and underframe manufacturing capacity in the country from about 20,000 wagons and 300 underframes per annum, to an ultimate level of about 36,000 wagons and 1,700 underframes per annum. Development orders relating to rolling stock components as well as electrical signalling items have also been placed with prospective manufacturers in the country.

An agreement has recently been entered into by the Railway Ministry with the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd., under which the latter are developing capacity in collaboration with *MAN*, the reputed Coach-building firm of West Germany, for the construction of the integral-type of coach in place of the conventional type of coach they have been manufacturing for the railways hitherto. Sixteen new Indian firms distributed all over the country have been selected for the development of extra capacity for the manufacture of wagons. Installation of capacity for the manufacture of special types of wagons in the country is another important development.

Financial Results of Working : The improvement in the Railway finances since 1948-49 may be seen from the following table. In making a comparison with the 1948-49 figures, it should be borne in mind that there have been changes in the mileage due to taking over of Company railways, ex-States' railways, and the opening of new lines during the period :—

	1948-49	1956-57 (Revised Estimates)	1957-58 (Revised Estimates)
	(Crores of Rupees)		
Gross traffic receipts ..	213.10	35.00	377.90
Earnings from Passengers ..	84.00	115.50	119.00
Other coachings	18.66	21.40	24.90
Goods earnings	108.29	206.50	226.50
Sundries	4.09	7.35	8.10
Suspense	— 1.94	— 0.75	— 0.60
Ordinary working expenses	158.78	229.03	243.85
Contribution to Depreciation Funds	11.58	45.00	45.00
Dividend to General Demands	7.34	37.69	43.79
Surplus	19.98	26.95	30.83

Railway Freight Structure Enquiry Committee : The Committee has submitted its report which is under examination. While the recommendations of the Committee envisage an appreciable rise in the general level of freight rates, various aspects dealt with in the report have far-reaching implications and the recommendations, particularly those related to the augmentation of freight rates, call for a detailed study. It is expected that a complete examination of the recommendations and the preparatory work like the amendment of the Goods Tariff and the preparation of mileage tables which must

precede the introduction of the new freight rates are not likely to be completed before the close of the current year.

Indian Shipping : Indian Shipping continued to make steady progress during the year under review. The Indian owned tonnage which at the beginning of 1957 was about 5,17,000 tons stood at 5,45,000 tons at the end of May 1957. There was heavy demand for tonnage in the coastal, adjacent and overseas trades and the general level of freight rates was high. The annual reports of the major Indian Shipping Companies for the year 1955-56 have shown that their working results for the year were satisfactory, despite certain adverse factors such as port delays and increase in operating costs.

A financial provision of Rs. 37 crores was made in the Second Five-Year Plan for the acquisition of additional tonnage during the Plan period. During the first year of the Plan period ending 31-3-1957 Indian shipping companies both in the public and private sectors, acquired 3 second-hand ships (including one tanker) of a total GRT of 17,662 and also placed orders for new ships both in India and abroad of an aggregate GRT of 1,58,000.

During the first year of the Plan period, a beginning was made in the building up of a nucleus tanker fleet for India. One shipping company in the private sector (i.e. the Great Eastern Shipping Company) and another in the public sector (i.e. the Western Shipping Corporation (private) Ltd.) acquired one tanker each. The question of acquiring a third tanker in the public sector is under consideration.

The management of the Eastern Shipping Corporation which was set up in 1950 on a state-cum-private ownership basis was taken over by the Government with effect from 15-8-1956.

The Western Shipping Corporation which was set up in June 1956 is expected to operate in the India|Persian Gulf, India Red Sea, and India|Poland services as soon as it acquires the requisite tonnage. A second-hand tanker acquired by this Corporation is at present operating in international trades under charter to Messrs. Shell Tankers.

A meeting of the National Seamen's Welfare Board was held on 4th June, 1956 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Transport. At this meeting a Committee, with D.O. of Shipping as its chairman, was formed for drawing up a comprehensive plan for seamen's welfare. The plan, when drawn by the Committee, will be placed before the National Welfare Board, which will eventually make recommendations to Government for consideration.

With a view to reducing the shortage of trained life boatmen and meeting the long-felt need for providing facilities for such

training, a Lifeboat Training Centre was established in Bombay on 12-4-1956. This scheme was the outcome of the joint effort of the Shipowners and the Government and its recurring and non-recurring expenditure is shared by the Government and the shipping industry. About 20 trainees are given instruction in the School at a time and the course is of one week's duration.

The question of starting a similar centre at Calcutta is at present under consideration.

Hindustan Shipyard (Private) Limited has undertaken the construction of modern Maieform design ships propelled by diesel engines, as distinct from the old "Jala-type" ships which were being built by the Scindia Company. These ships are materially different from the earlier ones, having more modern equipment, power and speed and involved, inter alia, 50 per cent more work. During the year under report, two Maieform ships—one of 4,664 G.R.T.—'Jal-vishnu', and another of 5,296 G.R.T.—m.v. "State of Kutch"—the biggest ship ever built at the Shipyard—were constructed and delivered to M|s. Scindias and M|s. Eastern Shipping Corporation in May and November 1956 respectively. Construction work is in various stages of progress on six vessels at the Shipyard, including a twin-screw Survey vessel for the Port of Calcutta, the keel of which was laid on the 16th November 1956. In addition, a motor launch and a tug for the Madras port are nearing completion. Drawing and planning work on eight other ships is also in progress.

The total issued capital of the year now stands at Rs. 452.75 lakhs, out of which Government hold shares value at Rs. 348.50 lakhs. The remaining shares valued at Rs. 104.25 lakhs are held by the Scindias.

The table below compares the performance of the Shipyard since 1950 :—

	1950 Jan.Dec 12 Months	1951-52 Jan 51 Feb 52 14 Months	1952-53 Mar 52 Mar 53 13 Months	1953-54 Apr 53 Mar 54 12 Months	1954-55 Apr 54 Mar 55 12 Months	1955-56 Apr. 55 Mar 56 12 Months	1956-57 Apr 56 to 28.2.57
1. Total cost of works done during year (Rs. in lakhs)	132.92	202.53	125.36	116.49	210.84	247.92	266.34
2. Total average No. of workmen on roll	3,951	3,793	3,714	3,052	2,911	3,157	3,743
3. Idle labour cost (Rs. in lakhs)	5.29	11.28	17.01	4.44			

Thus the output in the last completed year (1955-56) was more than the best output ever attained in as many as 14 months.

Second Shipyard : In the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to make a start on the establishment of a second shipyard. This requires considerable preparatory work, particularly the training facilities required to provide the technical personnel. A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided in the Plan under this head.

It has been decided that M|s. Hindustan Shipyard should undertake a training scheme, with a view to providing a nucleus of trained personnel for the second shipyard. A scheme has been drawn up and a training centre at Visakhapatnam is likely to start functioning shortly.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee was set up for

(*i*) assessing the requirements of ships to be built in India—(*a*) Five years from now ; and (*b*) ten years and longer periods from now ; and

(*ii*) deciding the specific types of ships and total output for which the second shipyard should be planned.

The Committee has submitted its report and the same is under examination now. This Committee would also consider the comparative merits of the different offers received from firms who are interested in collaborating with the Government technically in establishing the second shipyard.

Ports : The main harbour works at Kandla made good progress during the year. Two cargo jetty berths and ancillary facilities, the floating dock berth, two passenger berths and other component parts of the harbour works have been completed and deep drafted vessels have started using the port. Two more cargo berths are nearing completion. A phased programme of development of the township of Gandhidham in the immediate hinterland of the port has also been prepared. The pilot water supply scheme for this township is about to be completed.

The various types of development works undertaken at the major ports, viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam, also saw significant progress.

The volume of traffic handled by the major ports during 1955-56 exceeded all past records being 24 million tons. The tonnage handled in 1956-57 even outstripped the previous year's performance. Calcutta and Bombay together took a lead of nearly 20 million tons.

The projects planned for execution during the Second Five-Year Plan at the various major ports were reviewed with a view to introducing a greater element of mechanisation. The total cost of these schemes is now estimated at Rs. 94 crores as against Rs. 78.5 crores originally estimated. Against this, the funds provided in the Second Plan for Central assistance amount to Rs. 43.5 crores.

The various works relating to the intermediate and minor ports have also progressed satisfactorily. The more important ports covered by this development are the minor ports in Kutch and Saurashtra, Okha, Paradip, Malpe or Mangalore, Tuticorin, Nagapattinam, Masulipatnam, Quilon and Pondicherry. At the port last mentioned, namely Pondicherry, a new pier at a total cost of Rs. 35 lakhs is under construction and is expected to be opened to traffic in 1958.

Inland Water Transport : Inland water transport plays an important role in India's transport system particularly in U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam, where inland water transport is contributing much to the prosperity of the people. There are at present about 5,500 miles of navigable waterways.

The Ganga Water Transport Board has recently opened a field office at Patna under the charge of an Executive Officer. The Board has also acquired two survey launches, two small tugs and four barges.

In the First Five-Year Plan, the Government of India provided funds amounting to about Rs. 26 lakhs for the building of craft for the Upper Ganga Pilot Project. The Second Five-Year Plan for I.W.T. makes provision for about Rs. 3 crores to be spent on inland water transport. The schemes included in the Plan are the following :—

The Assam Feeder River Project.

The Assam Ferry Project.

Wireless Telephone facilities for Inland Water Transport operations in Assam.

Installation of Automatic Beacons to facilitate night navigation.

Arrangements for regular and continuous survey of waterway.

Purchase of Boats for cleaning snags.

Purchase of dredgers for river conservancy.

Development of the undermentioned ports :

(*i*) Pandu, (*ii*) Gauhati, (*iii*) Dhubri, (*iv*), Karimganj, (*v*) Patna and (*vi*) Manihari.

Improvement of the Buckingham Canal and linking with Madras Harbour.

Improvement of West Coast Canals.

The Government of India have appointed a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. K. Gokhale, I.C.S. (Retd.), to enquire into the position regarding development of I.W.T. and make comprehensive recommendations for the development of Inland Water Transport in the year to come.

Road Transport : The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1956, was enacted during the year under review. This Act contains important provisions for the implementation of the road transport nationalisation schemes of the State Governments and the setting up of an inter-State Transport Commission for the development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes.

In order to overcome administrative difficulties in the functioning of Road Transport Corporation, as a result of the reorganisation of States, an Ordinance amending the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, was promulgated on the 1st November, 1956. This Ordinance was replaced by the Road Transport Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1956, which was passed by Parliament in December, 1956.

With a view to make the motor transport services run by private operators more economical and efficient, the State Governments have been advised to encourage the formation of viable units. A specific provision for the grant of preference to co-operative societies for permits has been included in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act.

A scheme for the grant of loans to co-operative transport societies to be set up in the different parts of the country, has also been drawn up. Besides providing employment to the educated unemployed, this scheme will help the private operators to bring more vehicles on the road.

Lighthouses and Lightships : A Scheme for the improvement of navigational aids estimated to cost about Rs. 770 lakhs has been drawn up out of which Rs. 400 lakhs is estimated to be spent

during the Second Five-Year Plan. This scheme aims at making navigation around the Coast of India safer and less hazardous.

8 new Lighthouses and 21 Lightbuoys have been established and one new motor boat has been acquired during the year.

Minicoy Lighthouse situated in the Indian Territory but so far administered and maintained by the U.K. Government was taken over by the Central Lighthouse Department of the Government of India on April 3, 1956.

Tourist Traffic : From all indications it is apparent that tourism is growing in India and the Tourist earnings in the form of foreign exchange have also shown appreciable upward trend in the recent past. In recognition of the role tourism can play in the economic and cultural life of the country, the Tourist Division of the Ministry has taken a number of steps for its development.

There are at present 12 Tourist Offices in India, 4 Regional Offices at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and 8 sub-offices known as Tourist Information Offices at Simla, Jaipur, Agra, Banaras, Aurangabad, Darjeeling, Bangalore and Ootacamund. Besides these, 7 Tourist Offices are functioning abroad at New York, San Francisco, London, Paris, Colombo, Melbourne and Frankfurt.

For the benefit of tourists, considerable tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps and posters have been printed in some regional languages as well as in English, French, German and Spanish. Travel films have also been produced. A monthly Newsletter giving up-to-date coverage of tourist news and tourist trends continue to be issued for distribution to travel trade. The Tourist Division in consultation with the Information and Broadcasting Ministry has also sponsored travel supplements which have been brought out by important English and language dailies in the country. Promotional activities in foreign countries initiated by the Tourist Offices abroad consist of advertising, film shows, radio and TV appearances, talks, sponsoring of cultural shows, participation in Exhibitions and Fairs and active part played in the International Travel Organisations such as the American Society of Travel Agents, National Association of Travel Organisations, Pacific Agrea Travel Association, etc.

In connection with the 2500th Budha Jayanti celebrations about 60 Budhist pilgrims from Darjeeling, Assam, Sikkim, Bhootan, Kashmir, etc. were invited by the Government of India to visit Delhi and important places of Buddhist pilgrimage in India.

Arrangements for their stay, sight-seeing, etc. were made by the Tourist Division. The Tourist Division also constructed Rest Houses for Buddhist pilgrims at Budh Gaya, Sanchi and Kusinagar and appointed Tourist Receptionists at Gangtok, Kalimpong and Siliguri.

In order to encourage Home Tourism, certain facilities and amenities had to be provided to make travel comfortable and enjoyable. A plan for Tourism was drawn up in consultation with the States and included in the Second Five-Year Plan. It is estimated to cost Rs. 333.32 lakhs, out of which contribution of the Central Government will be Rs. 186.80 lakhs.

In addition, tourist road schemes costing up to about Rs. 100 lakhs are expected to be taken up during the Second Plan period. The estimates mentioned above exclude tourist scheme approved for Jammu and Kashmir, costing about Rs. 95 lakhs. For the year 1957-58, a Budget provision of Rs. 10 lakhs under Revenue Head and 1.7 lakhs under Capital Head has been made to meet expenditure for the construction of Rest Houses and Canteens, etc. and to grant subsidies to various State Governments for running Tourist Bureaus in their respective States.

Roads : The Central Government have undertaken to develop certain important roads in States. These include the Passi-Badanpur road in Assam, the West Coast Road in Bombay, Mysore and Kerala States and certain other roads. A total provision of Rs. 10.65 crores has been included in the Central sector of the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of these roads. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 123.04 lakhs is estimated to have been spent during 1956-57.

During the First Plan period, the Central Government had approved a programme estimated to cost about Rs. 21 crores for the development of certain selected roads of inter-State or economic importance.

Upto the end of the First Plan period, a sum of Rs. 425.28 lakhs was spent under this programme, and as a result 125 miles of new roads were constructed and 500 miles of existing roads improved. A provision of Rs. 18 crores has been made in the Second Five-Year Plan for expenditure on the approved projects carried forward from the First Plan and on certain new road projects proposed to be taken up in the north and north-eastern border region of India.

During 1956-57, 264 miles of new roads were constructed and 676 miles of existing roads and six minor bridges improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 336.82 lakhs.

The Central Government are also responsible for the development of roads other than national highways in the Union Territories of Delhi Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Island, and the North-East Frontier Agency area. A total provision of Rs. 12.57 crores has been made for road development in these territories under the Second Five-Year Plan.

National Highways : A provision of Rs. 55 crores has been included for the development of national highways in the Second Five-Year Plan. The physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Second Five-Year Plan period are the construction of 900 miles of missing links, 60 major bridges, improvement of 4,000 miles of existing sections and the widening of 1,500 miles of the improved sections to two-lane carriageway.

During 1956-57, 160 miles of missing road links and bye-pass and 7 major bridges were constructed, about 900 miles of existing sections improved and provided with one-lane asphalted carriageway and about 300 miles of improved sections widened to two-lane carriageway. In addition, a 2 feet wide track was cut on 40 miles of the Chini-Shipkila section of the Hindustan-Tibet road. In financial terms, a sum of Rs. 977.46 lakhs is estimated to have been spent on the development of national highways during that period. Among the works included in the National Highways Programme specific mention may be made of the Jawahar Tunnel, a 2-tube structure, which is under construction near Banihal on the Pathankot-Jammu-Srinagar-Uri road. The tunnel, when completed, will facilitate the establishment of an all-weather road communication between the Kashmir Valley and the rest of India. The first (Western) tube was opened to limited traffic in December last, thereby introducing an all-the-year link with Kashmir.

Posts and Telegraphs : The Department is estimated to have handled a total number of 3,232 million postal articles, booked nearly 34 million telegrams and put through about 22 million trunk calls during the year.

Post Offices in rural areas continued to be opened during 1956-57 in accordance with the policy announced in June, 1953. The total number of existing Post Offices on 31st March, 1956 was 55,042. During the period from 1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957, 3,687 new Post Offices were opened.

It is proposed to relax the conditions for opening new Post Offices in rural areas during the Second Five-Year Plan as follows :—

(*i*) Post Offices are to be opened in groups of villages with a minimum population of 2,000 within a radius of four miles, provided

no new Post Office is opened within three miles from an existing Post Office unless it is self-supporting and provided further that the anticipated loss on the proposed Post Office does not exceed Rs. 750 per annum.

(*ii*) Post Offices are to be opened at the Headquarters of Community Project Areas or National Extension Service Blocks provided no new Post Office is opened within two miles from an existing Post Office unless it is self-supporting and provided further that the anticipated loss on the proposed Post Office does not exceed Rs. 750 per annum.

With a view to removing the difficulties experienced by the rural public in having their investments discharged by attending Post Office personally a scheme under which payment of these certificates will be made at the door of the rural investor was introduced with effect from 17th August, 1956. Certificates to the extent of Rs. 200 will be paid on realisation of a few equivalents to a commission realizable on a money order of the same amount.

With effect from 16th July, 1956, the facility of allowing withdrawals by means of cheques was introduced at the Bombay G.P.O. The facility is restricted to the ordinary and personal accounts of literate single and joint depositors. Cheque-books are issued to depositors who possess a balance of not less than Rs. 250/- and whose accounts have been in existence for not less than six months. It is hoped that the system would be extended in due course to other Post Offices.

In pursuance of the Department's policy of providing a better service in rural areas, 378 runner's lines comprising a total of 3,738 miles were converted into lines operated by other more expeditious means of transport such as motor vehicles, horse-drawn vehicles, bicycles, etc., during the period from 1st January, 1956 to 31st March, 1957. 437 runner's lines comprising a total of 5,126 miles are proposed to be converted during 1957-58.

To commemorate the 2500th Budha Jayanti and the birthday centenary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak the Department issued special postage stamps—the Budha Jayanti stamps in the denominations of annas two and annas fourteen and the Tilak centenary stamps in the denomination of annas two only. During 1957-58, special postage stamps are proposed to be issued to commemorate the centenary of the 1857 Movement. Postage stamps and postal stationery in the decimal coinage have been issued from the 1st April, 1957.

The policy of the Telegraphs Department of extending telegraph facilities to rural areas was gradually liberalised during the First Five-Year Plan, with a view to opening telegraph offices at as many of the Sub-Divisional and Tehsil stations or Thana as possible. Between 1951-56, 1,465 new offices were opened out of which 372 offices were at District, Sub-Divisional and Tehsil Headquarter stations. During the Second Plan period, attention will continue to be given to provide telegraph facilities at the remaining places of administrative importance, numbering about 700. It is also proposed to raise the permissible limit of loss from Rs. 500|- to Rs. 1,000|- per annum per office for opening telegraph facilities at places with a population of not less than 5,000. During the period January, 1956 to March, 1957, 578 telegraph offices have been opened.

The main telegraph net-work has also been expanded and during the period April to December, 1956, 28,200 channel miles had been added. At the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, Printogram Service was introduced from 1st May, 1956 and 15 Printogram connections are now in operation.

The number of subscribers to the Bombay-Ahmedabad Telex service has increased to 19. It is proposed, during the Second Five-Year Plan to have telex exchanges of 80 lines each at Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and to expand the 20 line exchange at Bombay to an 80 line exchange.

A tape relay exchange is proposed to be installed very shortly at Bombay C.T.O. This system, involving as it does mechanised transmission of telegraph messages, will contribute in a large measure towards the expeditious disposal of transit traffic.

For expedious disposal of telegrams 171 new teleprinter machines were installed during 1956-57, bringing the total number of teleprinters installed in the Department on 31st March, 1957 to 1,188.

Steps are being taken to develop and extend the Hindi telegraph service, so as to be on par with the English service. The total number of offices handling Hindi telegrams on 31st March, 1956, was 917 which has increased to 1,060 on the 31st March, 1957. The number of Hindi telegrams booked in all these offices is showing a steady increase. The number of telegrams during the year 1955-56 was 58,522 which has increased to about 65,500 during 1956-57. About 200 offices are expected to be authorised to deal with Hindi telegrams during 1957-58.

Telephones : The total number of telephone exchanges on the 31st March, 1957, was 935 as compared with 831 on 31st March, 1956.

The number of telephones has increased from 247,000 on the 31st March, 1955 to 278,000 on the 31st March, 1956, and to approximately 311,000 on 31st March, 1957.

During the First Plan period, the policy of extending telephone facilities was liberalised to permit linking of most of the District and Sub-Divisional towns to the trunk telephone net-work. In addition to the provision of P.C.Os. at the remaining stations under these categories it is proposed to extend the facility to about 700 Tehsil stations also during the Second Plan period.

The largest telephone expansion scheme under the First Plan viz., Calcutta Automatisation Scheme is now reaching its final phase. Out of 55,000 lines Equipment proposed for installation 47,800 have already been brought into commission. The final stage of the scheme will be completed in December, 1957.

The "Own Your Telephone Scheme" which was introduced in December, 1949, is in operation at present at six stations, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras. The scheme was relaxed during the year at Amritsar, Nagpur and in certain areas of Bombay and Calcutta. Further extention of the area of relaxation is being made progressively. The total number of applicants who subscribed to the Own Your Telephone Scheme up to 28th February, 1957 was 27,015 and the total amount of deposits received up to that date amount to Rs. 6,15,10,500. The number of telephone connections provided up to that date under this Scheme was 26,203.

The Message Rate system of charging was extended to Lucknow, coimbatore, Jodhpur, Salem, Vijayawada and Kozhikode during the year. It is proposed to introduce this system shortly at Jullundur, Jaipur, Cochin and Mangalore. Message rate system has made it possible to give larger number of connections with the same exchange equipment. The system is now in force in the following telephone exchanges :

Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Allahabad, Alleppey, Agra, Bombay, Bihar Coal Field Exchanges, Bangalore, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Kottayam, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Poona, Quilon, Simla, Salem, Trivandrum, Vijayawada and Kozhikode.

During the course of the year ending 31st March, 1957 forty eight Single Channel systems, fourteen 3 Channel systems and five 12 Channel systems were installed in the country. Also eighteen 4 Channel equipments were installed on different routes. In

addition, T-32 Trunk Boards were installed at 26 stations and T-43 Trunk Boards at 6 stations. The Overseas Trunk Exchange at Poona which deals with all international calls was expanded by installing five more positions.

During the year under review a scheme has been sanctioned in order to provide emergency communication facilities in areas likely to suffer during floods by means of portable trans-receivers, which can be moved to the affected areas.

Twelve portable wireless sets have been provided for the purpose.

Telecommunication Research Centre : A research organisation has been set up and has started functioning with a small staff. A nucleus of a library has been organised and orders for some equipment placed. With the help of borrowed equipment and some items which have been received, work on several items has commenced.

The works taken up include :

(a) Methods for greater utilisation of the existing lines

(b) Modernising the trunk exchange designs to give rapid operating facilities for improving the efficiency of the trunk service

(c) Design of several types of carrier and VFT equipment

(d) Design of teleprinter switchboards maintenance instruments etc.

Technical Training to Officers and Staff : For imparting technical training to the Officers and staff of the telephone, Telegraph and Wireless branches of the Department, the Department has set up fully equipped Technical Training institution at Jabalpur. In addition to this, the Department opened three more regional training centres, at Madras, Ambala and the office of the Senior Electrical Engineer, Calcutta.

Wireless Planning and Co-ordination : A plan of frequency usage for the various categories of services in conformity with the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference agreement was prepared. Clearance of bands allocated to the maritime services has been nearly completed. A plan for High Frequency Broadcast Service as envisaged by the International Frequency Registration Board was taken up and India's requirements were communicated to that Board. Further, a tentative allocation plan has been

prepared for the bands between 27.5 mc|s to 600 mc|s. 175 cases of interference to wireless operations were cleared. Steady progress in the implementation of the scheme for the stablishmnt of a monitoring network has been maintained.

2,609 wireless licences of various categories were renewed and 261 new ones were issued.

Four Public Examinations were held at different centres in India, for the award of Certificate of Proficiency as Wireless Operators. Consequent on the coming into force of the Indian Wireless Telegraph Rules, 1954 (which is a revision of the Indian Wireless Telegraph Rules, 1949), examinations at Calcutta, Bombay and Rajkot were held under the new rules. 1320 old certificates of competence were renewed in accordance with the provisions of the new rules.

During the year, India participated in the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union, VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee, XVIIIth Plenary Assembly of the International Telephone Consultative Committee and the 1st Plenary Assembly of the new International Telegraph and Telephones Consultative Committee. All these Consultative Committees are subsidiary organs of the Internatonal Telecommunications Union.

Civil Aviation : Civil Aviation in India continued to make steady progress during the year 1956-57.

The Air-India International Corporation had placed an order for 3 Super Constellations Model, 1049-G in 1955, one of which was delivered to the Corporation in June 1956, and the remaining two in December, 1956. During the year, the Corporation extended their Bombay-Singapore Service to Sydney, Australia. This new route is being operated on a frequency of one service a week via Madras, Singapore and Darwin. Two new stations viz. Damascus and Prague were introduced on the India-U.K. route during the year. In order to retain their competitive capacity vis-a-vis other international airlines, the Corporation have placed an order this year with the approval of Government for 3 Boeing 707 Jet Aircraft. The total estimated cost of the Project is about Rs. 11.50 crores. Money was provided to the Corporation as Capital expenditure for the expansion of workships also.

The Indian Airlines Corporation, in addition to the 5 Vickers Viscount Aircraft ordered during the year, 1955, have placed an

order for another batch of 5 Vickers Viscounts during the current financial year, for operation on main trunk and important routes. The first batch of 5 aircrafts was expected to be delivered during the period July to October, 1957 and the second five during the period January to May 1958. The Corporation will require Rs. 420.20 lakhs towards the purchase of 10 Viscounts during the year 1957-58 and a provision to that extent has been proposed in the Budget Estimates for the year. Provision for the grant of financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 509.84 lakhs under capital and Rs. 110.00 lakhs under loans has been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1957-58.

The Indian Airlines Corporation had introduced the following additions and alterations in their services during the course of the year under review :—

(*i*) Mohanbari-Along Service (non-scheduled).

(*ii*) Inclusion of Bhopal on Madras-Nagpur-Delhi (Day Service).

(*iii*) Extension of Bombay-Porbander Sector up to Rajkot with a frequency of 4 times a week.

The Civil Aviation Department controls 82 aerodromes. Steady progress was maintained in the provision of ground facilities for the operation of air services. The aerodromes at Panna and Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat) were taken over by the Civil Aviation Department. A new aerodrome at Dabok (Udaipur) was also opened during the year.

Some of the important capital works completed during the year include the construction of Radio Sonde Station ; extension of apron and strengthening of North East-South West runway at Santa Cruz ; construction of non-instrumental runway at Nagpur, terminal building at Chandigarh, and residential quarters at various aerodromes. Among the new works which were started during the year, mention may be made of the improvements to runways and taxi-tracks at Nagpur ; additions and alterations to the terminal building at Palam ; extension of apron at Gauhati ; extension of East-West runway at Santa Cruz, and construction of terminal buildings, residential quarters, installation of ground lighting facilities and provision of mains electric supply at various aerodromes.

In order to meet the growing requirements of internal and international air services operating in and across India, the programme of development and augmentation of radio communication and navigational facilities was continued during the year. 134 navi-

gational aids and 403 communication facilities are available at 72 Aeronautical Telecommunication stations maintained by the Civil Aviation Department.

The Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, comprising Flying, Aerodrome, Engineering and Communications Schools with an allied repair and over-haul organisation, continued to function efficiently. An expenditure of Rs. 11,82,300 was incurred on the Centre during 1955-56. The estimated expenditure to be incurred during 1956-57 is Rs. 12,48,200. The Centre trained 367 students in various courses during 1956. The number of students under training at the centre at the end of 1956 was 152.

The twelve flying clubs already in existence were continued to be subsidised by the Government of India. Decision to subsidise the Hyderabad State Aero Club which is now in Andhra State, was also taken. The flying clubs during 1956 trained 138 'A' and 14 'B' pilots. On the first day of December, 1956, 516 persons were undergoing training at the flying clubs. An amount of Rs. 17,74,813 was incurred by Government during 1955-56 on the payment of subsidies to flying clubs. In order to promote airmindedness among the youth of the country, the Government awarded 50 scholarships to deserving students for getting free flying training at the flying clubs.

In addition to the Government Gliding Centre, Poona, two new Government administered gliding centres were established at Allahabad and Bangalore. The Delhi Gliding Club was continued to be subsidised. Subsidies were also granted to the Aero-Club of India, Aeronautical Society of India and the Aeromodellers' Association, Calcutta.

The construction of the first prototype of the Advanced Sailplane, Model AS-I, the first of its kind to be constructed in India was completed and successfully test flown. The second prototype of this model is now in the assembly stage.

India was represented at the Tenth Session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organisation which opened at Caracas, Venezuela, on 19th June, 1956, by a delegation led by Shri Raj Bahadur, then Minister in the Ministry of Communications, now Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications. At this Session of the Assembly, India was re-elected a Member of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organisation for the period 1956-59.

Meteorology : Meteorological Services to aviation, shipping and ports, agriculture and to various other interests, which are provided

by the Indian Meteorological Department, were maintained satisfactorily as in the previous year. The other scientific activities of the Department in the fields of Solar Physics, Geomagnetism, Seismology and allied geophysical subjects were also continued besides those in Agricultural Meteorology.

During the year an additional weather forecasting office was set up at Mohanbari aerodrome in Assam and two meteorological units with equipment for observations of upper winds were opened with Departmental staff at Kabul and Kandhar in Afghanistan to provide meteorological facilities for the air services between India and Afghanistan. Radio Theodolites for the measurement of upper winds up to very high levels were installed at three more stations bringing the total number of such stations to ten. The scheme for the establishment of hydrometeorological observatories in the Himalayan area to collect the basic data required for Flood Control Projects was further implemented and 47 additional observatories were set up in Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. Special weather messages were issued to 479 Community Project Centres and National Extension Service Blocks for the benefit of farmers and agriculturists.

A variety of meteorological instruments, including electronic instruments, required for routine work as well as for special studies were designed and constructed by the Instruments Section and the workshops at New Delhi and Poona. About 16,000 instruments of various categories were manufactured in the workhops.

The compilation of an Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac which was taken up towards the end of 1953, made satisfactory progress and the first issue relating to the year 1958 has recently been published. Another publication undertaken by the Department towards the end of the year is the almanac (panchang relating to the first year of the new Indian Calender adopted by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Calender Reform Committee, *i.e.*, the Saka era 1879 (March 22, 1957 to March 21, 1958). This publication will also contain "Tithi", "Nakshatra", "Yogas", dates of festivals, etc., and will be published in nine Indian languages (besides English). This is expected to be published shortly.

In accordance with the decision of the Government of India to adopt the Metric system of weights and measures, the Department has introduced the metric system in meteorological observations and weather reports with effect from 1st January, 1957.

The Government of India have extended an invitation to the World Meteorological Organisation to hold the second session of its Commission for Synoptic Meteorology at New Delhi in January, 1958.

Overseas Communications Service: The Overseas Communications Service is responsible for handling India's External Telecommunications Services. On the completion of First Five-Year Plan of development on 31-3-1956, India had established wireless links with 22 foreign countries through 42 Wireless Telegraph, Telephone and Photo-telegraph Services as against 8 countries through 13 such services before the Plan came into operation.

The following direct services were opened during the year 1956-57 :—

(*i*) *Radio Telegraph Services* :
1. India|Hanoi.
2. India|France.
3. India|Egypt.

(*ii*) *Radio Telephone Services* :
1. Calcutta|Australia.
2. Delhi|France.
3. Delhi|London.
4. India|Ethiopia.
5. India|Saudi Arabia.

(*iii*) *Radio Photo Services* :
1. India|France.

Inauguration of the following direct radio services is at present under consideration :—

(*i*) Direct Wireless Telegraph Service to Ethiopia

(*ii*) Direct Radio Telephone Service to Czechoslovakia

(*iii*) Direct Wireless Telegraph Service to Czechoslovakia, Italy and Saudi Arabia

(*iv*) Direct Radio-photo Service to Poland

Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Ltd.: For the first time, Indian Telephone Industries (P) Limited, Bangalore, declared a dividend to the share-holders for 1955-56 at 2½%. The Government of India, the major share-holders, received roughly Rs. 9 lakhs as dividend. The Company made a net profit, during the year, of roughly Rs. 26 lakhs.

The period under review saw an all round increase in production. In the case of main automatic exchanges, small exchanges, single and three channel carrier telephone system, secraphones etc., there was a quantitative increase while in the case of telephones, other types like magnetic telephones, switching telephones and inter-

communication telephones were added to the production line. The manufacture of 12 channel carrier telephone system was undertaken and the first such system was assembled and supplied to the P & T Department for working between New Delhi and Jullundur. Steps have also been taken to enable manufacture of terminal equipments for working with coaxial cables.

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CHAPTER XIV

LABOUR WELFARE AND EMPLOYMENT

WELFARE and progress of the working class has always been a prime concern of the Congress. The legislation already introduced in this connection has given to the workers greater security in the matter of employment and improved machinery for securing the just settlement of their claims. An insistent demand of the workers for the abolition of Appellate Tribunal has been met. Steps are now being taken to enable the workers to move into positions of greater responsibility in industry. While some advance has been made in social security by the schemes of Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance, the scope of such schemes are being gradually enlarged so as to diffuse the benefit over still larger number of industrial workers. Agricultural labour still remains in a position of disadvantage in various ways. The Congress Election Manifesto of 1957, therefore, urged that "effective action should be taken to imporve its economic position and social status." "To this end," the Manifesto stated, "there should be expansion of work opportunities, fixation of minimum wages, allotment of house sites and resettlement schemes.

The Election Manifesto of 1957 also viewed with concern the country's unemployment situation and stated: "Unemployment is not only bad for the individual concerned but is a disorder injurious to social health. Planning has, therefore, to aim at the progressive lessening of unemployment and its final elimination." The Manifesto laid particular emphasis on training, specially from the point of view of fitting the youth into the scheme of the Plan.

During the tenth year of freedom rapid strides have been made both in the direction of providing greater welfare measures to the working class as also creating more employment opportunities and imparting vocational training.

Proposals to amend legislation relating to payment of wages, workmen's compensation, coal mines, labour welfare fund, mines, maternity benefits and coal mines, provident fund and bonus schemes are under consideration of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The purpose of some of the amending legislation is to extend the scope of the existing Act to cover more industries as well as

workers, as in the case of the Payment of Wages Act. In some other cases, the amendments proposed to seek to remove difficulties which have come to light in the working of an Act or to bring about uniformity or to regularise existing procedure.

The Ministry has also two new legislative measures under consideration. One of these relates to transport workers and seeks to regulate their working condition. A tripartite committee has been set up to examine the draft legislation prepared for this purpose, as also the comments received from the States on the proposals. The other measure aims at promoting the welfare of workers in the Manganese mining industry and a bill on the lines of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act has been prepared.

Industrial Disputes (Amendment & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1956: The amended act provides for, among other things, replacement of the system of Tribunals by a three-tier system of *Labour Courts, Labour Tribunals* and *National Tribunals* manned by personnel of appropriate qualifications.

Employees' Provident Fund Act: The Act, which applied only to factory industries, was amended to bring non-factory establishments also within its scope.

Industrial Relations: The man-days lost through stoppage of work from January to October, 1956, were 62,14,583 as compared with 52,80,186 for the corresponding period in 1955. Much of the increase in time-loss was due to work-stoppages in 30 collieries in West Bengal and a few cotton mills in Bombay. The number of disputes which led to strikes and lockouts during January-October, 1956, was 1,006 as compared with 978 in the corresponding period in 1955.

During the year, the *All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes)* gave its award, which came into force on June 25, 1956. The award, which gave a wage increase to colliery workers, covered about 960 coal mines in the country.

Works Committees: During the year *Works Committees* constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act continued to play their role in developing mutual co-operation and understanding between the employers and employees. There were about 725 Works Committees functioning in the undertakings within the Central sphere.

Some of these undertakings also set up *Unit Production Committees* on a bi-partite basis. Ninety-four such committees were functioning, and they dealt with matters like improving efficiency,

eliminating waste and ensuring proper use of material and machinery. A number of constructive suggestions had come from these committees.

Wage Boards: The principle of setting up *tripartite Wage Boards* for selected industries was accepted by the Government, and accordingly, to begin with, a Wage Board for the cotton textile industry was set up.

There will be no regional boards but necessary provision has been made to ensure that the problems confronting the industry in different regions are given full consideration.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund: During the year there was further progress in all spheres of welfare activities undertaken by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation. A new housing scheme providing for construction of 30,000 houses for colliery workers directly by the Organisation, another scheme for grant of financial assistance to improve colliery dispensaries and yet another scheme to provide scholarships to the children of coal mine workers for general and technical education were sanctioned during the year and steps to implement the schemes had been taken.

The annual collection of the Fund, which was about half a crore of rupees at the inception, has now increased to more than a crore and a quarter of rupees.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme: During the year the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, which provides cash and medical benefis to insured workers in case of sickness, maternity and employment injury, was extended to more areas, bringing the total number of employees covered to about 11¼ lakhs of workers in 51 areas in 10 States. This is more than half of the total insurable population in the country.

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation met at Delhi in April, 1957, and approved regulations and forms as also the standard of medical care to be provided to families of insured persons under the scheme. Under the scale proposed, the families will be entitled to outpatient treatment and domiciliary confinement care in the case of wives of insured persons.

The State Governments are statutorily responsible for the provision of medical care and share at present ¼th of the cost. Many of them are finding it difficult to meet this proportion of the cost when the total cost goes up because of inclusion of families. The Corporation decided that negotiations be taken up with the State Governments mainly concerned.

The Corporation also approved that medical treatment to insured persons and their families should be provided by the same system *i.e.*, the families should be treated by the same system, service or panel, as was adopted for the insured person. The maximum number of families to be allowed on the list of any panel practitioner was decided to be 750.

The Corporation approved that negotiations be carried on with the medical profession in consultation with Local Committees but the capitation fee for an insured person *and* his family should not exceed Rs. 14 in Greater Bombay and Calcutta and Rs. 13 in other areas.

Hospital accommodation has not yet been provided on the scale approved by the Corporation some time ago, *i.e.*, 2 beds per thousand. The Corporation appointed a high-power committee to go into the matter and prepare plans and targets for each State in consultation with a representative each of the employers and the employees in the State and of the State Government concerned.

Employees' Provident Fund Act: Likewise, the Employees' Provident Fund Act, which initially applied only to six industries, was extended to 17 more industries during the year. The total number of factories covered by the scheme by the end of January, 1957, was 3,762 with 7,91,161 employees enrolled as members.

Second All India Agricultural Labour Enquiry: A second all India agricultural labour enquiry is now being undertaken by the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment to bring up-to-date the data collected during the first enquiry in 1950-51. Data on all essential aspects such as size of family, occupational structure, employment and unemployment, wages and earnings and indebtedness of agricultural labour was collected during the first enquiry.

Employment and Training: Following the recommendation of the Training and Employment Services Organisation Committee (Shiva Rao Committee), the administrative control of the Employment Exchanges and Craftsmen Training Centres was transferred to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The responsibility of the Government of India in respect of these organisations is now limited to matters of policy, standards and co-ordination. Sixty per cent of the cost of the organisations in the States will be borne by the Government of India. The initiative for the development of the training and employmetn programmes now rests largely with the States.

During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to establish 126 additional employment exchanges. Eighteen new exchanges were

opened during the year, bringing the total number of exchanges to 152 at the end of March, 1957.

A pilot project under the supervision of an I.L.O. Expert was started in Delhi to collect employment market information. The object of this scheme is to collect data, on a continuing basis, regarding the level of employment and unemployment, shortages and surpluses, the occupational composition of the labour force, current job opportunities, etc., in different employment market areas. Arrangements are being made to extend the programme to the rest of the country during 1957-58.

Vocational Guidance : A scheme to provide vocational guidance and youth employment service and employment counselling is under way. It provides for the setting up of special sections at 9 employment exchanges during 1957-58 to guide the young in the choice of occupations and to develop a counselling service for adult employment seekers. The scheme will be extended to 15 additional exchanges every year. More than 50 employment exchanges will have special sections under this scheme by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Absorption of Retrenched Personnel : A scheme to provide employment assistance to surplus or retrenched personnel of Defence installations and certain river valley projects was introduced in September, 1956. Up to the end of March, 1957, 4,063 retrenched persons from ordnance factories had been registered for alternative employment and 2,516 placed in employment. In regard to retrenched river valley personnel, out of 2,660 persons retrenched from the Damodar Valley Corporation, 1,813 persons had been placed in alternative employment up to end of March, 1957.

On the basis of the recommendations of the Study Group on Educated Unemployed, set up by the Planning Commission, it was decided that pilot projects should be started in regard to : (*a*) work and orientation camps; (*b*) training in small-scale industries; and (*c*) co-operative goods transport societies. Accordingly, arrangements were made during the year to provide basic training in crafts to about 400 educated unemployed persons in Kerala with the object of having them absorbed in production centres to be set up there for the development of small-scale industries.

Employment Situation : The employment situation during the period under review, judged on the basis of the placements effected by exchanges from month to month, reflected a slight improvement, compared with that during the corresponding period of the previous year. The number of vacancies made available to the exchanges

was generally greater than during the previous year, as also the number of employers utilising the employment exchanges. However, the employment situation since May, 1956, disclosed a reversal of the favourable trend in employment opportunities which had been noticed during the earlier months of the year. The number of unemployed persons borne on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges increased from 7,17,345 at the end of January, 1956 to 7,58,593 at the end of December, 1956.

To meet the demands of development schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan period, various schemes for expansion of training facilities were prepared in consultation with the State Governments. A sum of Rs. 16.6 crores has been allotted for these schemes, and this amount has been apportioned among the various States, according to their needs. The expenditure on the schemes will be shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40.

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CHAPTER XV

THE DEFENCE SERVICES

CONCEIVED and conditioned for the defence of the country's frontiers on land, at sea and in the air, India's Armed Forces have added another chapter to their achievements in the tenth year of freedom.

Industrial Projects : A notable feature of the tenth year was an all-round effort to achieve increased self-sufficiency in matters relating to defence. Full success in this direction is, however, greatly dependent on the industrial and technological potential of the country. It is already, to a large extent, self-sufficient in the production of what are known as conventional weapons and ammunition in the small-arms field.

With emphasis on the indigenous manufacture of defence equipment and stores, hitherto imported, there are at present more than 500 research and development projects in respect of armaments, vehicles, general stores, instruments and electronics which are being actively progressed in the various technical development establishments under the Controller-General of Defence Production. As a result of investigations during the past two or three years, more than 100 hitherto imported items can now be indigenously produced.

The Defence Production Board, which was constituted last year to co-ordinate research, development and design activities with production in the Ordnance Factories and to secure liaison with civil industry for meeting defence requirements, took important decisions for increasing production in the Ordnance Factories. In order to utilise idle capacity in the Ordnance Factories, various goods for civilian consumption are manufactured in these factories. The value of this civil trade work during the year is estimated to have been about Rs. 4.5 crores.

The Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore, which went into part-production during 1956, started work with tools and jigs required for general-purpose communication receivers. At the moment, a general-purpose receiver and a medium-power transmitter are being produced for civilian departments of the Government of India and the State Governments. It expects to take up manufacture of crystals in 1958, and orders have been placed for the machinery

required for this project. Plans are also under consideration for the manufacture of radio valves. The factory is expected to go into full production in another two or three years when equipment worth Rs. 5 crores a year will be produced by it.

A team of German aeronautical experts has been employed at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, to design and develop modern aircraft in India. This is in addition to Government's efforts to manufacture 'Gnat' fighters and 'Orpheus' jet aero-engines at the factory. By the end of December, 1956, H.A.L. had produced 122 HT-2 trainer aircraft. The manufacture of fighter aircraft for the Indian Air Force has also made good progress.

Defence Science : The activities of the Defence Science Organisation continued to expand to meet the growing needs of scientific research for the three Services. One of its outstanding achievements during the year was the publication of a book 'Nuclear Explosions and Their Effects' by the Scientific Adviser.

A test was devised for recruitment of cadets to the National Defence Academy and has been adopted by the UPSC. It will help in assessing the capacity of an individual for doing physical work.

Other work done in the Organisation includes the study of (1) high speeds of various jet aircraft and their flying and fighting characteristics with a view to evolving the most efficient techniques, (2) basic metabolism of Service personnel in different climates and at high altitudes for the purpose of evaluating the nutritional requirements of the Armed Forces and (3) human performance, flying safety and instrument design for serving personnel.

The Naval Laboratories at Bombay and Cochin maintained a steady rate of progress. Among the research projects undertaken at these laboratories was categorisation of naval ratings. The Institute of Armament Studies, Kirkee, which besides, conducting research on weapons and equipment, imparts training to technical staff officers of the Army and the Air Force, completed the fourth course for the Army and is now running the fifth and sixth courses. The first course for the Air Force, started in May 1955, ended in May this year. In addition to these courses, the Institute has planned a specialised course in electronics which is expected to start next year. The Phychological Research Wing continued research in the technique of selection of officers and other ranks as also on the psychological problems of the three Services.

Cadet Organisation : The strength of the National Cadet Corps on January 1, 1957 was 1,33,702 as against 1,21,388 in the previous year

while that of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps was 6,65,000 as against 5,78,000 last year. The programme for expansion of the Cadet Corps during the Second Five-Year Plan has been approved by the Planning Commission and is at present under discussion with the State Governments. Under this programme, it is proposed to expand the N.C.C. by 30,000 cadets a year and the A.C.C. by 1.5 lakhs a year during the Plan period. Due to financial difficulties of the States, it has not been possible to achieve this target during the first year of the Plan.

Ship-modelling has been introduced in the courses of training for the Naval Wing (Senior and Junior Divisions) and gliding training for the Air Wing at Kanpur, Madras, Patna, Delhi and Nagpur; it is proposed to extend gliding to four more stations—Jaipur, Bangalore, Jullundur and Cuttack.

The social service work done by N.C.C. and A.C.C. cadets includes construction of roads, embankments and bunds, excavation of canals, literacy drive, and sanitation and hygiene in the villages.

Welfare Activities : The families of Junior Commissioned Officers, other Ranks and non-Combatants (Enrolled) and equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force have now been made eligible for free medical and dental treatment as a permanent measure. Serving JCOs and ORs and their equivalents in the other two Services have also been made eligible for free treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis for one year and for another year as pensioners, if needed.

An organisation has been formed to conduct research on problems of nutrition and manufacture, processing, preservation and packing of articles of food. The scheme for the grant of house-building advances to Government servants sanctioned by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply has been extended to commissioned officers of the Defence Services. A number of measures were adopted during the year for liberalising the pensionary terms of various categories of Armed Forces personnel.

A new scheme was formulated in May, 1956 for absorption of retired|released Army officers in suitable civil appointments. This was in addition to other existing schemes for resettlement of released Service personnel, such as land colonisation, vocational and technical training and training in basic agriculture. As a result of these efforts, 12,633 ex-Servicemen were resettled during the year, thus bringing the total number of ex-Servicemen resettled so far to 96,467.

As in previous years, the Armed Forces continued to render assistance to the civil authorities in fighting natural calamities, e.g., floods,

earthquakes and fires. In particular, the Army has been engaged in the task of restoring law and order in the Naga Hills District of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of N.E.F.A., which is disturbed due to hostile activities of a section of misguided Nagas, who are now surrendering in increasing numbers.

Army : A large measure of self-sufficiency in regard to both training and equipment is being rapidly achieved in the Indian Army. It maintained a high standard of training in its institutions during the year, rationalising it in the light of past experience and adjusting it to the requirements of the times. Selected personnel were deputed abroad for specialised and advanced training so as to keep the Army abreast of developments in other countries in the science of warfare.

In the international field, India accepted another assignment from the United Nations in Egypt. She has contributed a battalion with other supporting units to form part of the United Nations Emergency Force.

New units of the Territorial Army were raised during the year and its overall authorised strength increased by about 3.9 per cent. The shortage of personnel for the technical units has, however, continued. Facilities, such as disability pension on invalidment| aggravation attributable to military service and family pension and gratuity in case of death, have been etxended to officers of the Territorial Army.

The Lok Sahayak Sena scheme, which was inaugurated in May, 1955, has been accorded statutory status by an Act of Parliament passed in 1956. In order to give further impetus to the scheme, three additional training teams have been raised. Their function is to impart training to staff of the existing teams and to provide them relief as and when necessary. One hundred and forty-two training camps were held under the scheme by the end of December, 1956 and 70 more were held up to March 31, 1957. Nearly one lakh and fifty-seven thousand persons have been trained in the Lok Sahayak Sena since May 1, 1955, out of whom 99 per cent have signed a pledge voluntarily to serve the nation in an emergency. Plans for the coming year envisage the training of 1,00,000 persons in the Lok Sahayak Sena.

Navy : The policy of expanding and modernising the Indian Navy in accordance with the requirements of naval defence was continued.

The programme of replacement of old ships is being implemented in stages. The Government have acquired an aircraft-carrier from

the U.K. Government and it is now being modernised and refitted. Four new coastal minesweepers have been acquired from the U.K. this year. One more cruiser, I.N.S. 'Mysore' is being added to the fleet. It will arrive from England during the year. A dredger ordered from West Germany has also been launched. It is proposed to build in India certain simpler types of vessels e.g., Survey ships, Mooring vessels, and orders have been placed for some of them.

With the gradual expansion of training facilities in India, officers and ratings of the Navy are now sent abroad only for those advanced courses of training for which facilities do not yet exist in India. Recently, a Naval Air Technical School was opened at the 'Garuda', the Navy's Air Station at Cochin, to train personnel connected with the maintenance of aircraft.

With a view to keeping the ships and their crew in fighting efficiency, the ships and aircraft of the Navy carried out, as in previous years, extensive exercises at sea.

For the first time, an Indian officer has been appointed Flag Officer (Flotilla), Indian Fleet to mark a further step towards Indianisation. Hydrographic survey of the Indian coastline has made steady progress and I.N.S. 'Jumna', a frigate, has been converted into a survey ship for this purpose. Work for the expansion of the Naval Dockyard at Bombay is proceeding satisfactorily.

Air Force : The Indian Air Force witnessed steady all-round progress. In pursuance of their policy, Government took concrete steps towards modernising this Service and aircraft like Mystere and Canberra are being acquired.

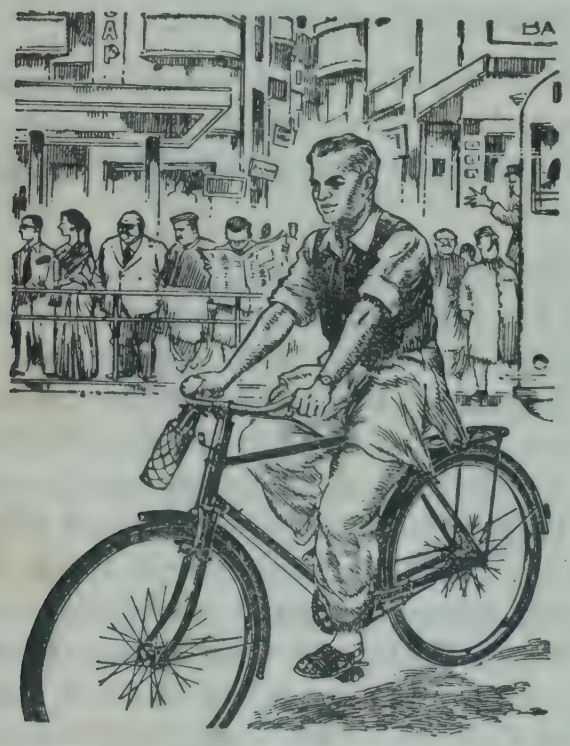
With the re-equipment of the Air Force with jet aircraft, the existing training policy in flying has been suitably revised. Certain consequential organisational changes have also been brought about. The No. 1 Air Force College at Begumpet has ceased to be a flying training institute and will now be called Air Force Station, Hyderabad. The No. 2 Air Force College at Jodhpur, which will hereafter be known as Air Force Flying College, will train pupil pilots for both basic and advanced flying. This institution will, however, continue to have separate training wings for pupil navigators and flight-signallers. The No. 3 Air Force College at Coimbatore, which trains officers for non-technical ground duties branches, has now been renamed Air Force Administrative College. The Technical Training College at Jalahalli (Bangalore) which trains engineering officers of the technical branches and airmen-technicians of the various technical trades, will hereafter be styled as the Air Force Technical College. In addition, a number of other training schools for

technical and non-technical tradesmen and flying instructors have been set up.

An agreement has been entered into between the Governments of India and Indonesia for mutual co-operation and assistance in the matter of training facilities for Air Force personnel of the two countries.

The formation of a "Citizens' Air Force" i.e., the Auxiliary Air Force, the counter-part of the Territorial Army—has progressed well and the response to the idea has been very encouraging. A Central Advisory Committee has been formed, with the Defence Minister as Chairman, to advise Government on matters relating to the A.A.F. Registration for the Air Defence Reserve has also started and a large number of applications have been received.

"Aviation Medicine" has now been introduced as a subject of special study. It has been decided to establish shortly a School of Aviation Medicine at Bangalore.



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CHAPTER XVI

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

THERE is no department of administration which contributes as richly to the growth and success of democracy, as that of Information and Broadcasting. The thirst of people for knowledge can be slaked only by constantly keeping the people in touch with not merely what the administration does but how the country and the people are moving in all spheres of public activity, socially, educationally and, more than all, culturally. The purveying of information is a basic necessity for democratic progress and hence the importance of this Department of the Government.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has had a varied task during the year. Its activities on all sides have increased, to keep pace with the growing needs of the public which has become highly information-minded. Besides, the variety and special nature of the programmes necessitated by important events during the year, led to expanding broadcasting activity. Installation of new transmitters, opening of new stations, expansion of rural programmes, expansion of Films Division, new feature services in the Information Bureau, the activities of the Publications Division and the Advertising and Visual Publicity Directorate have all contributed greatly in successfully catering to the growing interests and needs of the public.

All India Radio : The network of All India Radio was considerably strengthened during the year by the installation of new transmitters in Delhi, Trichur, Patna, Vijayawada and Gauhati and opening new stations at Bhopal and Ranchi. This has provided increased coverage in the States of Delhi, Kerala, Bihar, Andhra and Madhya Pradesh. The All India Radio now has 28 stations with 48 transmitters, 30 studio centres and 28 receiving centres.

Efforts to improve the quality of AIR's programmes have been continued by the appointment of eminent musicians and litterateurs as producers and expansion of the national programmes. Important developments in the sphere of programme production were organisation of a pilot project for rural radio-listening-cum-discussion groups in collaboration with UNESCO near Poona, broadcasting of a special all-India variety programme from high-power transmitters at Bombay and Madras and beginning of new service for Assam and NEFA in 15 dialects.

In order to provide increased facilities for Community listening about 12,000 community receivers were supplied to various States increasing the number of such sets to 25,156. It is hoped that by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan nearly 90,000 villages will be in possession of community sets.

For the year 1957-58, a programme of additional transmitter facilities which are needed for extending the available service in all languages to as wide an area as is at present possible has been drawn up. Provision has also been made for the installation of the community receiver sets in villages for fulfilling the objective of providing a set to every village with a population of 1000 and above in the Second Plan period. It is expected that another 12,000 community receiver sets will be installed during the year 1957-58. As an incentive for the growth of domestic receivers in villages, the licence fee for them has been reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10. It is also intended, with the assistance of UNESCO, to set up a purely experimental television unit with the object of training our engineers in the technique of television, conducting some basic researches and experimenting with uses of television in the field of educational and community development. An all-India variety programme based on selected popular music, popular plays, skits, etc. will be broadcast from powerful shortwave transmitters and will provide a popular alternative service to listeners all over the country and practically throughout the day.

Song and Drama Division : The Song and Drama Division continued to publicise the Plan through popular media of entertainment like the stage and music performances, dances, puppet shows, etc. During the year 360 performances of plays, 96 performances of Harikathas, etc. and 17 Kavi sammelans, mushairas and puppet shows were arranged at different places. It has now been planned to utilise other media like folk dances, folk plays, etc. for publicising the Plan, in addition to getting approved plays performed through dramatic troupes on the basis of subsidy. It is also proposed to form a regular drama troupe for staging model performances before the scripts are made available to other voluntary organisations.

Films : During the year 1956-57, the Films Division produced 108 films (including 52 newsreels) on various subjects of general interest for exhibition in cinemas and 13 special films for rural areas on subjects relating to the Five-Year Plan and instructional films on specific themes for education and training of farmers, workers, technicians, etc. The Films Division also produced some cultural films, the most significant of which was 'Gotama the Buddha' which

has been widely acclaimed. The film on folk-dances of India in colour is about to be completed. In order to produce cartoon films, a cartoon film unit has been set up in the Films Division. The Children's Film Society has completed two feature films for children and are now making arrangements for their exhibition. A 9-man delegation visited Russia to participate in the Festival of Indian Films in October|November 1956 and a return visit was paid by a Russian delegation on the occasion of Festival of Soviet Films organised in India in January, 1957.

It has been planned to undertake long-term film production spreading over a period of four to five years in respect of important development projects under the Second Five-Year Plan. Themes of national importance requiring a dramatic or inspirational treatment will be dealt with in full-length films which will be regularly produced in future by the Films Division.

A Bill has been introduced in the Parliament to create a National Film Board consisting of a Film Certification Bureau, a Film Production Bureau and a Film Institute. A scheme to establish a Film Finance Corporation for giving financial help to film producers by way of loan is also under consideration.

Film Censorship : The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January, 1951 for certification of films for the whole of India. Previously the States had their own arrangements for scrutiny of films. Censorship rules were revised in 1951, when the State Boards were replaced by the Central Board of Film Censors.

The Board consists of seven members including the Chairman. Members are appointed by the Government of India. Six members including one member representing the indigenous film industry are non-officials. The Chairman is an official. The headquarters of the Board are at Bombay and there are Regional Offices at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta in charge of a Regional Officer. Each Regional Officer is assisted by members of the Advisory Panel, appointed by the Government of India. They are mostly non-officials representing a cross section of the society. Among members of the Advisory Panel, there are social workers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, administrators and businessmen. There is also a fair proportion of women among them. A democratic forum is thus provided for examining films. The official element in the organisation supplies accumulated experience while the non-official element reflects public opinion.

The work of examining films is done by 4 members of the Advisory Panel and the Regional Officer. An appeal against the decision of the Board, based on the report of the Examining Committee, lies to a

Revising Committee. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman of his own motion. The applicant for certification is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view before the Examining as well as the Revising Committees. There is a final appeal to the Government of India.

The examination of films is made in accordance with the directive which has been issued by the Board for the guidance of members of Examining and Revising Committees. It contains broad principles and rules, the observance of which is intended to discourage crime, vice, immorality, indecency, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

The Board may refuse a certificate to films, found unsuitable for public exhibition or may certify films for public exhibition subject to removal of objectionable portions specified by it. The Board classifies films into two categories—'A' and 'U'. Films carrying a certificate with a 'U' mark thereon may be shown to unrestricted public audiences while films with an 'A' mark on the certificate may be shown to public audiences restricted to adults i.e., persons above the age of eighteen years. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangle mark is put at the left hand bottom corner of the certificate and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India. The Board also classifies films as predominantly Educational or not. Predominantly Educational Films enjoy concession in censorship fee and exemption from customs duty. It also recommends films to Government which are suitable for exhibition in foreign countries. It also gives advice to producers in regard to scripts submitted to it for scrutiny. This helps producers to avoid wastage of money, labour and material which results from deletions of portions made by the Board after viewing the films and minimises chances of refusal of a certificate to them. It also arranges for checking by members of the Advisory Panel and Regional Officers whether films exhibited in public theaters correspond to films as certified by it.

Between 1st August, 1956 to 31st March, 1957 the Board certified 597 Indian films. Of these 590 were given U' certificates and 7 'A' certificates. During the same period, the Board certified 1497 foreign films of which 1453 were given 'U' certificates and 44 'A' certificates. Three Indian films and 31 foreign films were refused certificate during this period.

Press Information Bureau : The Press Information Bureau continued to cater to the increasing needs of both English and the

Indian Language newspapers and periodicals in the country. New feature services including Science Newsletter, Social Welfare Newsletter, Community Projects Newsletter and Indian Scene Series were started during the year to supply increased information to both big and small papers. To meet the increasing demand for Hindi Press services, a new tabloid service was started for the smaller newspapers containing a digest of the most important items of the week. The teleprinter circuit has been extended to Gauhati, Bangalore, Cuttack and Ernakulam enabling the regional offices of the Press Information Bureau to provide quicker services in Assamese, Kannada, Oriya and Malayalam.

Information Centres : Information Centres are now functioning in New Delhi, Jullundur, Madras, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Patna and Srinagar. An Information Centre was also opened at Nangal.

In addition to providing information to 156 accredited correspondents at New Delhi (78 Indian newspapers, 55 foreign newspapers, 3 Indian and 26 foreign news agencies) the Press Information Bureau provided facilities to about 200 foreign correspondents from various countries who visited India during the year.

For the year 1957-58, the Bureau proposes to set up small distribution units at important Hindi newspaper centres like Patna, Banaras, Allahabad, Nagpur, Jaipur and Calcutta and to link these centres with headquarters by teleprinter channels. It is also expected that Information Centres will be set up at Bombay, Rajkot, Bhubaneshwar and Jaipur by the State Governments under the general supervision of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. As the conducted tours of journalists and writers, etc. to various Development Centres have proved very effective, it is intended to increase their number and extend their scope.

Publications Division : The Publications Division produced during the year 283 books, pamphlets, etc. in addition to 18 magazines and journals which are brought out regularly. For providing a popular periodical for Five-Year Plan Publicity a new fortnightly in English and Hindi entitled 'Yojana' has been started. Among the important publications brought out during the year, mention may be made of '2500 Years of Buddhism'. 'Occasional Speeches of Dr. Radhakrishnan', 'Nuclear Explosions' and a sumptuous album entitled 'The Way of the Buddha'. These books have been very popular both in India and abroad.

The Distribution Section of the Publications Division handled over 32 lakh copies of the various publications for sale and free

distribution. A section of colour photography has been added to the Photographic Section which continued to supply big-size enlargements for the Exhibition Division and photographic albums for visiting dignitaries. The first important publication of 1957-58 is the volume entitled '1857' being published on the 100th anniversary of India's first struggle for freedom. Another scheme of great importance is the publication of the Collected Works and Writings of Mahatma Gandhi. An ambitious programme of collecting all available material in different parts of the world has been drawn up and the first volume is expected to be out in 1957-58.

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity : During the year the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity issued 370 display advertisements totalling 13,200 insertions, 2,42,000 column-inches of space at a cost of nearly Rs. 20,00,000. The total number of classified advertisements during the year numbered 4,760 with 26,488 insertions, representing an average of 510 insertions per week. In accordance with its policy of making increasing use of smaller and Indian language papers, the Directorate issued Government advertisements to 530 newspapers and periodicals (90 English and 440 Indian language) as compared to 442 (135 English and 307 Indian language) newspapers and periodicals used in 1955-56.

The chief publicity campaigns undertaken during the year related to the publicity of Five-Year Plan, Tourism, National Savings Scheme, Handlooms and Handicrafts, New Decimal Coinage, Anti-untouchability and General Elections, etc. The total cost of production of material including posters, folders, etc. for these campaigns amounted approximately to Rs. 40 lakhs.

The Exhibition Division of the Directorate participated in 70 exhibitions in India and abroad for publicising the Five-Year Plan. Six regional exhibition units have been set up at Calcutta, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Allahabad, Indore and Ambala.

Distribution of publicity material has been organised right up to village level and posters, folders, leaflets, etc. are being supplied regularly to nearly 4 lakh addresses in the country.

During 1957-58, it is intended to intensify publicity for the Five-Year Plan, National Savings, Anti-untouchability and Handlooms. A scheme has also been drawn up for production of publicity material for home tourism. Three mobile exhibition units are proposed to be put on road for publicity of the Plan in rural areas.

Field Publicity : The number of Field Publicity Units increased from 37 to 48 in 1956-57 (46 motor vans, one boat unit and one bullock cart unit). Each of these Units is equipped with audio-visual aids,

films, public address system, a radio and a generator to work the equipment. In 1956-57, the Mobile Units visited 9,528 places, organised 10,577 film shows, held 6,695 public meetings and participated in 215 youth-camps and 165 festivals and social gatherings. As films have proved to be the most effective medium of publicity in rural areas, it is expected to increase the number of these Units during the year 1957-58 to about 80.

Public Co-operation : The Ministry has been fully conscious of the value of non-official co-operation and has maintained contact with various voluntary organisations in the publicity drive for the Five-Year Plan. Besides a grant of Rs. 2,63,090 to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for their four-fold programme of man contact, running of public co-operative centres, publication of journals, brochures and bulletins and a number of seminars were got arranged through All-India Women's Conference, Harijan Sevak Sangh and Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Calcutta, on subjects relating to Plan publicity.

Special Campaigns : Apart from day-to-day publicity for various Ministries and their Attached and Subordinate offices, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting undertook important co-ordinated special campaigns during the year. The period under review marked the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan and successful conclusion of the First. All the Media Units of the Ministry in collaboration with the State Governments' Publicity organisations concentrated their efforts in publicising the the achievements of the First Plan and explaining the schemes and targets of the Second. Effort was made through the Press, Film shows, Radio programmes, Posters, Pamphlets, Songs and Dramas and publications to create awareness and enthusiasm for the new Plan.

Another important publicity drive during the year related to the introduction of Decimal Coinage. Preparatory publicity for this far-reaching reform was started in the summer of 1956 and was intensified in the months immediately before the introduction of the new coins. In addition to educative articles in the newspapers and periodicals, Radio talks and features, extensive use was made of visual means to make the masses familiar with the new coins. A special documentary was exhibited all over the country and nearly one crore of conversion tables, folders, etc. in English and all the Indian languages were distributed.

What may be described as the biggest ever publicity campaign to educate the masses regarding the mechanics of elections was undertaken a few months before the Second General Elections. The voters were explained through different media the value of vote and

the procedure of voting. A special film 'It's your vote' was exhibited all over the country. A special unit of the Press Information Bureau was set up to supply ready information to the Press regarding elections.

A campaign of great social significance was launched on the removal of Untouchability during the year. Besides a number of talks, feature programmes, etc. broadcast by the AIR, the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity produced one million copies of folder in all the languages explaining the salient features of the Anti-untouchability Act in a simple manner. A series of press advertisements in different language papers having rural and regional coverage were issued and four posters to emphasise the basic equality of human beings are under production. Two documentaries 'Children of God' and 'Report from the Heartlands' were released for exhibition during the year.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting rendered valuable assistance during the ninth session of the General Conference of UNESCO held in Delhi in November, 1956. It provided effective broadcast coverage and liaison service for the Press and Public relations work of UNESCO's Mass Communication Department. The 'Pageant of India' Exhibition organised by the Exhibition Division for the occasion was greatly popular.

The different Media Units contributed their share in the Buddha Jayanti Celebrations. The film 'Gotama the Buddha' depicted the story of Buddhism during the last 2500 years of Buddhism. In addition to a number of smaller publications, the Publications Division produced two monumental works on the occasion—'2500 years of Buddhism' and 'The Way of the Buddha'.

In its different activities, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been making increasing use of Hindi and regional languages, thus helping the growth of National and regional literature. Ultimately, all information is education and helps to enlighten the masses. As such, the activities of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting considerably assist in the cultural development of the country. By fostering greater appreciation of traditional arts, by encouraging excellence in film production, printing and designing, by making available to the masses healthy literature at reasonable prices, by arranging all-India gatherings of poets, musicians and litterateurs the Ministry not only helps to revive the cultural traditions but also offers that element of encouragement and State patronage which is so essential for the growth of cultural life in a democratic set up.

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CHAPTER XVII

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

DURING 1956 about 3.20 lakh persons migrated to India from East Pakistan as against 2.4 lakhs in 1955. The monthly average was 26,600 which is more than four times the rate of migration three years ago. It represents an increase of 35 per cent over the average monthly rate during the previous year. Besides this, about 25,000 to 30,000 persons have migrated under forged migration certificates, but it was decided on human considerations to extend to them relief and rehabilitation benefits similar to those accorded to other displaced persons. The continued influx on such a large scale was a source of grave concern as the measures for the relief and rehabilitation of such vast numbers mean a severe strain on the country's economy.

EAST ZONE

The population of displaced persons from East Pakistan in India is 41.10 lakhs.

On account of continuing heavy influx, 34 additional camps were opened, 12 in West Bengal, 19 in Tripura, 1 in Charbatia (Orissa), 1 in Bettiah (Bihar) and 1 reception centre in Assam. There are now in all 168 camps including six accommodation centres in West Bengal with a total population of about 2.97 lakhs. In addition, 2 reception centres were started in W. Bengal on the Indo-Pakistan border to receive fresh migrants in need of relief and rehabilitation assistance and to arrange for their dispersal to States outside W. Bengal. As there is no further scope in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura for the settlement of displaced persons, new camps to be opened hereafter will all be outside these States.

The Central Advisory Committee on Homes and Infirmaries, Chairman of which is the State Deputy Rehabilitation Minister, West Bengal, met on a number of occasions during the year and made useful recommendations on which decisions were taken. The following important schemes were sanctioned by the Government during the year :

(1) Construction of permanent buildings for 4 new homes in West Bengal to accommodate 6,000 persons at a cost of Rs. 78.00 lakhs.
(2) A home for 50 old women at Banaras.

(3) A branch of the Silchar Home at Arunachal for 200 women.
(4) A home for boys at Abhoynagar in Tripura.

Proposals for setting up a Central Home at Silchar and an Infirmary at Puri, are under consideration.

There are at present 43 Homes and Infirmaries in the Eastern Region with about 59,000 inmates.

Sixteen Schemes to train about 4,259 persons in Homes and Camps in trades like tailoring, weaving, etc., were sanctioned during the year.

About 4.33 lakh families have so far been settled in rural areas on agriculture and other ancillary occupations. Loans given to such families amount to about Rs. 21.25 crores.

Nine States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan, Mysore and Tripura have offered areas totalling nearly 5.00 lakh acres of land, out of which about 2.00 lakh acres have been selected. Reclamation and rehabilitation schemes covering an area of 28,211 acres have already been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2.14 crores. About 5,000 families will be rehabilitated under these schemes. 516 families have already moved to the rehabilitation sites in Bihar. Schemes for rehabilitation of displaced persons on another 60,200 acres of land are under preparation.

In West Bengal alone so far about 50,000 acres of land—8,000 urban and 42,000 rural—have been acquired for the rehabilitation of displaced persons at a cost of about Rs. 3.24 crores. The Government have already formulated 50 schemes to rehabilitate the refugees in various States. Besides these, the *Dandakaranya* Scheme under which 8,000 sq. miles of land would be got ready in Orissa will accommodate 19 lakh refugees.

Two Committees were appointed by the Government of West Bengal to examine the standards of development required in the rural and urban colonies already set up by Government. The recommendations made by the Committees were generally accepted by Government and individual development schemes for these colonies have since been taken up. So far, schemes costing about Rs. 2.08 crores have been sanctioned and execution of works in many of them is already in progress.

131 squatters' colonies have so far been found to be eligible for regularisation. Of this, 39 colonies were regularised in full and 9 in part. The total number of families so benefitted is 4,416. The regularisation of the remaining colonies is in progress.

Out of 40,210 applications received upto the end of February 1957, 27,650 applications were finalised and loans amounting to Rs. 4.28 crores sanctioned through Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

Provision of Employment & Technical Training : An organisation known as contracts Division has been set up in W. Bengal to employ displaced labour on the rehabilitation works. This organisation at present employs on an average about 3,500 displaced persons daily. A sum of about Rs. 14 lakhs has already been disbursed to displaced persons by way of wages and for supply of materials. About 2,05,000 displaced persons have so far secured employment in service.

Ninety-three schemes to train about 9,000 displaced persons were sanctioned during the year at a cost of about Rs. 64.00 lakhs; 27,000 displaced persons have been trained so far.

Seventy-eight schemes for setting up cottage industries and production centres have so far been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 54.50 lakhs. The schemes are expected to provide employment to about 6,000 displaced persons.

Twenty-one schemes have been sanctioned so far for setting up or expansion of medium industries. These will absorb about 10,000 displaced persons and the Government investment will be about Rs. 2.43 crores. The industries sanctioned include 6 spinning mills, 1 sugar mill, 1 stoneware factory, 1 iron strips and wire ropes factory and 3 spun pipe factories.

In the field of education, following schemes have been sanctioned during the year :

(*i*) Construction of buildings for 163 primary schools,

(*ii*) A new college at Narkeldanga near Calcutta,

(*iii*) Reservation of seats for displaced students in Assam Agricultural College and Assam Veterinary College.

(*iv*) Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 22.50 lakhs to 80 non-official educational institutions for expansion of their accommodation, purchase of equipment, etc.

About 3.5 lakh displaced persons are getting freeship and stipends. Twenty-two secondary schools and 18 colleges have been set up for the benefit of displaced students.

The number of displaced children undergoing training under National Discipline Scheme is 17,200 of which 10,000 are boys and 7,100 girls.

Medical Facilities: The number of beds reserved for T.B. patients has been increased from 492 to 558. Sanction was accorded for putting up another 150 beds in the existing hospitals. Construction of a T.B. Hospital with 250 beds at Pandabeshwar in West Bengal has been taken up. A centre for domiciliary treatment of about 450 displaced T.B. patients is being set up in Calcutta. Twenty-five beds were reserved for displaced persons in the Mental Hospital at Ranchi. Sanction has been given for setting up 27 dispensaries in Tripura. Grants to the extent of Rs. 1.75 lakh have been given to 4 non-official medical institutions. The maintenance grant to T.B. patients and their families during the year, would be about Rs. 14.30 lakhs.

Housing: In all 3.72 lakh houses have so far been constructed by the displaced persons themselves against 3.35 at the end of 1955, with financial assistance from Government. About 10,000 tenements have been constructed by Government and construction of 4,000 tenements at Behala and Bon Hooghly in Calcutta is in progress. It is also contemplated to set up a new township at Narsingarh near Agartala in Tripura State for the settlement of over 1,300 families. A pilot scheme covering the first phase of construction of this township costing Rs. 4.03 lakhs has already been sanctioned. Schemes have also been approved for the development of housing colonies at Kahalipara and Choonsali near Gauhati and also at Jalanagar near Dibrugarh in Assam.

Restoration of property to the returning Muslim Migrants: The Government of West Bengal took steps to restore the property of 12,400 returning Muslim families. In 15,500 cases, restoration has been effected by private negotiations, making a total of 27,900 cases of restoration. Only 800 cases now remain in which the property of returning Muslims has to be restored and even in these cases effective action is being taken to ensure speedy restoration.

WEST ZONE

In the Western Zone, where large-scale migration came to an end some years ago, attention was focussed mainly on payment of compensation to the displaced persons in respect of their immovable properties left in West Pakistan.

During the year under review all out efforts were made to accelerate the pace of payment of compensation. In order to devise ways and means for speedy payment and to review the progress made, conferences at different levels were held.

Up to the end of March, 1957, 1.72 lakh claimants were paid compensation amounting to Rs. 53.72 crores. This amount includes

Rs. 33.76 crores paid in cash, Rs. 11.65 crores by transfer of property and Rs. 8.31 crores by adjustment of public dues. Besides 13,152 certificates of admissibility of compensation were issued and loans in the form of advance compensation paid to 5,067 claimants.

With a view to providing immediate relief to the more vulnerable section of displaced persons, the scope of priority category was further widened so as to include also those claimants :

(*i*) whose children are studying either abroad or in Medical, Engineering, Architectural or Technological Colleges and institutions in India or in the Military academies,

(*ii*) who have verified claims up to Rs. 10,000,

(*iii*) who have verified claims for agricultural lands but who are widows, minors, blind or otherwise disabled, have settled abroad, or on account of age or infirmity are incapable of cultivating the land personally, or

(*iv*) whose dependents are suffering from mental disabilities.

All the above categories are eligible for getting cash compensation up to Rs. 8,000.

Compensation to most of the claimants falling under the priority categories has since been paid, and the cases of small claimants whose number is about 1.3 lakh are being processed simultaneously and a substantial number of them would receive compensation during the year 1957-58. After compensation has been paid to the claimants in the priority categories, the bulk of the problem of payment of compensation will have been solved. As for the rest, it will merely be a question of internal adjustment and realisation of dues. For those who have claims for amounts exceeding Rs. 10,000 and are neither in occupation of allotable property nor in receipt of any loans, auctions of saleable properties are being held all over India almost daily, and they are at liberty to purchase property of their choice, at any of such auctions and have its value adjusted against their verified claims. Up to the end of February, 1957, 30,320 acquired and Government-built properties in the Compensation Pool have been sold at a price of Rs. 28.80 crores.

Rural Rehabilitation : Evacuee lands in the Punjab (including old PEPSU) were allotted on quasi-permanent basis to 4.77 lakh families, and another 33,000 families were settled there as tenants-at-will. In addition, 58,000 families were given land on temporary basis in other States. These families were generally given rural loans up to Rs. 1,162 each, and the total amount of rural loans thus advanced amounted to Rs. 886.43

lakhs up to the end of 1955-56, the corresponding provisions for 1956-57 and 1957-58 being Rs. 6.00 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs, respectively.

Evacuee lands have been acquired in the various States, and the work of conferment of permanent proprietary rights upon the allottees which was started in September, 1955, is in progress. Up to the 31st March, 1957, 2.42 lakh families in the Punjab had received permanent rights covering an area of over 18.10 lakh standard acres in 76.803 houses had also been transferred.

Up to 31st January, 1957, 17,318 non-Punjabi claimants were allotted 30,012 standard acres, 2.20 lakh ordinary acres plus groves worth Rs. 37.00 lakhs, in the State of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, U. P., Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Bombay. The work of conferment of proprietary rights in these States also is in progress.

Urban Rehabilitation : 43 medium-scale industrial schemes have so far been sanctioned for the Western Region, involving an expenditure of Rs. 1.27 crore and estimated to provide employment to about 8,000 displaced persons.

Similarly 46 schemes of small cottage industries and Production Centres have so far been sanctioned, at a cost of Rs. 13.00 lakhs. These would provide employment to about 570 displaced persons. A Training Centre for textile dolls has been started at Delhi. The proposal for a second centre for mechanical toys is under consideration.

A sum of Rs. 14.97 crores has so far been spent on the grant of small urban loans to displaced persons for settling them in industries, business, vocation and other professions by the end of year 1956-57. As in the previous year, three-fourths of the allotment for 1956-57 was advanced to persons having verified claims and the rest to those having no claims. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made in 1957-58.

Employment in Services : About 1.96 lakh displaced persons have so far been placed in Government and private services through Employment Exchanges up to 28th February, 1957.

Education and Vocational Training : The scheme for the grant of direct aid to displaced students in the form of stipends, freeships, purchase of books and facilities for vocational and technical training provided for displaced persons in Centres run by Central and State Governments (including those transferred from the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment and non-official institutions) were continued during the year 1956-57.

By the end of December, 1956, about 80,000 displaced persons from West Pakistan were trained and about 6,000 were undergoing training at various Centres. Reorganisation of the training scheme is under active consideration.

A sum of Rs. 29.74 lakhs was given during the year 1956-57 as grant-in-aid to the disrupted as well as non-disrupted educational institutions, etc., for the construction of buildings and purchase of equipment, in addition to the allocations of Rs. 95.68 lakhs made up to the end of 1955-56.

Housing : Construction of house|shops by Government according to old schemes is likely to be completed by the end of the year 1958. 19 new townships and 136 colonies have been set up so far. During the year 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs was advanced as House Building loan to displaced persons against their verified claims. A further sum of Rs. 77.7 lakhs was advanced during 1955-56.

Negotiations with Pakistan : Instructions for the implementation of the Movable Property Agreement were issued in India and Pakistan in November, 1955. The movables of evacuees were to be released according to a phased programme. The Indo-Pakistan Implementation Committee set up under the Agreement was able to meet twice as a result of which some progress was made. A good many displaced persons have so far been able to secure relief as will be seen from the following :

Personal and household effects : Indian Field Property Organisations at Lahore and Karachi have retrieved up to 31st March, 1957, household and personal effects left with friends and relations in West Pakistan belonging to 1,333 persons. The estimated value of these goods is Rs. 69.97 lakhs.

Buried Treasure.—Property of the value of approximately of Rs. 62.17 lakhs has so far been recovered from West Pakistan.

Seized fire-arms.—982 fire-arms belonging to displaced persons have been received from Pakistan.

Sale Proceeds.—Cheques for a sum of Rs. 10.45 lakhs have been received from Pakistan. The money is payable to 3,837 persons.

The Central Claims Organisation received from Pakistan 10,000 claims duly verified, out of 23,000 claims, in respect of pensions, provident fund, leave salary, security deposits, etc.

Out of 11,950 contractors and other evacuee claims, verification reports in 18 cases, involving an amount of Rs. 1,520 lakhs have so far been received from Pakistan, which have been forwarded to the departments concerned in India, for arranging payment to the claimants.

Evacuee Property: The provisions of the Evacuee Property Law were substantially liberalised by promulgation of an Ordinance followed by an Act of the Parliament, the ultimate object being to do away with this abnormal law as early as possible. Progress in restoring properties to evacuees under Section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act was accelerated and restoration of properties worth Rs. 1.98 crores was ordered up to 21st April, 1957. The owners of these properties are now eligible for receiving alternative property or cash compensation if restoration of their original property is not possible. The amended Evacuee Property Law has empowered the Central Government to appoint new trustees in respect of properties which were in trust for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature and which had vested in the Custodians. Such properties are being restored after appointing new trustees. A large number of such trust properties and mosques have been restored in U.P., Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan.

The simpler procedure under the amended Evacuee Law has made quicker disposal of pending judicial work possible. The number of pending judicial cases was brought down to less than 10,000 on 1st January, 1957, against 44,000 on 1st January, 1956.

REHABILITATION OF KASHMIRI DISPLACED PERSONS

In accordance with the broad policy laid down by the Ministry, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is going ahead with the programme of rehabilitation of Kashmiri displaced persons in the State by giving grants and rehabilitation loans to the displaced persons. A sum of Rs. 10.53 lakhs under grant and Rs. 65.63 lakhs under loan, was allotted for the purpose, to the State Government, during 1955-56. In the colony at Jammu which is being set up for the displaced persons, 450 houses, out of 2,000 to be constructed, have since been built and the rest would be ready by the end of March, 1958. Necessary preliminaries are being carried out regarding construction of 100 houses at Udhampur, 95 houses at Sunderbani and 50 shop-cum-houses each at Rajouri and Naushera. In addition a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs to be spread over a period of 2 years was sanctioned during the year 1956-57 to give relief to the persons affected in the border areas of the State, as a result of the raids and subsequently on account of military operations to drive out the raiders.

A total provision of Rs. 31.41 crores has been made for 1957-58 for the relief and rehabilitation of the refugees. Out of this amount Rs. 21.73 crores have been earmarked for D.Ps. from East Pakistan and the balance for those from West Pakistan.

CHAPTER XVIII

LAND REFORMS

NO programme of agricultural development can produce encouraging results until the programme of land reforms—of arranging a rational and just system of land ownership and management—is thoroughly implemented. The objective of Congress land policy is increased agricultural production and diversified rural economy. From the social stand point, the aim is reduction of disparities in wealth and income, elimination of exploitation and equality of status and opportunity for the different sections of the rural population.

Ownership rights of the landowners under the Zamindari system were morally and legally dubious. Naturally, the elimination of zamindari and all other intermediaries between the State and the tiller has been the starting point of Congress land legislation in the post-Independence period. The intermediaries enjoyed the right to collect whatever revenues they liked from the actual cultivators in return for the obligation to pay specified amounts to the State. This system of intermediary tenures has now been almost entirely abolished and the rights of the intermediaries to collect revenues from cultivators have been bought off by the State. The total amount of compensation and rehabilitation obligations assumed by the State in this regard comes to about 4,500 million rupees.

However, the Congress has always proclaimed that abolition of intermediary interests alone will not solve the manifold problems of our peasantry. Efforts are therefore being made to freeze existing landowners and their right to resumption for personal cultivation, to reduce rents, to fix ceilings on holdings and to introduce the co-operative method in the various processes of agriculture.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, the land reforms programme include the complete abolition of intermediaries. Although most of the States have already the intermediary agencies, a few small pockets still remain where further action is imperative, such as temporarily settled estates in Assam, Zamindaries in Rajasthan, minor intermediary tenures such as service inams and other minor inams in a number of States. It would also be necessary to speed up the payment of compensation, particularly to small intermediaries and to widows and minors. Abolition of intermediaries, the Congress

feels, should not cause undue hardships and harassment to those who are affected by it.

A number of States have passed Tenancy legislations to give greater security to tenants and to regulate the rent payable by them. However, a great many anomalies still prevail. Forceful eviction of tenants is not uncommon in at least some areas. It is therefore necessary to enact tenancy reforms in order to give full security of tenure to all tenants and to stop forthwith various types of evictions and ejectments. Tenants and sub-tenants in various States have been subject to considerable difficulties owing to contemplated land reforms. A certain amount of delay in enacting such reforms has given rise to numerous ejectments and it is therefore essential to issue the necessary orders for stopping all such ejectments immediately. Much mischief has already been done and the Congress feels it its duty to provide security of tenure and cultivation to the tillers of the soil without any further delay.

In a land-hungry country where there are wide disparities in economic power and where the larger proportion of peasants leave on the margin of starvation and insolvency, it is important to limit any further accumulation of land in fewer hands. An ever-growing army of landless labourers is perhaps the greatest threat to the stability and the orderly progress of the country. A ceiling on land —at least on future acquisition of land—is a potent instrument for averting this threat. In some States, ceilings have been fixed on the maximum amount of additional lands that a single owner can acquire. However, so far as resumption for "personal cultivation" is concerned, it is necessary to define the meaning of "personal cultivation". The Congress feels that putting in a minimum amount of personal labour on land should be a fundamental requisite for resuming land for personal cultivation. Merely investing capital and supervising cultivation should not be regarded as enough for this purpose. Because the definition of "personal cultivation" has been generally defective in the past, in a number of States crop sharing arrangements which have all the characteristics of tenancy have not been regarded as such and crop sharers are denied the rights allowed to tenants. Particular attention may be drawn to the defects in the *Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition Act.* Under this act, zamindars were permitted to retain in possession as much land as they could show in their personal cultivation and there was no limit fixed. This provision brought in its trail illegal and forced ejectment of the actual tillers of the soil because the divested landlords did their utmost to secure mostly by foul means as much land as they could. It is estimated that ex-zamindars in the State, for whom even

touching the plough is a taboo, have come to hold big-sized holdings which account for about ten per cent of the total cultivated area in Uttar Pradesh. As against inefficient cultivation by these ex-zamindars, the tillers of the soil who have acquired proprietary rights of land or permanent rights have proved to be enthusiastic cultivators despite the uneconomic nature of their holdings.

Regulation of rent has been uneven and in several States legislation lags behind. In the First Five-Year Plan, it was stated that the rate of rent exceeding 1|4th or 1|5th of the produce should be regarded as requiring special justification. It is therefore desirable that rents should be brought down to the level recommended in the First Five-Year Plan. In addition to the usual form of regulation of rent, it may be found convenient in practice to fix rent in terms of multiples of land assessment and to give tenants relief in place of crop failures along with suspension or remission of land revenue.

Above all, it is essential to fix ceilings on agricultural holdings in all the States without any further delay. The principle that there should be absolute limit to the amount of land which an individual may hold was commended in the First Five-Year Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan has laid down specific recommendations in regard to the fixation of ceilings on land holdings. The exemptions provided in the Plan are also fairly liberal. There should therefore be no fear that the total agricultural production will suffer as a result of the imposition of the ceilings. Experience gained in many countries clearly indicates that average production on land does not increase with the size of holdings. Mechanised agriculture on large farms does not increase productivity per acre; it only increases the productive capacity of one unit of labour. It is therefore wrong to think that imposition of land ceilings will tend to decrease the productivity of land in terms of the Second Five-Year Plan. In fact, the redistribution of land holdings, together with various forms of intensive cultivation, will necessarily increase the total agricultural production in India. The State Governments should, therefore, take up the question of ceilings on land holdings seriously and enact the necessary legislation without any further doubts or hesitation.

To some extent, the progress of land reforms has been held back by the lack of reliable information covering the distribution and size of holdings in the country. A land census has been undertaken to fill this gap and the results of the census are already available for a number of States.

Apart from land reform legislations, the Congress has extended its support to Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan Movement which is

wending its humanising way in and out of India's countless villages, blessing beneficiaries and donors alike. Since he got his first donation of land in Telengana five years back, Vinobaji has collected about 45 lakhs acres of land from over 5 lakh families in different parts of the country. It is really a matter of gratification that Vinobaji has been able to collect about 2,512 whole villages as *Gram-Dan*. Although the distribution of land by Bhoodan workers has not been as speedy as was expected, the fact remains that Vinobaji's Bhoodan Movement has proved to be one of the most revolutionary movements of economic reforms through non-violent methods. It has created a very healthy and favourable climate for the introduction of progressive and radical land reforms. It is the duty of every State, so far lagging in land reforms, to take full advantage of this favourable atmosphere for introducing the requisite land legislation.

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CHAPTER XIX

PANCHAYATS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

THE Congress has always urged that Panchayats must be made effective instruments of administration and judicial decentralisation as well as of national economic planning. The Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, recently observed that the Village Panchayat formed the base on which the entire superstructure of democracy in India ultimately rested. The Congress Village Panchayat Committee made far-reaching recommendations for the revival of this ancient village institution and almost all the States have, by legislation, created Panchayats.

While deviations in some cases have been necessitated by local traditions and requirements, the general pattern evolved in different States has been in conformity with the views expressed by the Congress Village Panchayat Committee. Following the establishment of *Nyaya* and *Gram Panchayats* in the villages, a real beginning towards self-government has already been made in the rural areas. Though still in the nascent state of reorganisation, Panchayats made a significant contribution in several spheres of constructive activity during the First Plan period. Between 1951-56, the number of Village Panchayats increased from 83,087 to 1,17,593. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the number of Panchayats is expected to go up to 2,44,565. The number of villages covered by Panchayats in March, 1955 was about 3,64,000 out of the total of about 500,000 villages in the whole country. In many States, all villages have been covered by Panchayats and in the rest steady progress is being made in this direction.

The Second Five-Year Plan relies greatly on the initiative and leadership of village communities for the success of many of its major programmes of economic and social progress. The Plan stresses the necessity of revitalising Panchayats which could function as effective local self-governing bodies. It also provides that almost every village will be covered by a Panchayat. In the Community Project areas, it has been recommended that a sum up to a limit of Rs. 2,000 should be placed at the disposal of Panchayats for programmes to be planned as well as executed by them.

The functions of the Village Panchayats in regard to the

formulation and implementation of village plans under the Second Five-Year Plan have been set out as follows :

(*i*) Framing programmes of production in the village;

(*ii*) In association with co-operatives, framing budgets of requirements for supplies and finance for carrying out programmes;

(*iii*) Acting as a channel through which an increasing proportion of government assistance reaches the village;

(*iv*) Developing common lands such as waste lands, forests, sides, tanks etc. including measures for soil conservation;

(*v*) Construction, repair and maintenance of common village buildings, public wells, tanks, roads etc.;

(*vi*) Organisation of mutual aid and joint effort in all activities;

(*vii*) Promotion of co-operative societies;

(*viii*) Organising voluntary labour for community works;

(*ix*) Promoting small savings; and

(*x*) Improvement of livestock.

While the Panchayats have already been doing much useful work in all these directions, all is, however, not well with their functioning. Presiding over the annual meeting of the Indian Institute of Public Administration recently, the Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, observed that most of the Village Panchayats today were disgracefully corruption-ridden and had also become centres of petty squabbles. This was admittedly a bad situation and must be remedied. But, Shri Nehru emphasised, it would be wrong to let it undermine one's faith in the Panchayat system as such. Shri Nehru called upon the Institute to give thought and do research work on how to make the Panchayat in India function more efficiently and purposefully.

Local Self-Government : In their second meeting held in September, 1956, the Central Council of Local Self-Government reviewed the recommendations of the Local Finance Enquiry Committee and Taxation Enquiry Committee. The Council also recommended :

(*i*) further allocation of funds for the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme; (*ii*) State-wise cadre for the Chief

Executive and Principal Technical Officers; (*iii*) allocation of adequate funds by the Planning Commission towards the development of Local Self-Government from Panchayats upwards; (*iv*) preparation of Model Acts for Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations; (*v*) financial assistance by Ministry of Rehabilitation to local Bodies to meet the additional expenditure on Water Supply etc., due to influx of refugees and grant-in-aid from the Central Flood Control Fund to local bodies for protection works against river erosion.

Draft Model Act for Local Bodies: In accordance with the Resolution of the Central Council of Local Self-Government passed at its Ootacamund meeting in September, 1956, the Government of India have entrusted the task of preparing draft Model Act for Local Bodies to Shri C. D. Barfiwala of the All India Institute of Local Self-Government, Bombay. Out of an estimated expenditure of Rs. 15,000 in this respect, a grant of Rs. 5,000 has been given to him in the first instance. State Governments have been requested to give all facilities to Shri Barfiwala to complete his task.

Executive Committee of the Central Council of Local Self-Government: In accordance with the resolution of the Central Council of Local Self-Government, an Executive Committee with the Union Minister of Health as Chairman and the Local Self-Government Ministers of Bombay, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Mysore, Pepsu and Vindhya Pradesh as members was set up. This Committee at its first meeting in November, 1955, decided *inter alia* that the Ministry of Health should urge the Planning Commission to offer central assistance for the establishment of Panchayats in backward and tribal areas and for the training of Panchayat personnel. The Committee also emphasised that the Planning Commission should give a definite place to Panchayats and other Local Bodies in the Second Five-Year Plan and make proper allocations for this purpose both in the Central and in the State Plans.

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CHAPTER XX

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND SOCIAL WELFARE

SINCE Independence, a good deal has been done and is being done to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The new Constitution of India provides ample safeguards to ameliorate their conditions and protect their interests. In the First Five-Year Plan, elaborate plans were executed for meeting the special needs of the above communities. Of the total provisions in the Plan of Rs. 39 crores, Rs. 20 crores were allocated in the Plans of States and the balance was provided at the Centre.

Second Five-Year Plan allocates a total amount of over Rs. 91 crores for the welfare of backward classes, of which Rs. 47 crores are for scheduled tribes and scheduled areas, Rs. 27.5 crores for scheduled castes, Rs. 3.9 crores for former criminal tribes, Rs. 9.7 crores for other backward classes and Rs. 2.9 crores for administration. Out of a provision of Rs. 659 lakhs in the Budget estimates for 1956-57 for the development of Scheduled Areas and Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Tribes, about Rs. 300 lakhs had so far been sanctioned in the State Sector and a sum of Rs. 205.16 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored programme. For the welfare of Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Tribes, a sum of Rs. 143.376 lakhs had been sanctioned in the State Sector. Under the Centrally sponsored programme, a sum of Rs. 1,15,76,282 had been sanctioned as grants during 1956-57 for the welfare of Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Tribes.

Harijan Welfare : The Constitution has abolished untouchability and forbidden its practice. The Untouchability (Offences) Act provides adequate measures to remove this social evil and against discriminations based on caste, which have so far tended to cripple the nation's march towards socio-economic Swaraj. The Government has also constituted a Central Advisory Board to advise them on measures for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and State Legislatures. Government post at the Centre and in the States have also been reserved and other measures are taken to ensure a large number of recruits from these classes.

Tribal Welfare: Extensive measures for upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes were adopted during the First Five-Year Plan period. An attempt has already been made to associate voluntary organisations with welfare work in tribal areas and grants are being made to them for the purpose. The Second Five-Year Plan also envisages a comprehensive development plan for the tribal people.

Various schemes to protect the economic interests of the tribal people are in progress in all States. Development activities in the tribal areas are being carried on speedily. The activities have a direct bearing on tribal economy.

The various aspects of the problem of tribal economy were discussed in detail at the Sixth Development Commissioners' Conference at Mussoorie in April, 1957. The Conference recommended that arrangements should be made to impart basic training in various subjects to the Block Staff in tribal areas so as to develop in them a better understanding of the culture and community life of the Adibasis. Greater care is also to be exercised in selecting various items of the programme to be implemented in the tribal areas, so as to evolve a multi-purpose approach to the programme of tribal welfare and less specialisation than what is being attempted under the National Extension Service Programme. To render better service in these somewhat remote and difficult areas, services are to be decentralised and greater moblity to be ensured for the staff. The aim of the programme is to develop the tribal economy more on a self-sufficient basis in the initial stages than has been attempted in other development areas. This would call for weaning the Adibasis from shifting cultivation and assisting them to take to settled cultivation and to bring about improvements in communications, health, training and education and for increasing the avenues of employment through village industries.

In the field of agriculture, the Conference recommended that the entire amount of Rs. 4 lakhs provided for irrigation, reclamation and soil conservation in the schematic budget of each Block should be an outright grant, because the economic condition of the Adibasis is not such as to enable them to take loans. Higher priority is to be given to minor irrigation and terracing in these areas. While introducing machines and higher techniques in tribal areas, it is to be ensured that the culture and traditions of the people do not suffer in the process of introduction of improved techniques.

As there is little or no tradition among the tribal people for education, the teacher-student ratio is to be sufficiently high, say, one teacher to twenty students. Provision is to be made for free

mid-day meals in all schools so as to supplement the ordinary diet by providing for adequate nutritive and protective food. To prevent the specific diseases prevalent in tribal areas, each Block is to have a primary health Centre and three sub-centres.

While a literary centre is to be set up in every village, or group of villages, for adult literary classes, the tribal peoples' love for dancing, singing and other forms of recreation are to be fully utilised in promoting recreational and cultural activities. To make the libraries attractive, text books and popular books in tribal language are also to be produced.

Social Welfare : The achievement of a 'Socialist Pattern of Society's envisages a programme of integrated progress in which welfare work for the weak and vulnerable sections of the community occupied a significant place.

The Central Social Welfare Board which came into being in August, 1953 and was entrusted with numerous social welfare functions has since been doing much good work. In 1954, Advisory Boards were set up in each State. These Boards also consist mainly of non-official women and one or two officials of the State Government.

The following is a brief resume of the activities of the Central Social Welfare Board since its inception :

The Board began its work with a programme of assistance to voluntary welfare institutions, working in specified fields for the welfare of women, children and the physically handicapped.

From its inception to March 1956 the Board sanctioned 2,174 grants to voluntary Social Welfare Organisations to the tune of Rs. 75,43,601 for running specific activities as came within the scope of the Board's programme of rendering financial assistance. These grants were sanctioned to institutions rendering social service to women, children, physically handicapped, the mentally handicapped and the aged and the infirm.

With growing experience, the Board attempted to give qualitative advice to various institutions and to adjust its policy and procedures with reference to their needs. By the end of the First Plan period it was considered that development of the services rendered by these institutions could be better secured by giving five year grants to some of the better and longer established ones, so as to enable them to work out a planned programme.

The following is the break-up of the grants sanctioned during 1956-57 :

	Five-year Grants.		One-year Grant.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Child Welfare	142	Rs. 25,97,500	584	Rs. 7,05,855
Women Welfare	150	Rs. 26,05,000	*652	Rs. 10,86,909
Handicapped Welfare	60	Rs. 13,48,500	66	Rs. 2,16,340
General Welfare	83	Rs. 13,81,780	345	Rs. 5,28,524

Welfare Extension Projects : The scheme of Welfare Extension Projects which aims at extending Welfare Services to rural areas for the welfare of women, children and the handicapped, was launched throughout the country on the 15th August, 1954. The area of a project normally covers 20-25 villages with a population of nearly 20,000. Five centres are started in one project.

By the end of the First Plan, the Board has started 292 Welfare Extension Projects consisting of 1,337 centres and covering 6,534 villages. The population benefitted during this period is about 64 lakhs.

The scheme of Welfare Extension Projects envisages a programme of three-fold expansion under the Second Five-Year Plan. This will mean that at the end of the first three years of Second Plan, each district will be having four Welfare Extension Projects including the one already started. The first and second Projects will be contiguous to each other and the third and fourth projects will be contiguous. Each Project centre is staffed by one Gram Sevika, a trained Dai and if necessary, a Craft Instructor. In order to secure proper supervision of the work done in the Project Centre, a mid-wife and a Chief Organiser (Mukhya Sevika) are appointed at the Project level.

During the year 1956-57, 110 new projects were launched. These projects have opened 527 centres and covered an area of 30-46 villages benefitting 17 lakhs of population.

It has been recently decided that hereafter the Central Social Welfare Board will also provide welfare services to women and children in the Community Development Blocks. During the first year (1957-58) not more than one Welfare Extension Project co-terminous with a Community Development Block would be started in a district.

Training Schemes : In order to man the Welfare Extension Projects with trained staff, the Board arranged to train Gram-

Adi-vasis of Koraput learning new techniques of rice cultivation.

Sevikas and mid-wives. The training of Gram-Sevikas was entrusted to the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and that of mid-wives to the Union Ministry of Health, who make use of voluntary organisations which have the necessary facilities. 500 Gram Sevikas qualified from the first batch during 1955-56 and in 1956-57 another batch of 780 sevikas was trained. Nearly 245 Nurse-cum-Midwives are under training and 31 Maternity Assistants and 8 mid-wives have qualified.

The Board set up 2 Advisory Committees in December, 1954, one on Social and Moral Hygiene and the other on After-care Programmes. The Committees have since given their recommendations and the Board in consultation with the Union Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments, have agreed to implement the scheme, which is detailed below :

State Home : At the State level, there will be five types of After-care and Rehabilitation Homes in a State. One type is for rescued women, for whom a fairly long period of social and environ mental adjustment would be necessary before any kind of vocational training could be given.

Of the others, two would be for the After-Care of persons discharged from correctional institutions. The other two institutions would have short-term rehabilitative services for persons discharged from non-correctional and care institutions. Both these types will have one institution for men and one for women; and in each of the five institutions there will be separate section for young persons between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

The expenditure on running these Homes as also the District Shelters will be borne by the Central Government and the respective State Government on an equal basis.

During 1956-57, Homes and 33 shelters were started in the States of Rajasthan, Andhra, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Madras, Kerala, Punjab, Delhi.

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* This includes grants to 19 institutions for running hostels for working women.

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CHAPTER XXI

ADMINISTRATION

THE Special Reorganisation Unit which was established to examine objectively the staff requirements, completed the review of nine Central Ministries, besides the Union Public Service Commission and the Department of Parliamentary Affairs during the year under review.

Detailed instructions regarding submission, scrutiny and safe custody of "property returns" from Government employees were issued in 1956. Travel concessions to them for visiting their homes during leave have been revived in a modified form. Instructions have been given regarding the employment of near relations of officers in private firms which enjoyed Government patronage.

O. and M. Division : The Organisation and Methods Division which was established in March, 1954 with a view to improving administrative efficiency in all branches of Government of India has now 58 cells functioning in different offices.

Their drive has brought about some further improvement in the speed of disposal in most Ministries and Departments.

With a view to establishing a closer collaboration between the two units of the Government—administration and finance—the Administrative Ministries have been asked to consult the attached Financial Adviser before formulating formal proposals. This would avoid time and labour being spent on schemes which are unsound or financially not feasible.

The Financial Adviser is also to keep an eye on the progress of expenditure on schemes so that the dangers of sanctioned grants lapsing or exceeding the limit minimise.

New Type Sections : Unnecessary and repetitive noting and routing of papers through every step in the hierarchy—Assistant, Section Officer, Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Secretary—hamper the speed of work. The O. & M. Division has, therefore, initiated a pilot experiment with a new type of Secretarial Section in which the noting-assistant has been eliminated and the first action on any receipt is taken by Section Officer who is authorised to dispose of as much of the work as he could on his own initiative. What he has to send to higher levels is sent direct

to the level at which the final decision has to be taken, instead of through all the levels in the hierarchy.

Eighty-one such new type Sections are already working in the different Ministries and Departments and have given encouraging results.

At the instance of the Home Minister, the possibility of further systematizing the process of "level jumping" was examined in the Home Ministry. Arrangements have been made generally to ensure that individual cases reaching the level of Joint Secretary|Secretary should pass through only one officer, either Under Secretary or Deputy Secretary, but not both. The O. & M. Division has recommended these arrangements to all other Ministries and Offices.

Quality Control Drive : With an object of focussing attention on work of poor quality passing unnoticed and unremedied, a quality control drive was launched in all Ministries|Departments for one week, beginning on December 3, 1956.

The drive not only brought to light the defects but helped high officers to come into closer contact with the good workers.

To help the officers incharge of establishment branches discharge their duties efficiently, a seminar, the first of its kind, was held in Delhi on March 19, 1957. Here the persons who had first-hand knowledge of problems and principles of Personnel Administration came to exchange their experiences. More such seminars will be held in future.

Measuring Assistants' Work : During the last World War, the Ministry of Finance had adopted a rough and ready method of assessing staff requirements on the basis of 1000-1300 receipts per person per annum. The Ministry of Finance had now accepted the recommendation of O. & M. Division that in assessing staff requirements all relevant factors should be taken into consideration and not merely the number of receipts.

The Special Reorganisation Unit, founded in 1952 for reviewing staff requirements of Ministries, has been reorganised and reconstituted. The O. & M. Division will be directly associated with the studies and investigations undertaken by the Unit.

The broad features of the new scheme include study of the organisational set-up, analysis of operations, programme of works simplification and standardisation, evolution of standards of performance and hence staff requirements under the advice of Consultative Committees.

Vigilance Board : On a general assessment of the results of the Vigilance effort during the year, it can reasonably be claimed that

considerable progress has been made and that the Organisation has proved its soundness. Vigilance activities have been extended to cover many more attached and subordinate offices. Fifty-four more semi-Government and associated organisations have been brought under this scheme and the total number of Vigilance Officers has increased from 163 to 416.

Work of Units : The Vigilance Unit, whose work is co-ordinated by the Vigilance Division, looked into 4,676 complaints, of which 1,397 were against Gazetted Officers.

Figures of disposals of departmental proceedings show that 344 cases relating to Gazetted Officers were disposed of during the year. Twenty-two officers were dismissed, removed or retired, and eight were demoted. A much larger number were given punishments ranging from withholding of increments or promotion to formal censure.

Special Police Establishments : The number of cases disposed of during the year by the Special Police Establishment was 997, of which 473 were regular cases and 524 were preliminary enquiries. The Courts dealt with 185 Special Police Establishment cases.

Proposals have been made for augmenting the staff for S.P.E. in order to ensure better and speedy investigation of cases.

Some changes were made in the location and jurisdiction of the Special Police Establishment branches as a result of the reorganisation of States. A new branch was opened at Ahmedabad, thus increasing the number in Bombay to two, and the Indore branch was closed. The Madras branch has under its jurisdiction, Kerala and Mysore also. The question of opening a separate branch in Mysore has been taken up.

Review of Law and Procedure : The Vigilance Division took up examination of improvements needed in the law relating to corruption. Section (5) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, which laid down that a presumption has to be drawn against a public servant found in possession of unexplained assets, was permanently placed on the Statute Book by Ordinance and a later replacing Act.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1957, will shortly be introduced in Parliament to make the law relating to corruption more fool-proof in the light of decisions given by Courts and of other difficulties experienced.

The proposed Bill may provide a minimum sentence of one year's imprisonment to a public servant on a charge of "criminal

misconduct." If the Court wishes to award a lesser punishment, special reason will have to be given.

In addition to imprisonment, fines will be imposed which will be commensurate with corrupt gains and unexplained assets. Some protection will be given to the bribe-giver in respect of evidence given in Court against the bribe-taker. The definition of "public servant" will also be extended to cover employees of certain classes of Statutory Corporations and Government companies.

The procedure and conduct of departmental proceedings and regulations regarding suspension, appeals, revision and other matters, have been clarified by the Revised Central Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules issued during the year.

Jail Reforms : The Ministry of Home Affairs, in co-operation with the Central Social Welfare Board and the Planning Commission, was undertaking social welfare programmes, known as after-care programmes, State homes and district shelter centres would be established throughout the country during the Second Plan. The Centre's contribution had been fixed at Rs. 3 crores. The care-programmes related to juvenile delinquency, social and moral hygiene, vagrancy, beggary and prohibition. The Centre's assistance would be approximately to the tune of Rs. 2 crores.

In view of the increasing interest in probation system in the country, a draft "Probation of Offenders Bill" was prepared and circulated to the State Governments. It had also been decided to set up a Central Bureau for Correctional Services.

Police : Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 3 crores on a matching loan basis had been given to States for the implementation of their Police housing schemes.

During the year, the Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) assisted in :

(1) organising the Police Wireless Grid in Manipur;

(2) planning the inter-State Wireless Grids in Jammu & Kashmir and Pondicherry ; and

(3) setting up of emergency radio communications in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad and the former State of Kutch.

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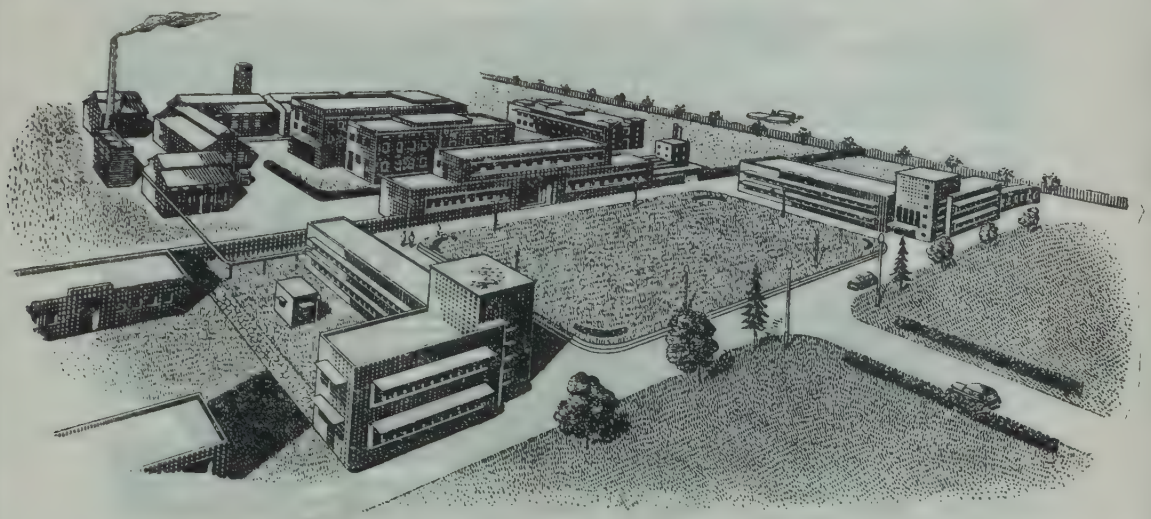

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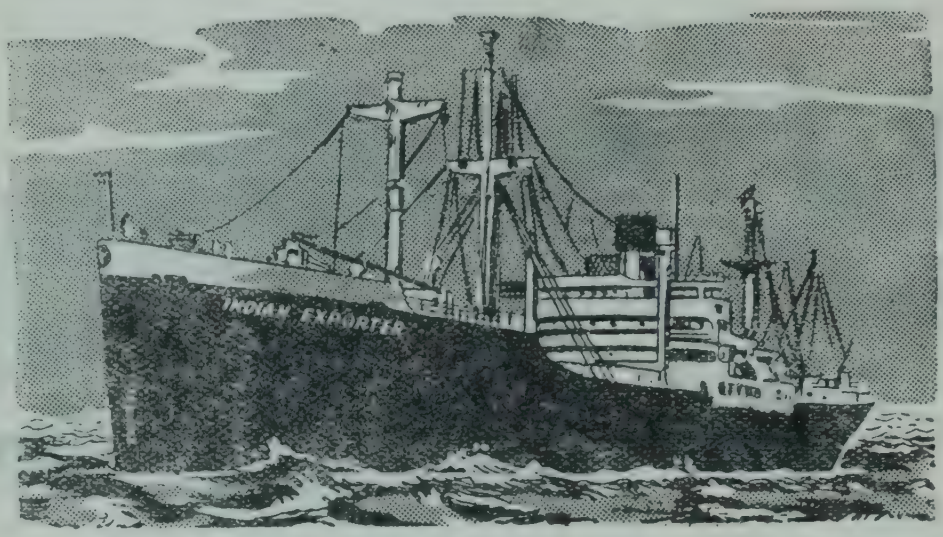

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Activities Of The State Governments

CHAPTER XXII

ANDHRA

THE epochal reorganisation of the States in November 1956 ushered in the biggest unit in the South,—Andhra Pradesh—marking the happy culmination of the long-cherished aspirations of 30 million Andhras. With immense potentialities before her viz. water, mineral and power resources and a determination to forge ahead in the economic, social and political spheres, the enlarged State promises to be in the front-rank of the nation's march towards prosperity and plenty. The State's all-round progress during the tenth year is an encouraging pointer to her great future ahead.

Financial Position : The finances of the State, though not so gloomy as pictured out on the eve of the formation of Andhra Pradesh, are responding to the mounting tempo of expenditure on developmental schemes in line with the All India policies. Based on the Budget estimates of the Andhra State and the provision made for the Telengana region in the Budget estimates of the ex-Hyderabad State, the revised estimate of revenue receipts for 1956-57 for Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 47.25 crores, the expenditure on revenue account being Rs. 51.93 crores. The capital programme provided for an outlay of Rs. 18.21 crores.

The receipts on revenue account of the State for 1957-58 are estimated at Rs. 53.14 crores while the expenditure on revenue account for the same period is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 58.62 crores, resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 5.48 crores. In view of the anticipated reduction in the Plan outlay, these estimates, however, are subject to revision.

Food and Agriculture : The integration of the Andhra and Telengana areas is significant particularly in view of the fact that the agricultural resources of the integrating units are complementary to each other. Being primarily an agricultural State, an ample provision of Rs. 122.79 lakhs was made during the year under review for the Second Plan under "Agriculture", from which Rs. 87.43 lakhs were sanctioned for about 41 schemes.

During the period under review, the propaganda machinery for the intensive use of improved seeds was given a fillip, with the result that 4,935 tons of seeds of improved strains were distributed in the State, in addition to 301 tons of green manure. Besides, the distribution of chemical fertilisers touched a new high—1,16,023 tons

indicative of the fact that the State ranked as one of the largest consumers of chemical fertilisers in the country. As a measure of further incentive to agriculturists loans to the extent of Rs. 95,60,285 were distributed under the intensive manuring scheme in the Andhra area for the purchase of chemical fertilisers. About 25 bull-dozers and 3 tractors of the Agriculture Department were made available for operation and they accounted for the levelling of 3,326 acres and ploughing of 2380 acres during the period under review. Again, the Special Propaganda Staff demonstrated the use of improved implements, seeds, fertilisers etc., for popularising irrigated farming in the area. In addition, an area of 14,929 acres of the wet ayacut under the Tungabhadra Project had been surveyed, plans prepared and soil contours marked.

Nagarjunasagar Project : The State's most ambitious multi-purpose project viz., the Nagarjunasagar Project has made much headway in respect of preliminary works. During the period under review, the construction of a coffer dam to enclose about 1|3rd of the width of the river and the bulk of the residential buildings were completed. The detailed investigation of the Right Bank Canal and the Left Bank Canal of the project has been completed up to miles 52 and 35 respectively.

The Tungabhadra Project High level canal scheme, one of the major irrigation schemes included in the State's Second Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.35 crores, was inaugurated by the Chief Ministers of Andhra and Mysore in October 1956. The Andhra Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 16.98 lakhs for starting the preliminary works connected with the scheme in the Andhra area which have registered appreciable progress during the period under review. Some of the medium irrigation schemes launched during the First Plan period in the Andhra area, such as the Upputeru lower anicut scheme, Paleru Reservoir Scheme, Nakkalagandi Reservoir Scheme, Rallapadu Reservoir Scheme, Upper Pennar Project, Bandakattu Channel system, Vidyarangaswami Tank Project, were completed.

In the Telengana area, of the five medium projects proposed under the First Plan, two viz., Koilsagar and Bheemanpally projects have already been completed in all respects and irrigation is expected to be developed to the full extent of 1,000 acres and 1,800 acres respectively by 1958. During this year an area of 7,154 acres under the Koilsagar Project and 1,000 acres under the Bheemanpally Project have been developed. The remaining three projects *viz.*, Sarlasagar, Musi and Sirala were under various stages of construction during the period under review.

Power Schemes: In respect of the Ramagundam Thermal Scheme, the entire Power House, the boiler house, circulating water pump and cooling tower etc., were completed together with the main pumping station at the river-site (Godavari). The work on the transmission lines also made satisfactory progress. With regard to the Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Project, the laying of the overhead line from Erragudda Sub-Station to Hussainsagar Power Station has been completed. The Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme, which is a joint venture of the Andhra and Orissa Governments, is estimated to cost about Rs. 13½ crores. The scheme was inaugurated by the Rashtrapati in August 1955. The ultimate capacity of the Machkund Station is 1,14,750 K.W.

Land Reforms: A further step in the scheme for the abolition of intermediary tenures and the establishment of a uniform system of tenure throughout the State was taken during the period under review with the enactment of the Madras Estates Land (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1956, and the Andhra Inams (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwar) Act 1956, the former providing for the enlargement of the definition of "estate" and the latter for the abolition of all inams,other than estates, and for their conversion into ryotwari tenure. During the period under review, legislation was also undertaken under the Andhra Tenancy Act, 1956, for the regulation of the landlord-tenant relationship, regulating the rents payable and conferring security of tenure.

The Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and consolidation of Holdings Act of 1956, providing for the determination of certain standard areas in respect of the various regions of Telengana as well as for the consolidation of holdings was an important piece of legislation undertaken during the period under review.

Community Projects and N.E.S.: By the end of March 1957, there were 150 Blocks in the State implementing the community development programme. Of these, 40 were Community Development Blocks, 27 of them being situated in the Andhra area, 84 were N.E.S. Blocks (62 in Andhra and the rest in Telengana), 22 were post-intensive Blocks (16 in Andhra and 6 in Telengana) and four were multi-purpose projects. In the beginning of April 1956, 41 new N.E.S. Blocks were launched in the State. The four multi-purpose projects, referred to above, and 18 post-intensive blocks also came into existence during the same period. Of these, 19 were N.E.S. Blocks, 16 post-intensive Blocks and 2 multi-purpose blocks located in Telengana.

Co-operation: In Andhra the total provision for all schemes, relating to "Co-operation" in the various sectors aggregated to

Rs. 285.24 lakhs against which schemes to the extent of Rs. 72.68 lakhs only were included in the first year's programme *viz.*, 1956-57. Under the head, Co-operation, warehousing, marketing, six schemes were implemented during 1956-57 in Andhra area, the more important of which were the pilot scheme of integrated rural credit, expansion of rural credit schemes and development of their activities and co-operative marketing.

In respect of Telengana area, one scheme aiming at the organisation of 50 marketing societies with State participation and godown facilities was implemented. In addition, 3 marketing societies were also started during the period under review. Under the scheme for development of co-operative credit, 26 large-sized societies were established during the year, against a target of 45.

To step up agricultural production liberal financial aid was extended to agriculturists in the State. Under short-term loans, during the Plan year 1956-57, loans to the extent of Rs. 643 lakhs were issued against a target of Rs. 586 lakhs. In the Telengana area, during the corresponding period, loans to the extent of Rs. 50.44 lakhs were issued. In respect of long-term financial aid primarily through the land mortgage Banks in Andhra area, loans to the extent of Rs. 71.00 lakhs were issued, while in Telengana area where the movement has not made much headway, only Rs. 4.76 lakhs were issued during the corresponding period.

Road Transport: Consequent on the trifurcation of the composite Hyderabad State, the Road Transport Service of Hyderabad was reduced to about two-thirds of its original size. As such, the number of vehicles in Telengana has been reduced to 706 with a route mileage of 3625, staff number 4518 and 15 depots. During the period under review, the average number of passengers per day was 79,799 on the city service and 59,855 on the District service.

Education: During the year 1956-57, the new schemes sanctioned in the Telengana region include eleven new Central primary schools in Hyderabad City and in different districts, the conversion of 82 voluntary Aided Schools into Single Teacher primary schools, opening of 314 new single teacher primary schools, extra staff for 120 primary schools in various districts and the conversion of 116 primary schools into Junior Basic Schools. An amount of Rs. 2.700 per annum recurring was sanctioned towards purchase of Science apparatus and laboratory materials for the nine Government Secondary Teachers, Basic Training Schools at Rs. 300 per school. Payment of Rs. 1,74,806 was sanctioned towards stipends and allowances to the trainees in the Second Year course in the Basic Training Institutions and also

an amount of Rs. 26,400 towards stipends and allowances in respect of physical training.

Local Administration and Panchayats: In the former Andhra State area, there were 40 Municipal Councils, 11 District Boards and about 7,000 Panchayats during the period under review functioning under the enactments of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1920, the Madras District Boards Act of 1920 and the Madras Village Panchayats Act of 1950. During the corresponding period in Telengana area there were 9 District Boards, one for each of the nine Revenue districts, 16 city Municipalities and 1,137 Gram Panchayats, besides the two Municipal Corporations of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Public Health: In each of the 28 Community Development Blocks in Adhra area and 12 Community Development Blocks in Telengana, one Primary Health Centre is functioning with 3 subsidiary centres attached to it, with a Medical Officer, Health Inspector, Health Visitor and four Maternity Assistants and auxiliary staff providing integrated curative and preventive services for rural population. In each of the 31 N.E.S. Blocks in Andhra area, normal Health staff is functioning while in each of the 16 N.E.S. Blocks in Telengana, one Health Inspector is in charge of public health duties.

Maternity and Child Welfare programmes have been assured priority with the implementation of the Second Plan. As such, 63 main Maternity and Child Health Centres and 52 Sub-Centres were working with a fleet of trained personnel during the period under review in the Telengana area while in Andhra there were 403 Maternity and Child Health Centres and 42 Sub-Centres.

Under the School Health Services, nearly 60,000 boys and 20,000 girls in Telengana area were examined by medical Inspectors of Schools during the period under review. The Regional Nutrition Unit working in Andhra continued to function at Visakhapatnam and carried out diet survey, nutrition survey and beri beri research. Towards the close of 1956, however, the Unit was shifted to Guntur. The B.C.G. vaccination programme in Telengana continued with three teams and the work is nearing completion. In Andhra area, the work of vaccination is in full swing and with a view to giving a fillip to the campaign, it is proposed to shift some of the Telengana teams to the Andhra area in the near future. In addition, during the period under review, 17 Family Planning Clinics and one Family Welfare Centre were functioning in Telengana area as against one unit at Kurnool in Andhra area.

Malaria Control Programme: Under the National Malaria Control Programme, about 34 Anti-Malaria schemes were functioning

in the Andhra State out of which 14 were in the Agency areas for the exclusive benefit of the Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. In the Telengana area, three Anti-Malaria Units were functioning during the period under review with successful results.

The Filaria Control Unit continued to carry out spraying operations in 53 villages and treatment to people in 95 villages in Andhra, while in Telengana about 22,800 houses were sprayed in Manar of Karimnagar District during the period under review.

Under the Anti-yaws scheme in Telengana, 4 teams worked in various taluks and examined about 29,200 people out of whom 1,150 were treated. In Andhra area, 2 field teams examined about 120,600 and treated 3,034 cases during the corresponding period.

Backward Classes: To help the members of the Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitment to public services under State Government, it was decided that the maximum age limit prescribed for candidates belonging to these communities be uniformly raised by 5 years.

Tribal Welfare: There are about 23 main tribes in the Andhra region as notified by the Scheduled Tribes Order of 1950. During the period under review, the opening of two new Government Hostels for Tribes, one at Paderu in Visakhapatnam District and the other at Pullangi in East Godavari District, increase in the strength of the Boarders in the Government subsidised Hostels at Chintapalli and Kunavaram, training of hillmen, opening of school hostel for Chenchus at Dornal, in addition to the improved communication routes to Tribal areas in Andhra area deserve special mention, in connection with Tribal Welfare Schemes.

The Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation with headquarters at Visakhapatnam, incepted to provide credit facilities to the tribal people so as to save them from exploitation, has commenced work during 1957-58 with a provision of Rs. 9.50 lakhs under the Second Plan.

In the Telengana area, the population of the Scheduled Tribes is about 3 lakhs. The Tribal ameliorative schemes of Government during 1956-57 under the heads, Education, Agriculture, Cottage Industries, Road, Public Health and Colonies were estimated to cost Rs. 2,63,750 out of which an expenditure of Rs .1,68,195 was incurred up to 31-3-1957.

Jail Reforms: During the period under review, prisoners in the State were granted remission of sentences to a certain extent in connection with the inauguration of the enlarged State on 1-11-56.

In addition, whipping both as a judicial and jail punishment has been abolished.

With a view to commemorating the 100th Anniversary of India's First Freedom struggle, the prisoners in the jails of this State are likely to be granted remission of sentences to a certain extent on 15-8-1957, according to a directive of the Government of India.

Housing Programme : After the formation of the enlarged State, the work of all the buildings in the State has been placed under the control of the Chief Engineer (Buildings), under whom a Consulting Architect for the Andhra Region and a State Architect in the Telengana region function. During 1956-57, the phased construction programme involving a total estimated cost of Rs. 67.28 lakhs in respect of the K. G. Hospital of Visakhapatnam, Amalapuram Headquarters Hospital, Guntur Government Hospital, Kurnool Government General Hospital, Guntur and Kurnool Government Medical Colleges, Anantapur and Kakinada Engineering Colleges have registered commendable progress.

In the Telengana region, consequent on the shifting of the State's capital from Kurnool to Hyderabad, the State Government has taken up the construction of 100 Junior Officers, quarters and 1,000 N.G.O.s' quarters in Hyderabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.8 lakhs and Rs. 83 lakhs respectively. In addition, improvements to the Secretariat buildings, Legislative Assembly and High Court in Hyderabad have cost the State Exchequer Rs. 8.23 lakhs.

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CHAPTER XXIII

ASSAM

Financial Position : Assam's budget for 1957-58 reveals a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 460.93 lakhs, receipts being estimated at Rs. 2,428.82 lakhs and expenditure at 2889.75 lakhs. No new taxation has, however, been proposed to make up the deficit.

Substantial contribution from State Revenues for implementation of the Five-Year Plan Schemes, provision of Rs. 11.1 crores to be spent on the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes during the year; special emphasis on Panchayats, cottage industries, land reform measures and co-operation and provision of more money to be spent on welfare of the backward classes are some of the salient features in the budget.

Compared with the actuals of 1955-56 the estimates of revenue receipts for the year are higher by Rs. 225 lakhs. The principal heads under which improvement is expected are tax revenue, civil administration, civil works and special reserve and miscellaneous adjustments between the Centre and the State.

According to the State Finance Minister, he had to present a "disquieting" picture of the State's economy for the year. The State Government have not spared any effort to increase their revenue by exploiting the resources available within the framework of the Constitution. The receipts from the State taxes come mainly from the seven plain districts which have an organised economy.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT

The Rural Development (Panchayat) Department has been organising Panchayats and executing self-help activities through various local agencies including panchayats besides carrying out other activities.

Panchayats : The formation of Rural Panchayats which is embodied in Article 40 of the Constitution was taken up before the Constitution was framed, under the Assam Rural Panchayat Act, 1948. A Panchayat Enquiry Committee was constituted in 1953 and its report has now been considered by the Government and its recommendations generally accepted. It was decided to cover the entire State (excluding Hill areas) with Panchayats within 1956-57 by forming 166 Panchayats during 1955-56 and 165 during 1956-57 bringing the total to 429 Panchayats all over Assam. The formation work of 165 Panchayats during 1956-57 has been completed.

The work of the Panchayats so far formed have been mainly concentrated on construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and culverts, tanks and wells besides discharge of various other functions provided in the Assam Rural Panchayat Act. The Panchayats are getting public co-operation in their activities and are receiving substantial contribution in the shape of voluntary labour from the villagers. A very wide scope for work remains open to the Panchayats and it is expected that with public co-operation, it will achieve the desired progress before long. All work undertaken by the Local Development Work Department and Community Projects Department are executed through the Rural Panchayats within the Panchayat areas. The possible extent to which the activities of the Panchayat Department be co-ordinated with those of the Community Projects Department during the Second Plan Period was examined inter-departmentally and certain working arrangements have been decided upon. For the Second Five-Year Plan an overall provision of Rs. 121 lakhs subject to 5% efficiency cut exclusive of the committed expenditure of the First Plan has been tentatively allocated. This provision has been earmarked for (1) Training Programme, (2) Grants-in-aid to Panchayats inclusive of Salary of Panchayat Secretaries, and (3) additional staff required. The idea of the Planning Commission is that development activities in the rural areas should be carried out with the funds provided for the N.E.S. Blocks, which are going to cover the entire State during the Second Plan period, through Panchayats. It is further proposed to replace the existing Local Boards with Union of Panchayats in 1957-58.

The tea garden areas and other industrial areas not included within Municipal or small town or cantonment areas are now brought within the purview of the Assam Rural Panchayat Act. For this purpose and also for affecting certain modifications, regarding population, area, finance etc., of Rural Panchayats and for certain other changes, an amending Act was passed in the winter Session of the Assembly, 1955, which has come into operation from February 28, 1956.

The Panchayats being local bodies with their own funds with power to raise taxes under the provisions of the Act, are entrusted with various functions; but the funds at their disposal are not such as to enable them to satisfactorily discharge their obligations under the Act. A huge fund in the form of voluntary labour rendered by the residents of the Panchayat area may, however, be available to the Panchayat provided public co-operation is properly organised.

Self-Help Activities: Certain Development works like construction of roads, buildings of public utility service, water supply

etc., are financed from this department on the basis of self-help work done by the public. The Panchayat Enquiry Committee formed in 1953 found work worth more than 70 lakhs to have been performed with the Government Contributions of 38 lakhs only. There was a budget provision of Rs. 4,26,000|- for the year 1956-57 out of which a sum of Rs. 3,76,000|- was distributed to all Sub-divisional Rural Development Funds (both Hills and Plains) of the State, leaving a balance of Rs. 50,000|- in the Provincial fund. This amount was further supplemented by an additional provision of Rs. 3 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 3.50 lakhs in the provincial funds which was also fully utilised during the year. Moreover a sum of Rs. 5,150|- has been distributed to various exhibitions of the State.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE HILL DISTRICTS

Development activities in the Hill Districts have also been accelerated by the staff of this Department. Along with the Self-Help Contributions made from this Department, the Tribal Areas Department have also provided funds for implementation of such projects as Water Supply, Local Development works, Construction of Roads and bridges etc. Considerable progress has been achieved in this direction although much remains yet to be done with a promise for the future.

Under the 331 new Rural Panchayats there will be about 2,317 new Primary Panchayats which will require the services of one Primary Panchayat Secretary each. These Primary Panchayat Secretaries will also receive training for a period of two months at the Rural Polytechnic at Joysagar, an institution which has been established mainly for imparting training to them. In view of the pressure of work caused by large number of Panchayat Secretaries to be trained this Rural Polytechnic is being expanded. The model Farm at Kahikuchi which was started to demonstrate improved and intensive methods of agriculture has been doing excellent work and has already become self-sufficient.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Sericulture is one of the most important among the Cottage Industries of Assam. She produces nearly 65 P.C. of the non-mulbery silk in India. With a view to meet the growing demand for disease-free seeds and cuttings to the rearers, 14 Silk farms and 8 Eri Seed grainages and 8 Sericultural concentration centres are fully engaged at present. About 205 Sericultural Demonstration units are speedily working in village level both in the Hills and the Plains.

Various schemes such as Chowki rearing under Japanese method, establishment of graft nursery, reeling units, rearing of foreign races

of mulberry silk worms under modern type of rearing house, supply of improved rearing appliances etc., have been implemented to improve the quality of reeling cocoons, reduce the cost of production and increase the output of raw silk.

As Assam produces nearly 4.5 lakhs of silk waste, establishment of a Spun Silk Mill is being included in the industrial sector of the Second Five-Year Plan. The cost of establishment is estimated at Rs. 54.7 lakhs which will give an annual output of 72,000 lbs. Spun Silk and 50,000 lbs. Noil. As expected the mill will not be able to go into production by the end of 1957 due to difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange which has delayed its establishment.

A full fledged Sericultural Research Station is conducting scientific investigation in different branches of the industries, especially on non-mulberry silk such as Eri, Muga, Mezankari and Sapa etc.

The handloom weaving industry is making rapid progress due to efforts taken by the Government and the All India Handloom Board. At present 231 Weaving Demonstration units are engaged in demonstration of improved methods of handloom weaving in the plain and the hill districts. There units are also trying to introduce attractive designs, dyeing and printing.

The Government Weaving Institute at Gauhati has been upgraded to the Assam Textile Institute, with diploma course, and training facilities have been granted with stipends to a large number of students. Besides, training is imparted in modern methods of Weaving with stipends in 19 Weaving Training Classes.

Thirty six Emporia, including 2 in Calcutta and Kalimpong are offering marketing facilities to the handloom weavers of the State. Four more Emporia will be established very soon. The Khadi and Endi Production Centre at Raha with 4 branches are working well and producing good quantity of Khadi and Endi suitable for export markets. With a view to further accelerate the development of this industry five more such new centres have been established recently. The Cottage Industries Museum is exploring the possibilities of export market of our Cottage Industries products.

Subsidies and contribution have liberally been granted to individuals and institutions according to their needs for taking up weaving on commercial lines. Industrial loans with easy instalments for repayment have also been granted to encourage the people to take up Sericulture and Weaving as a source of income.

To bring the weavers into the co-operative fold and protect them from undue exploitation, encouragement is given to them to form Bao-kata (Weaving and Spinning) Co-operatives, 23,152 weavers have been brought into co-operative fold and there are 829 Co-operative Weaving Societies throughout Assam, at present.

24 Schemes of the All India Handloom Board are now under implementation. The production of handloom fabrics is gradually increasing. It is hoped that after successful working of the various schemes, the production will reach its target.

Public Health : The general health condition of the people of the State of Assam during the period was fairly satisfactory. There are 116 State Dispensaries under the Public Health Branch in Assam. All State Dispensaries are situated in the rural areas. These State Dispensaries undertake both curative and preventive measures. The State Dispensaries, now-a-days undertake treatment of all sorts of diseases including minor surgeries.

The following Schemes were taken up by the Department to expand its activities in different spheres—(1) Public Health Engineering, (2) Goitre Scheme, (3) National Malaria Control Programme, (4) Improvement of the Malaria Institute, Shillong, (5) Anti-tuberculosis Scheme—B.C.G. Vaccination & T.B. Clinics, (6) Anti-Leprosy Scheme (Entertainment of Leprosy Social Workers), (7) Anti-Leprosy Scheme (Pilot Project—Central Sector), (8) Establishment of Regional Public Health Laboratories, (9) School Health Service, and (10) Mobile Dispensary with Propaganda Unit.

A short note on the progress of execution of the Schemes indicated above are given below :

Public Health Engineering Scheme (Integrated): Survey and other preliminary works have been completed in all the projects proposed to be undertaken during the year and works have been started in all the projects except Patharkandi. It may, however, be mentioned in this connection that the Public Health Engineering Scheme work is not progressing according to expectation mainly due to the following reasons :

(1) Lack of trained personnel, and (2) non-receipt of some essential equipments like trucks, compressors, rigs, etc., from Government of India in time, also cement and steel goods. Steps have been taken to remove the bottlenecks and it is hoped to be able to proceed with the work according to programme in the very near future.

National Malaria Control Programme : Anti-malaria campaign has been continuing in the State with the five existing units. There

is proposal to add nine more units to cover the whole State. Progress of the National Malaria Control programme is not according to schedule as the scheme was started late. The main bottleneck experienced in implementing the scheme has been dearth of trained personnel and want of equipments.

The mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign is continuing according to schedule. Five T.B. Clinics are functioning satisfactorily. Since October, 1949, a total number of 23,08,140 persons were vaccinated under the Anti-Leprosy Scheme. 40 injectors were employed by the Public Health Department.

Deaths due to cholera and smallpox have decreased considerably during the period under review. Necessary preventive and precautionary measures .were taken by the Public Health Department to check spread of these diseases which took heavy toll in the past. Due to vigorous fight against the disease, the incidence of Kala-Azar is now gradually decreasing after attainment of independence.

Public Health Laboratory : The activities of the Public Health Laboratory at Shillong have increased manifold. This laboratory is of constant help to any organisation, any individual or any official for any advice which is demanded in connection with the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Besides the examination of foodstuffs, this laboratory is also performing the chemical and bacteriological examination of drinking water. There is a sample-taker attached to the laboratory who visits different places of the State including the various Community Project areas. The activity of this Water Section is now fast expanding. Electrical Engineering Department, Sericulture Department and the Planning Department are being greatly helped during the last few months in their various schemes, such as the Thermal Power Stations, spun silk mill and the proposed Naharkatiya Fertilizer Factory. Apart from running the Food and Water Sections, the laboratory is also undertaking the analytical work for the Excise Department. It is proposed to undertake a thorough investigation on the quality of country spirits sold in the State and the Commissioner of Excise is taking active interest in it. The work will start in a few months time.

Apart from the analytical work, this laboratory is also keeping a store of anti-malarial and some other drugs for sale on a non-profit basis to the Department dispensaries, subsidised dispensaries, hospitals and to private parties. It has been arranged to introduce an indigenous product "Quinine Reinforced Cinchona Febrifuge" very shortly and this drug will be released at a nominal price and will be sold to the people mostly in the interior part of the State through the post offices.

Prohibition: The total prohibition of opium was in full force during the period and no other major change occurred. Government have taken decision for complete elimination of opium throughout India by 31-3-59, but Assam was already ahead with regard to this opium policy and no opium was intented for the year 1956-57 from the Government of India's Opium Factory at Ghazipur. The few opium addicts now existing in the State are being treated in the various treatment centres opened for the purpose and as many as 330 addicts were fully cured during the period from 15th August, 1956, up-to-date. It is expected that by the target date of 31st March, 1959, there will be no opium passes in this State.

The All India Narcotics Conference, 1956 has expressed its grave doubts that addicts will resort to 'manufactured drugs' after the withdrawal of opium. This possibility may not hold good as far as Assam is concerned for the present because of ignorance, illiteracy, bad economic condition and habits of the consumers or addicts. Circumstances at present are such that such drugs may not have prevalence in this State in the immediate future. But all possible measures have however been taken to restrict import of all the manufactured drugs by registering the names of the importers in order to control their misuse and also by appointing some Officers, proposal on which is still under consideration. In order to have concerted action throughout India for the success of total elimination of opium by March 31, 1959, there had been two Conferences held in the meantime, one in September, 1956 at All India level and the other was held at Calcutta in February last, which was a Zonal Conference of the State representatives of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur.

The Government policy in respect of country spirit remained the same as before as the Prohibition of Liquor has not been extended beyond the district of Kamrup. Government have not departed from their accepted policy of total prohibition of liquor by stages but the target date of 1st April, 1958 as recommended by the Central Prohibition Enquiry Committee has not been accepted by this Government being inopportune at the moment. But this does not mean abandonment of this policy of total prohibition and it will be pursued until final success is achieved. In order to discourage consumption of country spirit by the consumers the duty on such liquor was raised further to reduce consumption.

No change was effected in the policy pursued so far. The various restrictive measures were in force as before in order to discourage consumption of foreign liquor.

Government has already decided to prohibit consumption of Ganja in the State and a Bill for total prohibition of Ganja is under the active consideration of Government.

The State Public Health Laboratory at Shillong is undertaking the analytical work for the Excise Department. For the purpose of the Liquor Prohibition and Opium Prohibition Acts, the Public Analyst is vested with the powers of Chemical Examiner (Excise) whose expert opinion is taken as conclusive evidence in taking penal actions. This arrangement has greatly helped the authorities in discharging their duties.

Relief and Rehabilitation : As a result of a Statistical Survey of displaced persons in Assam it has been found that the number of displaced persons residing in the State up to January 1956 was 4,66,139. Since then, 21,420 displaced persons migrated to Assam from East Bengal upto 31-3-57 thus making a total of 4,87,559 displaced persons in the State. With a view to accommodating the distressed new migrants, a Reception Centre has been opened at Arunachal in the district of Cachar where 241 migrant families are residing at present. They are given food and shelter in this Centre.

Many new schemes have been taken up during the period under report. A scheme to settle 63 agriculturist families at Bhojo in the Sibsagar district has been taken up. Schemes for rehabilitating 40 non-agriculturist families at Bashbari in Kamrup district have been sanctioned. Besides the above to provide housing facilities to 45 non-agriculturist families at Chunchali and 211 families at Kahilipara near Gauhati town and 80 families at Jalannagar near Dibrugarh town, schemes have been sanctioned. The total area of land provided for these schemes is 1150 bighas. The Government have spent Rs. 54,43,335 on loans, Rs. 12,55,978 on grants and Rs. 4,42,225 on Grants-in-aid (Financial assistance to displaced students) up to February 28, 1957.

It is expected that by August 15, 1957, further amounts of Rs. 55,00,000 on loan and Rs. 15,00,000 on grants will be spent. A few schemes for starting industries in the State for providing employment opportunities to the displaced persons are under consideration. These industries, when started, are expected to provide employment to about 1000 displaced persons. Preliminary steps to implement the scheme for tractorisation of 4780 acres of land at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 32,00,000 for rehabilitation of displaced persons in the district of Cachar are being taken. A Training-cum-Production Centre at Badarpur with training facilities for 120 displaced persons has already started

functioning. Other such centres already sanctioned for Duhalia and Ramkrishnanagar in the district of Cachar, Bongaigaon in Goalpara District and Hojai in Nowgong District will also come into being shortly. Schemes for few more Production-cum-Training Centres to be established at Hailakandi, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Gauhati are under consideration.

A scheme for starting 66 L.P. schools in different rehabilitation colonies in the State, in addition to 34 existing L.P. Schools have been sanctioned to provide educational facilities in the primary stage to 3300 children of displaced persons. A sum of Rs. 8,33,200 has been sanctioned to 44 different schools and colleges which have accommodated a substantial number of displaced students. Of this amount, Rs. 1,17,000 has so far been paid to the Institutions. A scheme costing about Rs. 5,00,000 has been sanctioned for setting up a Poly-Technic in the Refugee Market Buildings in Gauhati for technical training of displaced students and it is expected that by August 15, 1957 this Poly-Technic would have come into being. Training facilities for displaced persons in Doll-making at the Arab-ki-sarai training Institute, Delhi, in printing, book-binding, handmade paper-making at the Central Training Institute, Shillong, weaving, tailoring etc. in the Poly-Technic Institute, Nilambazar, Cachar, in Lac Cultivation at Ranchi in sericulture at Titabar and Maijgram, in Midwifery, Nursing, Dhai's course at Silchar and Karimganj etc. have been sanctioned. About 200 displaced persons will complete training in these trades.

Two Central Homes for displaced, unattached, destitute women and children have been sanctioned. Construction work on the Central Home at Nowgong has been started and the construction of the Home at Silchar has been entrusted to the Central P.W.D. Arrangements have been made to impart Vocational Training to the inmates of the existing Homes.

13 medical units and one full-fledged dispensary are being run in different rehabilitation colonies in the State to provide medical relief to the displaced persons. One more dispensary for the displaced persons settled at Baghbar in the district of Kamrup has also been sanctioned. A non-recurring sum of Rs. 68,000 has been sanctioned in addition to necessary recurring expenditure to set up a T. B. Hospital at Nowgong to provide facilities for treatment to the displaced T. B. Patients.

Labour Welfare : The Labour Department continued to function during this period under the Labour Commissioner. The Officers under him are entrusted with the responsibility of administering all the Labour Acts in force in the State. The Primary duty of the

State Labour Department is to maintain harmonious relationship between the labour and the management.

During this period, the Department received 2752 complaints. Of these 2,360 complaints were disposed by persuasion etc.; 346 complaints were settled through conciliation and 46 disputes were referred to Industrial Tribunal.

At the beginning of the period, the number of registered Trade Unions in the State was 154. During this period, 25 new Trade Unions were registered. For failure of submitting the Annual Returns within the stipulated period, the registration of 29 unions have to be cancelled.

The Assam Shops and Establishment Act which was enacted in 1948 is at present applied to the 16 important towns of the State. The Act has benefited about 23 thousand employees in shops, commercial establishments and establishments of public entertainments or amusements by regulating holidays, payment of wages, leave and hours of work. Standing Orders in respect of 32 industrial establishments were certified by the Labour Commissioner. At present, the total number of standing orders in the State are 782. 77 applications for certification of standing orders are under scrutiny.

Maternity Benefit Act : During the period under review, violations under the Act were detected in three tea Estates of the State : Amicable settlements were effected in respect of all these disputes at the intervention of the Labour Department.

Reorganisation of the Rowriah Labour Welfare Training Centre, Establishment of Female Welfare Training Centre at Mazeuga, Establishment of Community Centres for plantation labour are some of the salient proposals in the Second Five-Year Plan. Besides Government efforts, several social service organisations have devoted to the cause of labour and adopted several welfare schemes for execution in the Tea-plantation areas.

WELFARE OF TRIBAL AREAS

The State Government have given top priority to the development of the tribal areas, both in the hills and in the plains and to the welfare of the people living in these areas.

Under the State's General Plan for the Second Plan period, adequate importance has been attached to the development of major industries. Some of these industries like cement, paper, coal-mining etc. are expected to benefit the hill areas substantially. During the period under review, several development schemes in the sphere of

education, medical and public health, forest and agriculture and transport and communications were successfully implemented. These schemes have largely contributed to the improvement of economic conditions of the Tribal people, though much more is yet to be done.

During the year 1956-57, Rs 153,471 lakhs were spent under the Second Five-Year Plan schemes. The schemes relate to Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Forest, Cottage industries, Sericulture and Weaving, Co-operation, Veterinary and such other nation-building departments.

As in the case of development expenditure for the Hill Tribals, the State Governments, soon after the attainment of independence, realised that if the plain tribals are to be brought to the level of the non-tribals, special schemes of development would have to be immediately undertaken. Accordingly, the Government prepared some special schemes for the plain tribal areas and these were implemented with the resources, available from the three sources, viz. grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, proportionate share of the General First Five-Year Plan and the normal development expenditure from the State revenues.

Small-Scale and Cottage Industries: The Cottage Industries Department, not withstanding its many handicaps, has been making rapid strides for all-round development of industries in accordance with the programme drawn up under the Second Five-Year Plan. The Department has been aiming at intensive and extensive development of cottage and small industries by way of providing facilities for training of youths, crafts-men and educated unemployed in different trades, in the use of modern technique of production, giving financial and technical assistance, supplying of raw-materials and arranging sale of their products.

Assam has great potentialities for development. Abundance of raw-materials such as various species of timber, cane and bamboos, ivory, horn, hides and skins, clay, coal, fuel etc., provides ample scope for development of both cottage and small Industries of the State.

For imparting training in modern technique of productions, a Cottage Industries Training Institute was set up at Gauhati with five trades in 1954 under the First Five-Year Plan. The Institute has since shifted to its permanent buildings at Fatasil from its temporary location at the Weaving Institute's compound and has been imparting training to the local youths in Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Leather Works, Bamboo and Cane Works and Doll and Toy-making. Five more trades have been proposed to be added

under the Second Five-Year Plan out of which two trades—Electroplating and Electric Wiring and Gas Welding have been already added during the year under review. It is expected that the other three trades will soon be added. Plans have also been taken to upgrade the Institute under the Japanese Plan according to schemes given by the Japanese Experts. A scheme for setting up a Nail-making unit has been taken up and attached to the Institute. A pottery Section has also been attached thereto.

The Soap Factory and Training Institute at Gauhati has been imparting training in soap making. It has been shifted to its permanent buildings at Fatasil. The Blacksmithy and Carpentry Institute at Barpeta has been imparting training to 29 stipendiaries in these two trades.

Training in Mat Weaving, Sital Pati making and in Village Pottery have been imported at Karimganj, Silchar and Joysagar. Demonstration with the Japanese Oil Expeller for crushing of mustard seeds has been given at Ramdia and Silchar.

Three Training Institutes set up by the Community Project Department at Aijal, Mazbat and Sorupather have been taken over by the State Cottage Industries Department with effect from 1-10-56. Besides, 10 Block Level Extension Officers have been appointed and posted to their respective blocks; 38 more Officers will soon be appointed after completion of their training.

For development of Cottage industries in Tribal Areas the Cottage Industries Centre at Shillong has been imparting training to Tribal boys in Bee-Keeping, Furniture-making and Paper-making. A Doll and Toy-making Section has been opened and attached to the Centre. It has been proposed to convert the Centre into a full-fledged Training-Cum-Production Institute with modern machinery and tools for the benefit of the Tribal boys.

The Umbrella handle making Centre at Dudhnoi has been imparting training to Hills and Plains Tribal stipendiaries. A Scheme is being formulated to equip this Institute with all necessary modern equipment and machinery.

The Government Shellac Factory at Chaparmukh has been working smoothly. It has trained up a few local workers in smelting of lac and processing of shellac. It has been proposed to replace the five mistries brought from Bihar with these local trained personnel.

The 12 Bee-Keeping Demonstrators have been giving demonstrations in rearing bees in modern methods in the Autonomous district. The people of the hill areas have been showing great interest in rearing bees. A proposal for increasing the number of

Bee-keeping Demonstrators has been under consideration of the Tribal Area Department. The Training-cum-Production Institutes under Art. 275, viz., a Blacksmithy and Carpentry Institute each at Kokrajhar and North Lakhimpur and a Doll and Toy-making Institute at Diphu have been started. A Knitting and Embroidery Training Centre was started in Shillong and in these are at present girl-students receiving training.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period a scheme has been taken up for establishment of 13 training-cum-production institutes, one in each of the thirteen districts with blacksmithy and carpentry as basic crafts for extensive development of cottage industries. One or two trades will be added to each institute according to the local conditions and availability of raw-materials.

Great emphasis has been given to fight poverty conditions being caused by growing unemployment in the State. With this aim in view, the Department has been opening facilities for training of craftsmen and young educated unemployed who have a flair for industries, in different trades inside and outside the State. During the year stipends have been granted to 28 trainees outside the State and 102 boys inside the State at a total expenditure of Rs. 10,089 and Rs. 33,677 respectively.

To develop the bell-metal industry of Sarthebari, a scheme amounting to rupees five lakhs was formulated in the light of discussion made with Shri M. M. Shah, Union Minister, during his last visit to Sarthebari and submitted to Government of India for necessary sanction. A loan of Rs. 1,83,922 has been sanctioned, drawn and disbursed to the Bell-metal Utensil Making Co-operative Society Ltd., during the year 1956-57. The State Government have also given grants totalling Rs. 50,000 to numerous institutions during the year.

A sum of Rs. 34,000 under Art. 275 has been sanctioned and disbursed to the Cottage Industrialists of the Autonomous districts for development of their enterprises.

The Government have also been granting loans to the industrialists at an interest of 3% to be repaid in easy instalments under the State Aid Act to Industries (as amended during 1956-57). During 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 7,19,326 has been granted to cottage and small industrialists for development of their enterprises.

Small Industries : The Schemes formulated by the Japanese Experts for (1) Establishment of the Industrial Block with saw-Mills, Furniture Mills and Cane and Bamboo Mills and (2) Up-grading and expansion of the Cottage Industries Institute, Gauhati have

been approved both by the State Government and the Government of India with little modifications. Orders for machinery have been placed with a Japanese firm arranging foreign exchange through Government of India. It is expected that the first consignment of machinery will arrive in Calcutta in next July according to schedule.

Industrial Estate, Gauhati : The Industrial Estate Scheme has been sanctioned by the Central Government with a provision of funds of Rs. 5.7 lakhs for the year 1956-57. A suitable site has been selected and acquired. The work in connection with the scheme is going ahead according to plan and a sum of Rs. 23 lakh has been provided for the purpose under the current year. It is expected that a few industries will be located in the Estate during the year 1957-58.

Central Stores and Emporium : The Cottage Industries Central Stores and Emporium is being established for procuring raw-materials (by direct importing when necessary) such as iron and steel, brass sheets, bell-metal scrap and ingots, chemicals, cane, bamboo, seasoned timber, coal, coke, refractory bricks, tools and equipments etc., and for supplying these to the Cottage and Small Industries Units of the State and arranging sale of finished products through the Marketing Organisation of the State. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 23,83 lakh during the Second Plan. For the purpose of better co-operation and to effect quick purchase and sale of furnished products the Marketing Section of the Sericulture and Weaving Department has been transferred and integrated to the Cottage Industries Department. An advance of Rs. 3,20,000 has been sanctioned as Working Capital for the 32 Emporia of the State for purchasing Cottage Industries products. The traditional Cottage and Handicrafts Industries products, have great demand from the outside markets.

Housing : Several schemes have been taken up in Assam for extending housing benefits to the public by the State Government, with financial assistance available from the Government of India under the Five-Year Plans. A start was made in this direction in 1955, when the Directorate of Housing was organised and a Housing Board constituted for the State.

With the formation of the Housing Directorate, following schemes have been taken up for implementation :—

(1) Grant of long term loans to individuals and housing Co-operatives for construction of residential houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme ;

(2) Grant of similar loans to Local Bodies for housing sweepers in their employment ;

(3) Development of Building Sites, under the same Low Income Group Housing Scheme, for sale of developed sites to persons of the low income groups ;

(4) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial workers ;
(5) The Scheme for housing Plantation Labour and
(6) The Slum Clearance Scheme.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan the following amounts are going to be spent for these schemes :—

(1)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Rs. 79.5 lakhs
(2)	Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers	Rs. 9.0 „
(3)	Plantation Labour Housing Scheme	Rs. 35.0 „
(4)	Slum Clearance Scheme ..	Rs. 9.0 „
	Total ..	Rs. 132.5 lakhs

(1) *Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Loans to Individuals :* During the period under review a sum of Rs. 20.36 lakhs were sanctioned as loans for construction of 321 residential houses and it is expected that another Rs. 4 lakhs will be sanctioned till 15-8-1957. Total sanctions since the start of the scheme in 1955-56 will amount to about Rs. 35 lakhs by 15-8-1957.

Loans to Local Bodies : Loans amounting to Rs. 5.5 lakhs were sanctioned from the State resources to the Municipal Boards of Tezpur, Karimganj, Dhubri, Nowgong and Shillong for construction of 344 tenements tor Municipal sweepers. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1.82 lakhs was paid to the Gauhati Municipal Board from grants received from the Government of India against loans sanctioned to that Board in that preceding year. No further loan is likely to be issued under this Scheme till 15-8-1957, total sanctions upto which date will amount to Rs. 10.26 lakhs.

Development of Building Sites : The most effective way of removing housing difficulties is to provide developed buildings sites at low cost to individuals. Two projects—one at Nowgong and one at Gauhati are, however, under consideration.

(2) *Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme :* Under this scheme, the State Government will construct tenements provided with amenities, such as drinking water, light, sanitary latrines, etc., and rent these to workers employed in factories. The rent to be paid by the allottees will be suited to their paying capacity and will in no case exceed Rs. 10 per month per tenement. Two such schemes have already been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for sanction—one for construction of 180 tenements in the industrial town of Tinsukia at a cost of Rs. 4.86 lakhs and the other for construction of 150 such tenements at Gauhati at a cost of Rs. 4.05 lakhs. For both these projects, land has been provided free by the State Government. It is expected that work on both these schemes will commence within the period under review or immediately thereafter. A third scheme for housing 100 industrial workers at Malgurn (Gauhati) will also be implemented soon at a cost of Rs. 3.6 lakhs.

(3) *Plantation Labour Housing Scheme :* Under this scheme loans are proposed to be granted to Tea Estates for helping them to provide better residential accommodation to tea estate labour. Necessary rules for grant of such loans have already been framed by the State Government and published, but certain liberalisation of these rules are now being considered. These loans will be limited to 80% of the estimated cost of construction of the houses subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 per house, the loan being repayable in 30 annual instalments commencing from the 3rd year from the date of payment of the loan and the interest charged will be 4½% per annum.

(4) *Slum Clearance Scheme :* A Scheme has been submitted to the Government for clearing one of the worst slums of Gauhati town near the State Transport Station at Gauhati. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 9 lakhs and is expected to be taken up for implementation soon.

In addition to the work under these schemes, a sum of Rs. 95,000 provided by the Tribal Area Development was also paid during the period under review as grants to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes for enabling them to construct new houses and for carrying out improvements to existing houses. A part of this amount was paid to Municipal Boards for improving the housing condition of their sweepers.

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CHAPTER XXIV

BIHAR

THE State of Bihar witnessed an all-round progress and development, during the year under review, its main activities being confined to the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan. The First Five-Year Plan, which was the very first attempt at democratic planning, was successfully completed by the end of March, 1956, and the Second Plan commenced on the 1st April, 1956. In the following paragraphs an endeavour has been made to present a factual account of the progress achieved in the different sectors during the first year (1956-57) of the Second Plan period.

The Second Five-Year Plan for Bihar comprises 448 schemes with a total revised outlay of Rs. 190.22 crores. Of these, 355 schemes were taken up during the first year, i.e., 1956-57. Finalisation and sanctions of the different schemes, recruitment and training of staff, and setting up of the machinery for the implementation of the Plan took up the major part of the programme, yet good progress was made in some of the important departments of activities.

Agriculture: Agriculture being the mainstay of the people, the implementation of all the 45 schemes of agricultural development was taken up during the year under report. The schemes relate to the multiplication and distribution of seeds, manures and fertilisers, plant protection and development of horticulture, as also the strengthening of the administrative staff, training of technical personnel, research, survey and statistics.

During the year under review, arrangements were finalised for starting 70 seed multiplication farms and actually distributed 2,09,564 maunds of improved seeds and 38,000 tons of fertilisers. Under the technical training programme, M.Sc. course has been started at the Bihar Agriculture College at Sabour; a new Degree College of Agriculture has been opened at Ranchi; and arrangements have been made for specialised training at the various Agricultural schools and Extension centres. As many as 1,163 Village Level Workers and 69 Group Level Workers were trained during the year.

Animal Husbandry: In the Animal Husbandry sector, 22 schemes out of 24 were taken up. As there is considerable shortage of trained veterinarians, special efforts were made during 1956-57 to remove this deficiency, and 54 graduates from the Diploma

course and 10 from the normal course became available. Under the scheme for advanced training, 4 persons were trained abroad and 9 in India. Four new veterinary hospitals and 44 dispensaries were opened, and 15 goshalas developed. Seven hatching centres for poultry development also were started.

Irrigation: There are 32 schemes in the Irrigation sector for implementation during the Second Plan period, including the Kosi Project. Of these, 14 schemes are new and the rest are spillover from the First Five-Year Plan. All the spillover schemes were under execution and 5 new schemes were taken up. The work done in respect of these schemes during 1956-57 provided additional irrigation facilities to 24,200 acres.

Under the Minor Irrigation Schemes, 34 tubewells were sunk, 100 electric pumps distributed and 2,449 ahars, pynes and bunds constructed. More than 6,000 surface percolation wells were dug and 360 Rahat pumps distributed.

Kosi Project: The Kosi Project work proceeded according to schedule. Nearly two-third of the embankment work was completed and preliminary work in connection with the departmental construction of the barrage was taken up. Excavation work for the main eastern Kosi canal system was in progress. This canal on completion, is expected to irrigate 13.97 lakh acres in Purnea and Saharsa districts.

Flood Protection: Two hundred and ten miles of flood protection embankments were completed in North Bihar during the year under review, making a total of 560 miles of such embankment in the State. An area of 7 lakh acres was protected from the floods of 1956, ensuring an overall protection to 13 lakh acres of land.

Power: The Power development sector has 21 schemes, including the D. V. C. Power project. Leaving aside the D. V. C. programme, all the 20 schemes, which include seven schemes carried over from the First Plan, were under implementation. One thousand and sixty-five miles of high tension and 575 miles of low tension transmission lines were laid during the year under report.

Industries: In the Industrial sector, the State Plan is confined to the development of medium, and village and small scale industries. The medium industries schemes provide for the setting up of a co-operative sugar factory, a spinning mill, a spun-silk mill and an insulator factory and expansion of State Superphosphate factory. The spun-silk mill scheme is under examination by the Central Silk Board. Investigations in connection with the insulator project

were completed and tenders invited. It is expected that work on this project will be started during the current year. Sites for the Co-operative Sugar Factory and the Spinning Mill were selected at Banmankhi and Mokameh respectively. The expansion of Superphosphate Factory at Sindri is to be taken up in 1958-59.

There is a scheme for the establishment of three Industrial Estates at Patna, Darbhanga and Biharsharif. During 1956-57, lands were acquired for each of the three Estates. The lay-out plan was prepared for the Patna Estate, and construction work on all the three will begin in 1957-58. In the scheme for production-cum-training centres in N.E.S. blocks, 60 new centres were established during the year. An Institute of Industrial Design was set up at Patna for research on improved design of handicrafts. A State Khadi and Village Industries Board was set up during the year for the implementation of Khadi and village industries schemes. The schemes which made significant progress during the year include the development of Palmgur, Gur, Khandsari, Bee-keeping and village oil industry.

Assistance was provided to the Cotton Handloom Industry of the State. During the year, 2.05 crore yards of handloom cloths of the value of Rs. 1.54 crores were produced by the various Handloom Co-operative Societies. The scheme for the development of sericulture was taken up during the year. Assistance was given for the development of calico printing, stoneware and toy making, and new schemes were started for bambooware, lacquerware, Sikki goods and Palmyra leaf goods. The scheme for the replacement of handlooms by power-looms made good progress, and arrangements for the installation of 300 power-looms were finalised during 1956-57. Among small industries with power, the important schemes taken up during the year include the manufacture of bicycle parts, common facility workshop for the Patna Industrial Estate, common service organization for button industry at Mehsi, manufacture of locks and mathematical instruments at Monghyr, small tanneries at Sakri and Bihta, establishment of saltpetre refinery, and manufacture of electric motors etc.

Roads and Transport: Three hundred and thirty-four miles of roads were improved during 1956-57. These include also 26 miles of roads around sugar mill areas. Bus services in Bhagalpur area were nationalised and taken over under Government management.

Housing: Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 316 applicants were given loan in 1956-57 for house construction. There is another scheme for house construction undertaken directly by the Housing Department. Under that scheme, 49.33 acres of land

was acquired in the Boring Road area in Patna for establishing a Low Income Group colony of 300 houses, and construction of 150 houses is in progress.

Another colony is being established in Rajendranagar through the Patna Improvement Trust.

Health : In the health sector, the Plan provides for the development of medical facilities, water supply, drainage and sanitation. During the year under review, 254 beds were added to the Patna Medical College Hospital, 394 beds to the Sadar hospitals and 53 beds to the Sub-divisional hospitals. For T.B. patients, 18 wards were opened in the various hospitals, and 218 new beds were provided. Two leper asylums and 52 rural dispensaries were taken over by the Government. Twenty-four new dispensaries were opened in the flood-affected areas under the integrated national health services scheme. Twenty-two family planning centres, and 2 schools for the training of nurses were started, and in N. E. S blocks, 70 new health centres with 210 sub-centres were opened in rural areas.

Water Supply : Two schemes for water supply, one for urban and the other for rural areas, were under execution. Under the urban area water supply scheme, work was going on at Bhagalpur, Ranchi, Giridih, Dumka, Purnea, Katihar, Darbhanga and Monghyr. The rural water supply scheme provides for the supply of water to groups of villages in Rajgir, Gaya, Nabinagar, Basukinath, Singheshwar, Asthan and Areraj areas. In addition to these, tube-wells and ordinary wells also were sunk in different villages.

Education : The Second Five-Year Plan provides for 113 schemes for the advancement of general and technical education in the State. Out of these, 93 schemes were taken up for execution in 1956-57. The schemes relating to general education are being implemented by the Education Department and those relating to technical education by the Industries Department. As many as one thousand primary school teachers were trained, and 51 lady teachers (primary) were given refresher course training. In the various primary and middle schools, 2,000 untrained teachers have been replaced by trained ones. Craft teaching has been introduced in 14 selected middle schools.

In the field of secondary education, 50 seats were added to each of the existing training colleges. A short training course was organised for 500 teachers, and 22 high schools were converted into higher secondary schools. Sixty school libraries were improved.

In the field of University education, 1872 additional seats in I.Sc. classes were provided in the Bihar University, and 32 in the

Patna University. At the M.Sc. 45 additional seats were provided in the Patna University and 64 in the Bihar University.

For the promotion of higher education among women, deficit recurring grants were given to the three women's colleges at Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur, and ad hoc grants were given to tutorial classes for women at Chapra, Gaya and Jamshedpur.

At the Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, the undergraduate course in Production Engineering was continued, and admissions were made for the undergraduate courses in Metallurgy and Mechanical Engineering also. Admissions to the degree course in Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering were increased from 30 to 40. Engineering schools continued to function at Ranchi, Bhagalpur, Patna, Sindri and Muzaffarpur for producing subordinate engineering personnel.

The craftsmen training scheme, sponsored by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, was taken up, and new centres for training matriculates for the certificate course were started at Bhagalpur, Marhoura, Kodarma, Darbhanga and Dhanbad. Instructors' training courses were introduced with 48 admissions at the Bihar Institute of Technology at Sindri. During the year, 494 artisans were trained in the different crafts at the Industrial Training Institute, Digha, and 38 at Industrial Diploma Classes at Dehri and Ranchi.

Co-operation : Under Co-operation, 8 schemes were taken up in 1956-57, seventy-five large size co-operative societies, 31 marketing co-operative societies and 20 fishermen's co-operatives were organised; and 2,100 persons were trained in co-operative work.

A State Warehousing Corporation was started and 81 marketing godowns were under construction.

Community Project and N.E.S. : Since the beginning of the programme, 20,040 villages, with a population of 11 millions, have been brought under N.E.S., and 5,400 villages with a population of 2.97 millions have been covered by the C.D. programme.

During 1956-57, 76 N.E.S. blocks and 28 C.D. blocks were set up. These bring the total number of blocks in Bihar to 194.

The Community Development programme being a total approach to rural reconstruction, development schemes of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation and land reclamation, health and sanitation, cooperation, education and training in arts and crafts,

industries, etc., are being naturally implemented in the block areas as well. It is gratifying to note that public cooperation has been coming forth in an ample measure; and commuted in terms of money, the contribution of the people towards the implementation of these schemes came to Rs. 1.94 crores during the year under report.

The number of cooperative societies formed, during the period under review, in the C. D. and N. E. S. blocks came to 3,275. For the improvement of agriculture 2,09,564 mds. of improved seeds and 3,58,873 mds. of fertilizers were distributed; 12,816 acres of land were brought under fruit cultivation and more than million trees were planted; and 1,31,613 acres of additional land were assured of water for irrigation.

A large number of traditional schools functioning in the block areas were converted into the Basic type. Besides, 409 new Basic type and other schools were opened. Through the production-cum-training centres, 1,413 persons were trained in various arts and crafts.

For the improvement of rural health and sanitation, 111 primary health centres and 70 maternity centres were opened, and 13,887 rural latrines were constructed.

Welfare of Backward Classes: For the betterment of the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, and other backward classes of Bihar, the State Plan has provided for 31 schemes, out of which 30 were taken up during 1956-57. The following table gives an idea of the work done during the year:

I—Scheduled Tribes:

1.	Number of drinking water wells constructed	792
2.	Number of Cottage Industries centres started	54
3.	Number of persons given loan for the development of Cottage Industries	80
4.	Number of families rehabilitated	168
5.	Number of hostels opened	17
6.	Number of schools opened under Thakkar Bapa scheme	200
7.	Number of medical centres started	21
8.	Number of stipends given (new)	685

II—Scheduled Castes :

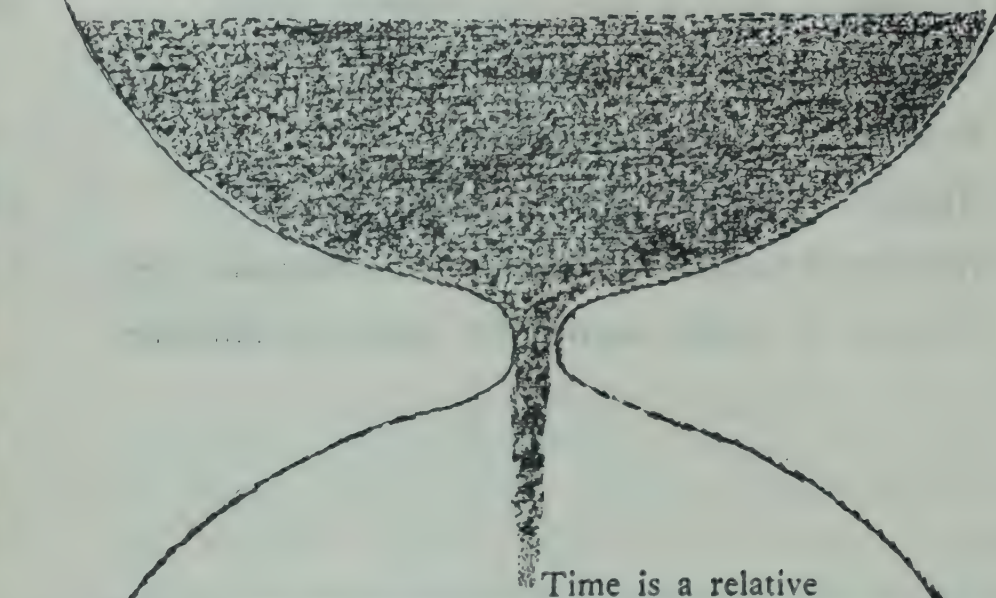
1.	Number of drinking water wells constructed	407
2.	Number of grain golas opened	66
3.	Number of hostels opened	3
4.	Number of persons receiving stipends (new)	3,757

III—Other Backward Classes :

1.	Number of persons given loan	101
2.	Number of persons given stipends (new)	3,612
3.	Number of backward Muslims given stipends (new)	3,015
4.	Number of hostels opened for backward Muslims	2

R-27

WHEN IS A YEAR NOT A YEAR...



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CHAPTER XXV

BOMBAY

Financial Position : The Bombay Budget for 1957-58 puts revenue receipts at Rs. 109.44 crores, without introduction of any change or addition in the existing taxation system, and expenditure at Rs. 112.61 crores, thus showing a small revenue deficit of Rs. 2.37 crores.

The Budget estimates for 1957-58 provide for a capital expenditure of Rs. 46.51 crores for schemes other than those of State trading. The figure is inclusive of an amount of Rs. 2.98 crores for roads. Other important items in capital expenditure include Rs. 17.30 crores for irrigation, Rs. 6.86 crores for Koyna Hydro-electric Scheme, Rs. 11.95 crores for Roads and Buildings, Rs. 1.5 crores for contribution to the share capital of Agriculture Credit institutions, Rs. 92 lakhs for State Transport and Rs. 86 lakhs for development of ports.

The provision proposed for 1957-58 for schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan comes to Rs. 73.42 crores as follows :—Rs. 19.44 crores for Agriculture and Community Development, Rs. 26.92 crores for Irrigation and Power. Rs. 2.80 crores for Industry and Mining, Rs. 6.72 crores for Transport and Communication, Rs. 3.70 crores for Education, Rs. 6.31 crores for Health, Rs. 4.46 crores for Housing, Rs. 1.67 crores for other social services and Rs. 1.40 crores for activities in Science, Art, Culture, etc.

Bombay State is expected to collect Rs. 26 crores per annum through Small Savings certificates for the purpose of financing the Five-Year Plan. For making concerted efforts for increasing the level of net collections in the State from Rs. 17 crores in 1955-56 to the Second Plan target of Rs. 26 crores per annum, Government has established a State Directorate of Small Savings, directly in charge of the Chief Minister. The Directorate has started functioning from the 9th January, 1957. District staff has been appointed, district targets have been fixed and District Small Savings Committees are being formed.

Irrigation and Power: In all four major irrigation works. namely Kakrapar, Mahi R.B.C., Gangapur Stage I, and Rananad Tank were continued from the first plan. In addition, the Radhanagari Hydro-electric cum-irrigation project was also continued. The Ghod project was started under "the Permanent Improvement Programme in the scarcity affected areas" in the later years of the First Plan.

A provision of Rs. 251.70 lakhs has been made for major and

medium irrigation works in Vidarbha under the Second Five-Year Plan. Two important projects namely Bor and Nalganga have been included therein. Three works were provided during the year 1956-57. During the year, the earthen dam of Navegaon Bundh has been improved and brought to standard section. The survey of head work canal and approach roads has been completed on the Bor Project. On Nalganga, contour survey of the tank basis and canal survey of the main canal up to 10 miles has been done.

Six irrigation schemes were in progress during the year 1956-57 in Marathwada. Out of these about 90% work on Bindsura and Khasapur Projects has been completed, while about 33% of work has been completed on Kamli and Talwar Projects. Only earthwork, camp buildings and approach roads were done on Deeku and Jui Projects.

There were in all 16 major and medium irrigation projects in progress in Saurashtra during the year 1956-57. Out of these, nine are spill over works and seven are new works of the Second Five-Year Plan. Out of nine spill over works, Gondli and Aji Schemes are nearly completed. The earthen dam work on Mujiasar irrigation scheme is completed and canal works are in progress. About 73% work on Bhogavo, about 22% work on Raval and about 49% work on Machhundri scheme are completed. The dam and canal works on Machhu irrigation scheme and Ozat irrigation scheme and earthen dam work on Hiran scheme are in progress. The dam work on Limbdi Bhogave, Wadhwan Bhogave Devi and Fulzar Irrigation schemes is also in progress.

For all these irrigation works included in the Second Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 918.60 lakhs has been made in the Plan. It is expected that on completion of all these works in the Second Five-Year Plan, an additional area of 3,66,775 acres will be benefitted.

Five medium irrigation works in Kutch have been continued in the Second Five-Year Plan. The work of construction of dams and canals on four projects *viz.*, Gajod, Sanandro, Kaila and Kankavati have been nearly completed.

For all these works (spill over and new) a provision of Rs. 91.50 lakhs exists in the Second Five-Year Plan. On the completion of the works included in the Second Five-Year Plan, it is expected that an additional area of 50.821 acres will be irrigated.

Till the middle of May, 1957, 370 tube-wells have been drilled and irrigation has also started from 142 tube-wells in North Gujerat. Each tube-well is expected to irrigate about 200 acres in full development. Another scheme for construction of 400 more tube-wells,

estimated to cost Rs. 246.68 lakhs has also been included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Construction work of the Koyna Project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 38.28 crores (revised cost) and generate 2,40,000 K.W. of power at 60% loan factor, was started in January, 1954. Further detailed exploration work and construction of some colony buildings and access were taken up during 1954-55.

Labour Welfare: In old Bombay State area, 3,021 disputes (including 1,021 pending at the beginning) were dealt with in conciliation under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, during the year. 650 of these disputes were amicably settled through the intervention of conciliators and Conciliation Officers.

On 1st April, 1956, there were 1,068 registered Trade Unions in this State. 242 Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926, during the period April, 1956 to March, 1957. The registration of 97 unions was cancelled during the period under review. 417 registered Trade Unions from Saurashtra, Vidharbha and Marathwada areas were taken on the Trade Unions register of this State during the period. The total number of registered Trade Unions thus stood at 1,629 at the end of March, 1957.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was inaugurated in Greater Bombay in October, 1954, and it worked smoothly throughout the year 1956-57. 4,70,000 employees were brought under the scheme and cash benefits remained payable throughout the year.

Medical care was provided through 954 Insurance Medical Practitioners (including 140 Ayurvedic and 5 Unani Practitioners).

One hundred Maternity and 284 General beds were reserved in the hospitals in the State for the exclusive use of insured persons under this scheme.

The Textile Employment Decasualisation Scheme registered 21,233 workers during the period from the 1st April, 1956 to 31st March, 1957. Demands for 50,361 workers were received from the Mills against which the number of submissions and placements in the badli, temporary or permanent employment in the mills were 60,430 and 30,057 respectively.

During the period under review, two new labour welfare centres, one each in Kolhapur and Chembur, were opened by the Bombay Labour Welfare Board. The number of Labour Welfare Centres under the control of the Board including 2 D type centres in Bombay

stood at 52 at the end of the period. The attendance at the Labour Welfare Centres during the period was approximately 1,87,17,000.

In Saurashtra five years' Bonus Agreement on the lines of Ahmedabad textile mills were arrived at in case of six cotton textile mills. During 1956, the Industrial Tribunal, Rajkot, gave decisions in 533 cases. 777 disputes were dealt with in conciliation during the year.

The Saurashtra Shops and Establishments Act, 1956 was extended to three more Municipalities *viz.,* Limbdi, Mangrol and Rajula brining the total number of towns covered by the Act to 23 in the Saurashtra area.

In Vidarbha area, sixty-two agreements were registered under sections 36 and 37 of the C.P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. The Registrar of Recognised Unions registered 13 Unions, as recognised Unions under the Act.

During 1956-57 employments in Printing Industry and Cotton Ginning and Pressing Industries were brought within the purview of the *Minimum Wages Act.* Committees were also appointed under section 5(2) (*a*) to enquire into the conditions prevailing in these employments and to advise Government in fixing Minimum Rates of Wages under the Act.

In Marathwada area, the reports of the Minimum Wages Committees for ginning and pressing and tanneries were submitted to Government.

Food and Agriculture : Work in connection with breeding of superior strains is undertaken at the various cattle breeding stations situated in the State. Improvement of cattle is carried out by location of bulls raised at these stations for grading village live-stock. Besides, wherever possible, breeders are encouraged to maintain pure breed herds.

In the old Bombay State cattle improvement work has been carried out under three main schemes : (1) the premium bull scheme, (2) the supplementary cattle breeding centres and, (3) the key village scheme. There were 800 bulls under the premium bull scheme and 283 bulls under the supplementary cattle breeding centre scheme at the end of the year 1956-57.

In addition, artificial insemination was carried out during the year in respect of 1,869 cows and 407 buffaloes.

In Kutch a multi-purpose farm has been established maintaining three herds of 463 cows, 199 camels and 69 buffaloes.

In Vidarbha region and in the Marathwada region three cattle breeding stations have been organised in each of the areas.

Sheep and Goat Improvement : The sheep improvement work in the areas of the old Bombay State was undertaken with the establishment of the Sheep Breeding Research Station at Poona. The work carried on at this centre has a two-fold objective *viz.*, (1) to evolve by selective breeding a uniform white wooled type of local sheep and eliminate the inherent hairy character in their fleeces. and (2) to study whether the fine wooled sheep which could withstand local conditions can be evolved by cross-breeding with pure variety rams.

Crop Research : At present there are 115 schemes for improvement of various crops in different regions of the State. The main items of research work are breeding of cereals, millets, oil-seeds, cotton, etc., for evolving superior strains which are suitable for the regions, breeding for resistance to draught and resistance to diseases like smut, wilt, etc.

Agricultural Education : There are five agriculture colleges in the reorganised State, imparting education up to Bachelor degree in Agriculture. Four of them are run by the Government and the fifth is aided by the Government. Besides these, there are eight extension training centres and 18 Manjri type agriculture schools and four basic type schools in the State.

Improved Seed Distribution : Improved seeds of various food crops produced in agricultural research stations are multiplied with the help of registered seed growers and are distributed amongst the cultivators for increasing the yield of the crops. During the year altogether over 25,000 Bengal maunds of improved seeds were distributed. With a view to intensifying the scheme of multiplication and distribution of improved seeds it is proposed to start taluka seed farms throughout the State. Similarly, with a view to helping the agriculturists to grow more food, nearly 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate were supplied to them. Under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation an area of 1,43,400 acres has been brought under cultivation by the end of the year 1956-57.

Land Development and Reclamation : An area of over 68,000 acres was bunded during the year. In addition, rectification and completion of incomplete works were also carried out over an area of 1,29,000 acres. Under the mechanical cultivation scheme an area of about 5,200 acres was levelled during the year.

Poultry Development : The nine poultry farms in the State produced about 94,000 eggs. Out of these, about 12,500 eggs were

supplied for hatching purposes. The farms also supplied over 3,100 breeding fowls to members of the public.

Diary Development: With a view to providing financial assistance to the dairy farmers for organising small-scale dairy units particularly in the rural areas. the Government had sanctioned in the old Bombay State a scheme under which the farmers were advanced loans. The scheme was started in 1949-50 and 182 dairy farmers have been advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 1,000 each up to the year 1955-56. Under the Government Milk Supply Scheme for Poona City, about 3,000 seers of milk are being supplied to consumers daily.

Food: In order to meet the situation resulting from the rise in prices of foodgrains, the Government of Bombay undertook distribution of overseas rice and wheat through fair price shops during the year. In the State, as a whole, there are about 5,900 fair price shops (about 3,000 in Bombay City and 2,900 in the districts) selling rice and wheat.

Land Reforms: *Tenancy Act.* On 1st April, 1957, called the 'tillers' Day' all tenants in the former Bombay State, subject to certain exceptions and conditions, have been deemed to have purchased the land cultivated by them by virtue of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955. In order to overcome some of the difficulties in the implementation of the Act it is proposed to amend it shortly.

In Aurangabad Division the scheme of implementing tenancy reforms has been enforced and the Government has decided to complete the work in June, 1958, in all the five districts of Marathwada area.

Consolidation of Holdings: With a view to checking further fragmentation of land and to bringing all scattered parcels into compact blocks, a good number of schemes of consolidation of holdings have been introduced in several villages of the former State of Bombay under the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act 1947. The total number of villages in old Bombay State covered by this Act till the end of October, 1956, was 1,328 while 500 more villages are expected to be covered by this Act during 1957-58. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 11.64 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimate for the financial year 1957-58 while a provision of Rs. 70.20 lakhs has been made therefor in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The provision of Rs. 2,15,000 has been made in the Budget estimate for the year 1957-58 for the consolidation work undertaken

in Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda districts of Vidarbha which comprise part of new Bombay State.

The enforcement of most of the Tenure Abolition Legislations has been completed and during 1956-57, Revenue Officers were busy in enforcing the two most important of them, namely, the Merged Areas Jagir Abolition Act and the Merged Areas Miscellaneous Tenure Abolition Act.

Community Development Projects and N.E.S. Blocks: The number of Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks at present in operation in the State is as given below :—

(1) Number of Community Development Blocks ..	80
(2) Number of National Extension Service Blocks ..	138
Total	218

The details of the various Blocks in operation in various Units and their coverage in terms of population are given in the following statement :—

S. No.	Component Parts	*Community Development Programme*		*National Extension Service Programme*	
		No. of Blocks	*Population covered*	*No. of Blocks*	*Population covered*
1.	Bombay (Old)	37½	25,33,574	78¼	50,65,771
2.	Vidarbha	31	21,44,215	24	16,95,168
3.	Saurashtra	6	2,62,815	16	9,51,254
4.	Kutch	1	70,504	5	3,69,206
5.	Marathwada	5	4,37,636	15	9,86,720
	Grand Total	80½	54,48,744	133¼	90,68,119

In addition to the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks, there are also the following 7 Multi-pur-

pose Development Projects for Scheduled Tribes in operation in the State :

Project	*District*
1. Akrani Mahal	West Khandesh
2. Santrampur	Panchmahals
3. Khed Brahma	Sabar Kantha
4. Mokhada-Talasri	Thana
5. Dharampur	Surat
6. Peint	Nasik
7. Aherl	Chanda

As a matter of fact, these Multi-purpose Projects are, in effect, Community Development Blocks with the difference that as they operate primarily for the benefit of scheduled tribes they are provided with larger funds per project as against Rs. 12 lakhs per Community Development Block to meet the special requirements of development programme required for the tribal people.

Programme during 1957-58 : In April, 1957, 42 National Extension Service and 17 Community Development Blocks were added to the programme. The total of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks today is 218 Blocks of which 80 are Community Development and the remaining National Extension Service (including those in the post intensive stage). In October, 1957, 39 additional National Extension Service Blocks are proposed to be taken up. Simultaneously, 21 existing National Extension Service Blocks are expected to be converted into Community Development Blocks.

Progress till December 1956 : The progress in regard to achievements under important sectors till the end of December 1956 is as shown below :—

Agricultural and Animal Husbandry :

1. Fertilisers distributed (Mds.)	1536643
2. Improved seeds distributed (Mds.)	551311
3. Area brought under Fruits (Acres)	30225
4. Area brought under Vegetables (Acres)	50267
5. Key village centres started	138
6. Pedigree animals supplied	11746
7. Pedigree birds supplied	15756

Reclamation :

1	Area reclaimed (Acres) ..	136257

Irrigation :

1.	Additional area brought under irrigation (Acres) ..	1546377

Health and Rural Sanitation :

1.	Primary Health Centres started ..	148
2.	Maternity & Child Welfare Centres ..	65
3.	Rural latrines constructed ..	9620
4.	Drains constructed (Yards) ..	272494
5.	Drinking Water Wells constructed ..	1663
6.	Drinking Water Wells repaired ..	2207

Social Education :

1.	Adult Education Centres started ..	6046
2.	Adults made literate ..	71534
3.	Community Recreation Centres started ..	4485
4.	Units of People's Organisations (Farmers' Unions, Mahila Samitees, Youth Clubs, etc.) ..	5333

Communications :

1.	Pucca Roads constructed (Miles) ..	538
2.	Kacha Road constructed (Miles) ..	1887
3.	Kacha Roads improved (Miles) ..	3825

General :

1.	People's contribution (000 Rs.) ..	35588
2.	Government Expenditure (000 Rs.) ..	63967

Co-operation : The Co-operative Movement in Bombay State embraces various aspects of economic activity such as extension of Agricultural Credit, marketing of agricultural produce, sale of agricultural and domestic requisites, agricultural development, processing of agricultural produce, formation of milk producers' and suppliers' unions, etc. Various activities for the welfare of Backward Classes are also brought within the co-operative fold.

There are over 19,900 agricultural credit societies in the State with a membership of about 18 lakhs and working capital of about Rs. 22.77 crores. During the year 1956-57, 280 agricultural credit societies (including M.P. Societies) were registered. The percentage of villages and population covered is 80 and 28.91 respectively. During the year 1956-57 Government has sanctioned contribution to the share capital of Apex Co-operative Banks, Central Co-operative

Banks and primary Societies to the extent of Rs. 56.86 lakhs, with a view to increase the flow of credit rapidly for agricultural population.

In the sphere of agricultural production, there were 349 farming societies having membership of 12,694, share capital of Rs. 12.19 lakhs, and working capital of Rs. 64.32 lakhs. During the year 1956-57 as many as 14 societies were registered.

There are at present 289 co-operative Lift Irrigation schemes with a command area of 64,268 acres out of which 230 schemes with an area of 37,135 acres, have been completed.

During the year 1956-57, 7 sugar factories registered during the First Five-Year Plan, were under erection and out of them one at Sansar and the other at Bardoli have gone into production on 17th January and 21st April, 1957, respectively, raising the total number of co-operative sugar factories in production to 4. Twenty marketing societies and 9 processing societies were also registered.

At present the number of regulated markets in the new Bombay State stands at 193. During the year 1956-57, 7 new markets were regulated.

The Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd. is intended to function as an Apex institution and provide finance to housing societies other than those for which special facilities have been granted by Government. As on 31st March, 1957, Government contribution towards the share capital of the society amounted to Rs. 34,10,000.

Rural Finance: The provision of finance is being channelled through the Apex Bank, the Central Banks and Primary Societies and Provincial Land Mortgage Bank and the primary land mortgage banks. At present there are 47 Central Co-operative Banks in addition to the 3 Apex Co-operative Banks.

During the year 1956-57, Government had contributed Rs. 55.86 lakhs to the share capital of different credit institutions. In order to give a fillip to larger Agricultural production steps are also being taken to increase volume of credit and it is proposed to reach the target of Rs. 61.60 crores by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period through co-operative organisations which will cater to the needs for short-term, medium-term and long-term finance of 224 lakhs of population of the New State of Bombay.

Industrial Development: With increased accent on industrial development during the Second Five-Year Plan and with the

formation of an enlarged Bombay State, the sphere of activity of the Government of Bombay relating to industries has been considerably widened.

During 1956-57, on the recommendations made by the Department of Industries, 135 licenses were issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Of these 27 licenses were issued for establishment of new industrial undertakings in respect of a wide range of products. Some important lines of manufacture which will be taken up, when the licenses establish new units are as follows :—

Among the engineering products may be mentioned A.C. Motors, metal clad switch fuse gears, electric control gears, nuts and bolts, dog-spikes and square head coach screws, light gauge sections and steel structurals, VIR|CTS insulated cables, springs and shock absorbers for automobiles, pneumatic tools, rock drills, air compressors, air filters for internal combustion engines, steel files, etc.

Among the Chemical products mention may be made of Chloramphenical and its specialities, acramine pigments (dyestuffs), and pharmaceuticals and drugs.

Besides these two broad lines of manufacture, licenses have been issued for new units with a view to manufacture cotton seed cake and lint, glass tumblers and chimneys, mineral wool fibre, acetate rayon yarn, sugar, vegetable oil, ceramic products etc. Substantial expansion of their current production is envisaged by 65 licenses in different lines.

Existing units, intending to manufacture new articles were also among the licencees. 21 such licencees were given during 1956-57.

All this development will eventually give employment to over 16,000 workers and absorb Rs. 22.24 crores of capital.

Financial Assistance : During 1956-57 loans were sanctioned to 41 small scale units for an aggregate amount of Rs. 14.73 lakhs, against which Rs. 7.35 lakhs were disbursed to 31 parties for the purchase of machinery and for working capital. Among the industries receiving loans may be mentioned manufacture of zip fastener, cycle parts, bone digestors, chemicals, engineering and textile products and foundry works.

During the period under review, technical reports, were also made to National Small Industries Corporation, on 91 applications for machinery on hire-purchase basis.

Assistance in Marketing of Products: Various types of assistance are rendered to the industries in marketing their products. The Central Stores Purchase Organisation of Department of Industries, Bombay, purchased goods worth Rs. 6.74 crores during 1956-57, of which Rs. 1.25 crores were spent on purchases in Bombay State and Rs. 10.4 lakhs in Cottage and village Industries goods.

In order to alleviate difficulties of small scale industries in marketing their products, the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, and the National Small Indstries Corporation (Private) Ltd., New Delhi are taking small industries on their rosters. The former agency issues application forms free of charge to units which are certified by Director of Industries as bonafide small scale units. In pursuance of this policy the Department of Industries made 30 recommendations to the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi and 109 units were recommended for registration to the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd.

Development of Small Scale Industries: Apart from financial assistance to small-scale industries, steps were also taken to formulate production programmes for certain industries. Thus, six parties were recommended to the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries Board, New Delhi for assembly of bicycles. These assemblers will put in market 24,500 bicycles annually when they go into full operation. Another manufacturer has been recommended by the Department of Industries, Bombay, for the manufacture of 6,000 sewing machines annually.

In regard to cheap supply of electricity Government has reduced the rate of duty charged on the elctricity consumption by small-scale and cottage industries to ¼ anna per 5 units consumed by (i) cottage and small-scale industries and (ii) as fuel by industries using electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical processes without any condition regarding the percentage of the cost of electricity to the cost of production.

Industrial Research : The Industrial Chemist's Laboratories at Matunga and Baroda,undertook investigations into important industrial problems and also worked out processes for chemical industries in the State.

The Government of Bombay also sanctioned to the Textile Allied Industrial Research Organisation, M.S. University, Baroda, a grant of Rs. 6,700 for a pilot plant cotton spinning machine and a further grant of Rs. 8,400 for conducting experiments for designing sliver making machine of 4 spindles.

The Department of Small Industries and Industrial Co-operation of the Government of Bombay has set up four research institutions which are located at Poona as under :—

(1) *Village Industries Experimental Workshop* : This workshop carries on research and experimentation in designing and manufacturing improved types of tools and labour saving appliances required for different cottage industries. So far the workshop has designed and manufactured about 66 different kinds of appliances.

(2) *Village Industries Research Laboratory :* In this laboratory problems are dealt with the solution which may supply fresh occupations to villagers and researches are conducted for improving the processes of existing village industries.

(3) *Dyeing and Printing Laboratory :* The principal aims and objects are to undertake comparative tests and trials of the various colours to suggest and recommend to the artisans, the proper choice of colours, introduction of new and attractive colour combinations and designs for deying and printing, and to investigate possibility of utilising indigenous colouring matters and to advise and guide the weavers and dyers' co-operative societies in their production work etc.

(4) *Small Research Laboratory-cum-Sample Production Centre* : At this centre research and experiments are carried on to improve the style designs, and colour schemes of the handloom textiles.

In regard to village industries, the arrangement in the Bombay State is that 16 specified industries are entrusted to the care of the Village Industries Board Bombay which is a statutory Board. Various schemes have been sanctioned for helping the handloom industry such as, scheme of grant of loans to handloom weavers for working capital for grant of rebate on the sale of handloom cloth, opening of sales depots, establishment of dye-houses etc. under which liberal financial assistance and special staff was sanctioned by the Government of India and by the State Government. There are over 500 weavers' societies in the State comprising a membership of nearly 17,000 weavers. The ambitious handloom relief scheme launched by the Government of Bombay and subsequently the handloom development schemes launched by the All-India Handloom Board, have helped to establish the position of the handloom societies and to increase the earning of the weavers.

Future Plan of Developments : It is proposed to intensify various activities such as training-cum-production, research, marketing organisation of Industrial co-operatives etc. for which schemes

have been formulated. These schemes envisage organisation of more training schools and training-cum-production centres, establishment of vocational-cum-unemployment relief-cum-training-cum-production centres, establishment of sales depots to push up sales of handlooms and other cottage industries products, development of handloom cotton and woollen and tanning leather working etc.

Transport and Communication : The old Bombay State was the first State to venture into the field of nationalised road transport. The operation of these nationalised services was first undertaken departmentally, but on 7th of December 1949, a statutory Corporation was set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act of 1948, for taking over these operations.

The scheme primarily provided for the taking over of all the routes in operation by the private operators in the State of Bombay. By August 1956, 92.3% of the motorable roads in the old Bombay State were covered by the services of the State Transport.

The details given below will indicate the extent of the activities of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation at the beginning of the 10th year of freedom i.e. 1-8-1956. (It may incidentally be mentioned that in the month of August traffic is generally very low due to the monsoon) :—

1.	No. of vehicles owned	3,222
2.	Avg. No. of vehicles on road	1,076
3.	Avg. seating capacity	37.98
4.	No. of routes operated	1,921
5.	Total route mileage	44,064
6.	Avg. daily scheduled mileage	1,63,167
7.	Avg. daily service mileage (for August) ..	1,63,257
8.	Avg. No. of passengers daily	3,68,123
9.	Avg. daily earnings	Rs. 2,05,145

The capital for the scheme has been contributed by the Government of Bombay and the Union Government in the proportion of 2 : 1. The total capital contribution at the close of the financial year 1955-56 stood at R. 1,397.41 lakhs.

As a result of the activities of the year, the position as on 30th April 1957 was that the Corporation held 2,737 vehicles operating on 1,903 routes covering a route mileage of 47,531 miles. No new expansion was envisaged during the period under report, except for taking over a few stray routes.

The Corporation has afforded amenities to the workers in the shape of well-equipped staff institutes, Rest rooms, Sports Clubs,

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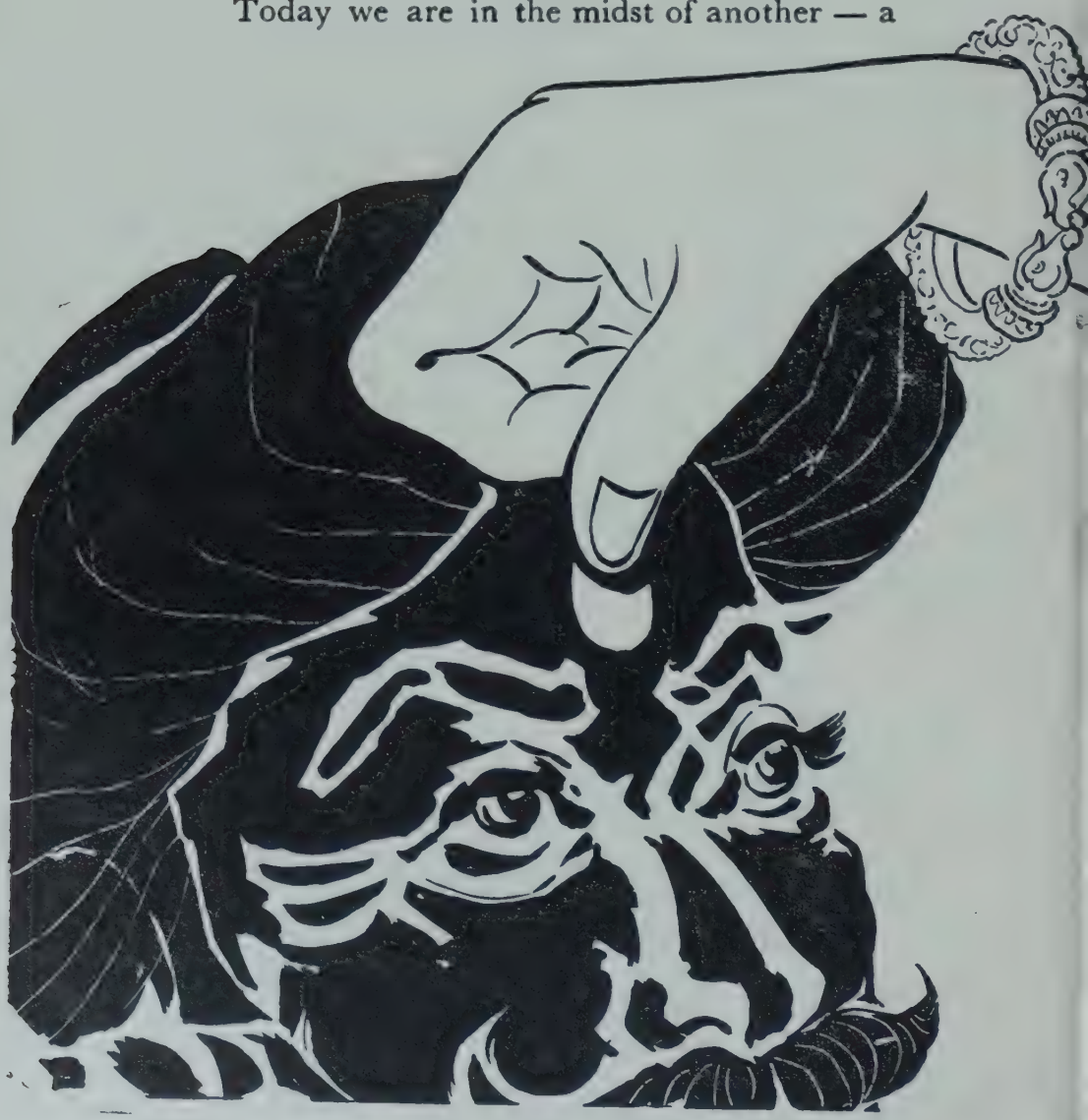

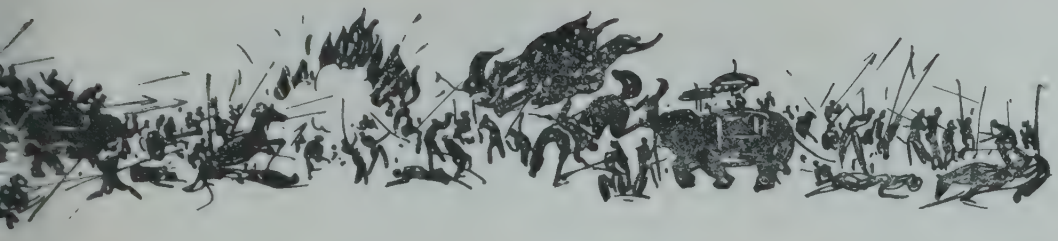

struggle for selfsufficiency. Big strides have been made during one decade. More land has been brought under the plough. More machines have been set to turn out goods. More hospitals to bring succour to the sick. More schools to give the light of knowledge. Today we pledge anew to carry on this struggle for freedom from all wants ... to follow the footprints of those who toiled for our political freedom a century ago.

Inserted by Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Co. Ltd., Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd., Bharat Sugar Mills Ltd., New India Sugar Mills Ltd., New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Ltd., Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd.

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and dispensaries at many places. Medical aid is given to workers and their families at a nominal cost. Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, sponsored by the Government of India, the Corporation obtained facilities for construction of 1,200 tenements at a total cost of Rs. 33.35 lakhs in the 2 years of 1956 and 1957 in the various Divisions of the State.

Goods Transport : Under the Colombo Aid Plan the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation received 835 trucks for making a beginning in the nationalisation of goods transport.

Public Health and Prohibition : The reorganised Bombay State is comprised of 42 districts excluding Greater Bombay which is deemed as a separate district. The new State comprises a population of about 49 million. Apart from the organisation at the State and the regional levels, Bombay State, as reorganised on 1-11-1956, has got full District Health Officers with the nucleus staff in 28 districts. In 10 districts, the Civil Surgeons are the ex-officio District Health Officers (five of these are assisted by Assistant Health Officers). In the remaining four districts additional Civil Surgeons are working as District Health Officers. During 1956-57, the District Health Scheme in two districts viz. Poona and Baroda was reorganised by adding a Divisional Medical Officers of Health to each, with a view to exercising close supervision of the developmental activities mainly in regard to the integration of curative and preventive health services (including Maternity and Child Health).

Maternity and Child Health : A Maternity and Child Health project undertaken by the Government of Bombay in collaboration with the Government of India, the UNICEF and the W.H.O. in February 1955, was in progress during 1956. A separate Bureau for M.C.H. functioned at headquarters.

M.C.H. Centres : As part of the MCH Project, 25 new MCH Centres were added to the 103 Centres opened during the preceding year—78 in Baroda and Poona districts and 25 at the rate of one each in each of the remaining districts. The MCH Centres in Baroda and Poona Districts were integrated with the Primary Health Units established in these districts. Each centre caters to roughly 20,000 population within a radius of 6-10 miles. A staff of one Nurse-Midwife or Health Visitor and one Midwife, or two nurse-midwives for helping families in respect of health matters, was provided.

M.C.H. Projects have also been undertaken in Vidarbha and Saurashtra. The UNICEF have been supplying MCH equipment

and drugs and diet supplements free of cost. The W.H.O. have deputed one M.C.H. Officer and two public Health Nurses for each Projects.

Primary Health Units : The pattern of health services at the peripheral level as recognised everywhere in the country is a primary Health Unit. In addition to Units in Poona and Baroda districts 37 more units were sanctioned during the year 1956-57. Of these, 35 have since been established—27 in Poona district and 8 in Baroda District. These units provide multi-purpose instrument of service and preventive medical relief (including M.C.H. Service).

Primary Health Units opened from Community Development Funds functioned in Sabarkantha (1), Mehsana (3), Kolaba (2), Belgaum (2) and Nasik (1). 12 more were opened in Kolhapur during the year.

In November 1956, after reorganisation of States, the following institutions functioned in the new regions :

Saurashtra—17 Primary Health Centres each serving a population of about 50,000 to 60,000.

1 Health Centre in N.E.S.

1 Secondary Health Centre.

Marathwada—7 Medical and Health Units each serving a population of about 25,000 to 30,000.

1 Health Centre in N.E.S.

Vidarbha—6 Health Centres in N.E.S. Areas each serving a population of about 60,000.

3 M.C.H. Centres in Backward areas.

Malaria Control : There are 15 full Malaria Control Units and 3 Units for the purpose of supply of DDT only in the old Bombay region. The entire area of the old Bombay State is covered by Malaria Control measures with the help of the above units. Upto the year 1956, DDT spraying operations were being carried out in the old Bombay State only as a malaria control measure. The operations were, therefore, being carried out in about 24,240 villages and towns with a population of about 2,13,06,654 in malarious areas only. Since 1956, DDT spraying operations have been so organised as to achieve the eradication of malaria as early as possible, as envisaged in National Malaria Control Programme.

In Saurashtra and Kutch, there are 4 full Units under the National Malaria Control Programme and 1 Unit for supply of DDT.

The entire population is under malaria control. In Marathwada, there is one Malaria Control Unit. In Vidarbha, there are 5 units.

Filaria Control : During 1956, four National Filaria Control Units were functioning in the State—2 in Saurashtra, one in Vidarbha and one in Surat District (old Bombay State). Arrangements are in progress to establish one more National Filaria Control Unit in Vidarbha and 1-2|3 units in Nagpur Corporation area during 1957-58.

Mobile Hospital Units : There are two and half Mobile Hospital Units in the Old Bombay State which are intended for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases, particularly cholera. These units have proved very useful in controlling the cholera epidemics within very short periods and also in reducing the case mortality among cholera cases isolated and treated.

Vital Statistics Bureau : There is a Bureau at the Headquarters of the Directorate of Public Health where the compilation of vital and Health Statistics has been centralised and mechanised. This greatly helps in the efficiency of compilation for the better evaluation of the available statistical data.

B.C.G. : B.C.G. Immunisation programme has been undertaken in the State. 21 Teams are functioning in the different regions. Upto end of January 1957, a total population of 98,55,132 was tested and 27,49,304 were vaccinated in 35 districts of the State.

Out of the above 35 districts, four districts were completely covered viz. Nasik, Kaira, Poona and Baroda .

Training Programme : There is a scheme for training indigenous practising dais and also non-practising dais. About 45 indigenous dais were undergoing training during the year.

A model Health Unit exists at Sirpur in Poona District. It mainly serves as a demonstration and training Centre. Public Health Orientation training is given to different categories of personnel. During the year 1956-57, 23 Doctors, 72 Nurse Midwives and Health Visitors and 9 Midwives were given orientation training. Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors are also given training in Public Health at this Health Unit.

There is also a Health Unit at Saoner in Vidarbha region which serves as a training unit for that region to the students undergoing basic training as Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors and Medical and Health Assistants.

Prohibition : Prohibition activities continued unabated throughout the current year. The emphasis is on reformation of the old

addict and the benefits accruing from Prohibition. With this object in mind, our activities are conducted through Sanskar Kendras, Welfare Public Institutions, Social Workers and other Cultural Associations. As usual, Prohibition week was celebrated throughout the State with great enthusiasm from 6th April 1957. The aim of the Prohibition week is to spotlight public support as much as possible. Government have also decided to enforce Prohibition measures in 2 gradual stages in the now wet areas, culminating in total Prohibition from 1-4-1959.

Education : Compulsory primary education has been extended in old Bombay State area from 1st June, 1956 to pupils of the age-group 7-10 in villages with a population of 1,000 and over as a result of which 2,26,622 pupils have been enrolled out of the number of 2,88,683 pupils of this age-group liable for compulsion in the villages concerned. Compulsion has also been introduced in villages with a population of 500 to 999 and even in villages having less than 500 population except some stray villages with less than 200 souls, for children of the age-group 7-8 with effect from 1st September 1956 and 1,73,138 pupils have been enrolled out of the total of 1,93,087 pupils liable for compulsion.

In Vidarbha, 308 new one-teacher schools were sanctioned to be opened during the year 1956-57, out of which 254 have actually been opened. In Saurashtra, 355 basic and 355 non basic schools have been opened, while in Kutch 25 new schools have been opened. In Marathwada, under the scheme of conversion of voluntary aided schools into Government schools, 101 schools have been so converted In addition, new single teacher schools have been established, bringing the total number of schools to 1,505, excluding voluntary aided and girls schools. Compulsory education was extended to 91 more villages in June, 1956. Five new Central Primary schools were started in July, 1956 to relieve pressure on Middle-cum-High Schools.

The number of basic schools in the State at the end of the First Five-Year Plan was about 3,000, with an enrolment of about 8 lakhs of pupils, as far as the old Bombay area was concerned. During the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan 155 full grade schools were converted into basic schools fully reaching the target fixed. In addition about 800 single-teacher schools were also converted into basic schools. In Saurashtra 400 schools have been converted into basic schools and 9 Junior and 1 Senior Lokashalas have been opened. 238 teachers have been trained in basic education during the year. A Basic Training College has been opened at Shemba in Buldhana District in Vidarbha for giving S.T. courses in basic education to

Primary teachers and 225 teachers attended the courses during the year.

In the old Bombay State (excluding Karnatak) in 1955-56, 48 Multi-purpose schools and 6 Government Commerce Centres were started under the Multi-purpose and other Schemes.

In the Vidarbha area, by the end of the First Five-Year Plan 8 Multi-purpose higher secondary schools were established and during the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, two more such schools were sanctioned offering courses in Humanities, Science, Commerce, Agriculture and technical subjects.

In the first year (1956-57) of the Seond Five-Year Plan Government had provided a sum of Rs. 8,11,450 for payment of maintenance grants to these multi-purpose schools.

In the Vidarbha area the old Madhya Pradesh Government had made provision in the 1956-57 budget for payment of increased grants to non-Government secondary schools towards expenditure on maintenance, dearness allowances, buildings, equipment and vocational courses to the tune of Rs. 16,72,000.

Higher Education : There were, as many as six statutory Universities in old Bombay State, during 1955-56, viz. (1) Bombay University, (2) Poona University, (3) Gujarat University, (4) Karnatak University, (5) M.S. University of Baroda and (6) S.N.D.T. Women's University. During 1956-57 however, the Karnatak University was transferred to the Mysore State and the University of Nagpur of the former Madhya Pradesh was included in the area of the re-organised State of Bombay.

The University of Bombay was given a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1956-57 which was its centenary year. That University is expected to finance its developmental schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan period from this and other grants it will get from the Government of India, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, etc.

Grants amounting to Rs. 1 lakh for construction of College building and Rs. 60,000 for construction of hostel buildings were sanctioned to some of the colleges in Vidarbha during the year 1956-57. In the Saurashtra area 3 Intermediate colleges have been started during the year.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps and National Cadet Corps : The Auxiliary Cadet Corps Scheme was introduced in the districts of the old Bombay State in the year 1954-55. During the Second Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 2,00,000 has been proposed for the expansion of ACC/NCC. A provision of Rs. 5,27,436 for the

continuance of NCC|ACC units in the new Bombay State raised in 1956-57 has been made in the current year's budget.

Technical and Industrial Education : The number of engineering and technical degree institutions in the State has now increased to 10 against 2 only in 1947 providing facilities for post-graduate and research training in almost all branches of engineering.

In addition to degree institutions there are a number of polytechnics in the State which have been started in the First Five-Year Plan period offering diploma and certificate courses. The total intake capacity of the present colleges and institutions is 795 seats for degree courses and 2071 for diploma courses.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons : The destitute displaced persons are accommodated in Homes and infirmaries, where they are looked after and provided with educational and medical facilities.

They were five such Homes|Infirmaries in the pre-reorganised State of Bombay, of which four were managed by Government and the fifth had been handed over to a body of Social workers. With the Reorganisation of State, four more Homes (three in Saurashtra and one in Kutch), all of which are being managed by bodies of Social Workers, have been added, bringing the total to 9 Homes and Infirmaries. The total number of destitutes in the entire state accommodated in these Homes is about 7,000.

Out of Rs. 13.5 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 9,52,160 was spent by the former Hyderabad Government up to 31st October, 1956, and out of the balance of Rs. 2,29,624 has been allotted to this State for rendering financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the police action sufferers.

Vocational and Technical Training Schemes : Two Vocational and Technical Training Centres established at Ulhasnagar, Kalyan and Sardarnagar, Ahmedabad have a total sanctioned strength of 596 trainees. About 7,200 displaced persons have been trained up to the 6th March, 1957.

There are also three Vocational Training Centres at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Morvi having strength of about 25 trainees.

Rehabilitation Housing : Government has continued its efforts to meet the housing needs of the displaced person. Till the end of 1956-57, Government has constructed 35,877 tenements, 2,383 shops and 15 school buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,018 lakhs.

Besides housing schemes, undertaken by Government, loans aggregating to Rs. 40,00 lakhs have been sanctioned to Co-operative Housing Societies for displaced persons in the Old Bombay State.

Housing—Industrial Workers' Housing : In the former Bombay State up to August, 1956, 2,353 tenements under the Industrial Housing Scheme of 1940 and 10,202 tenements under the new Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme were constructed at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Jalgaon and Nadiad for housing industrial workers. In the reorganised Bombay State which has come into being from 1st November, 1956, up to the end of May, 1957, 2,503 tenements have been constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme of 1949 and 16,637 tenements have been built under the new Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Rajkot, Nadiad, Jalgaon, Latur, Poona, Jalna, Surendranagar and various other industrial Centres. Further 3,859 tenements are expected to be completed by August, 1957, bringing the total number of tenements completed to 22,999. In addition construction of 972 tenements has been just started and construction for 6,732 has been sanctioned and will be started shortly. The tenements built under the Old Housing Programme as well as the new Subsidised industrial housing scheme are allotted to industrial workers at subsidised rents.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme : This scheme as sanctioned by the Government of India has been introduced in the State of Bombay in the year 1955. The scheme envisages grant of loan for house building purposes to individual members of co-operative Housing Societies, Local Bodies, Education and Public Health Institutions, acquisition and development of land for house building purposes for allotment to the members of the general public who belong to the Low Income Group, i.e. having an income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 per annum and the rules for the purposes have been framed and issued. The scheme is also in force in Saurashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada areas. So far funds amounting to more than Rs. 38 lakhs have been given for loans for building houses in the old Bombay State. The Ahmedabad Municipality has been given a loan of Rs. 1,54,000 for construction of tenements, and the Poona Municipality a loan of Rs. 4,40,600 for development of land. Similarly, the Bombay Housing Board and other Local Bodies have been given loans for the purpose. In incoming areas of Saurashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada an amount of Rs. 1,20,52,200 has been disbursed towards the implementation of the scheme for housing purposes upto December, 1956, including Rs. 16 lakhs for development of 125 acres of land in Vidarbha area.

Local Self-Government : Drinking Water Supply : During the year 1956, 8,003 works of water supply were sanctioned in the old Bombay State. Out of them, 5,071 works were completed and 1,319 works were in progress till the end of December 1956.

The provision of Rs. 108,00,000 was made in the Second Five-Year Plan for six regional piped water supply schemes in rural areas of Bhal tract in Ahmedabad and Amreli districts and in Kharepat area of Kolaba district. An expenditure of Rs. 26,46,881 has been incurred on these six schemes upto the end of April 1957. Similar two schemes in Vidarbha have been taken up to supply water to 79 villages in Chanda District and 69 villages in Yeotmal District. A provision of Rs. 12,21,000 has been made for these schemes in Second Five-Year Plan, out of which Rs. 8,25,403 have been spent upto the end of April 1957.

Under the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act 1954, every local authority has to carry out survey of the area under its jurisdiction and to submit to the Government a Development Plan (Master Plan) within four years from the enforcement of the Act.

Village Panchayats : In old Bombay State a "Three Years Programme" was launched in the year 1955-56 with the object of establishing 3,800 new village panchayats every year. The scheme, when fully implemented, will take the total number of village panchayats to 17,400. As against 8,466 village panchayats in 1956 in the pre-reorganised State of Bombay, the number of village panchayats rose to 10,550 by December 1956 and 3,800 village panchayats are expected to be established during the year 1957-58. Besides 3,988 village panchayats have been established in Vidarbha area, 1,356 in Marathwada area, 3,903 in Saurashtra area and 54 in Kutch area which are now parts of new Bombay State. A provision of Rs. 2,44,54,670 has been made for the payment of grant to the village panchayats in the reorganised State of Bombay.

Municipalities : Since the formation of new Bombay State, the number of municipalities increased from 213 to 369 in the State. The municipalities in the former Bombay State are being paid grants as follows : 50% dearness allowance, 75% non-agricultural assessment and 15% land revenue.

District Local Boards : In the new Bombay State there are 33 District Local Boards (including five District Boards in Marathwada, five District Panchayats in Saurashtra and one District Local Board in Kutch). In Vidarbha there are 38 Janapada Sabhas functioning at the taluka level. The question of unification of laws governing various types of local bodies functioning at the district or taluka level in the State, is under the consideration of the Government.

CHAPTER XXVI

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Second Plan : The Second Plan is in operation. The total outlay of the Plan for the State, as it stands at present, is Rs. 3392.07 lakhs and is three times the actual outlay of the First Plan. The total figure does not, of course, include Plan provisions of Kandi Canal in the Jammu Province and Flood Protection Schemes in the Kashmir Province.

The accent of the Plan is on the increased production of foodgrains in which the State is deficit. Accordingly, the food production is expected to increase by 24 per cent over 1955-56 production level. In the Jammu Province, Paddy production is expected to increase by 41 per cent over the 1955-56 level and in the Kashmir Province by 30 per cent. The fish production in the State is expected to increase by 2.58 lakh lbs. The total additional acreage to be brought under irrigation is expected to be 1.44 lakhs. As a result of additional irrigational facilities, the increase in food production will be nearly 14 lakh maunds.

The supply of electric power is expected to increase by 100 per cent and as many as 17,800 K.W.S. of additional energy are expected to be made available to the consumers. This would mean the doubling of the installed capacity of the Sindh Hydro-Electric Station, production of hydro-electric power in Udhampur and purchase of electricity from the Punjab Government.

It is proposed to connect all the far flung areas of the State, tourist resorts and the industrial potentials, such as the mines of the State. Accordingly, it is proposed to develop 820 miles of roads, upgrade 740 miles and construct 19 major bridges. Vehicles worth Rs. 26 lakhs are proposed to be purchased for tourist, rural and urban bus services. A Central Workshop is proposed to be established at Srinagar at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs.

With a view to raising the level of literacy in the State it is proposed to open 1,500 Basic Schools and convert 50 existing primary Basic Schools into Basic Activity Schools in rural areas. Other targets of Education are: (a) Opening of six post-Matric Training Schools ; (b) Turning of 20 High Schools into Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools; conversion of 40 existing Middle Schools into High Schools; (c) Turning of 20 High Schools into Multi-purpose Secondary High Schools ; (d) 10 existing Secondary Schools to be turned into Higher Secondary Schools ; (e) Two Post-Graduate

training colleges for women—one for Physical education and raising Status of 4 Inter-Colleges to Degree Colleges; (f) One M. Ed. Class to be started. The Plan envisages the conversion of the Jammu and Kashmir University into a full-fledged teaching and residential University and also opening of one polytechnic and four junior schools.

The campaign against deadly diseases, such as tuberculosis, venereal disease and malaria will be intensified during the year. The District Public Health Services and a Medical College will be established in the State.

Sufficient provision has been made in the Plan for modernisation and improvement of towns and cities of the State.

Health : The improvement of Central Hospitals and Chest Diseases Hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar received the keen attention of the Government. The bed strength of the hospitals has registered considerable increase. In the year 1953 the bed strength of Central Hospital, Srinagar, was 300 and it will be 420 by the end of the next financial year. Similarly, the bed strength of the Central Hospital Jammu in 1953 was 100 and it will be 250 by the end of next financial year. The diet scale of indoor patients has improved a good deal. Various sections of the hospitals have been provided with additional staff, modern equipment and furniture. Standard apparatus has been installed in the hospital at Srinagar and an orthopaedic surgeon appointed. In order to provide modern drugs and life-saving remedies to patients, a special drugs grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the two hospitals was also sanctioned during the year 1954 and Rs. 3 lacs were allowed during the year 1955. These grants were in addition to the normal grants provided to these hospitals under normal and Plan budgets.

Additional accommodation has been provided for outdoor departments in S.M.H.S. Hospital, Srinagar. A Children's Ward with 30 beds has also been opened there. Two Blood Banks manned by trained Doctors have been established in these hospitals. Central laboratories which were functioning separately were amalgamated with the hospital laboratories and one standard laboratory was located in the hospital to provide facilities for Indoor and Outdoor patients for various kinds of tests of blood, urine, sputum etc., which is so essential for a proper diagnosis of the diseases.

The fell disease of Tuberculosis which take a very heavy toll of human life has been tackled both on the preventive and curative sides. On the preventive side, the B.C.G. Organisation is doing good work and has so far tested more than 20 lakhs of people and

vaccinated over seven lakhs of people in Srinagar, Anantnag, Jammu and Kathua districts.

The work is in progress in Poonch—Rajouri district of Jammu province. The B.C.G. campaign has been launched in the State and four units are working at present in the State.

On the curative side, the bed strength of the two Chest Diseases Hospitals in Srinagar and Jammu has been raised from 85 to 170 in the case of Srinagar hospital and from 15 to 70 in the case of Jammu hospital. Two Sanatoria—one at Batote and the other at Tangmarg are functioning under the supervision of Tuberculosis Specialists. The bed strength of the Sanatorium at Tangmarg has been raised from 25 to 60 and a new Sanatorium was started at Batote with a bed strength of 30 patients. Two X-Ray Plants have been installed in the two Chest Diseases Hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu. The Tangmarg Sanatorium has been provided with an X-Ray Plant and steps are afoot for installing another plant in the Sanatorium at Batote. The bed strength of Sanatorium at Batote is being raised to 50 and of Sanatorium at Tangmarg to 70 free patients, and in addition 35 beds are maintained for paying patients. Kindergarton and occupational therapy class have been started in Chest Diseases hospital, Srinagar. Patients are given good diet. The Sanatoria are now functioning throughout the year as against for six months of summer as was previously done.

The scope of health services has been appreciably widened. Accordingly, seven district headquarter hospitals with 30 beds each have been established, 4 in Jammu Province at Kathua, Rajouri, Udhampur, and Batote and 3 in Kashmir Province at Anantnag, Baramulla and Leh. These District hospitals have been provided with X-Ray plants and Infra Red and Ultra violet therapy treatment. A dental section is also being organised in each of the district hospitals. A laboratory for various tests is also being established. The general, surgical sections and the Gynae sections are also being organised. An anti-Rabid treatment section has also been organised in each of the district hospitals as this was a very essential necessity for the people living in far flung areas who had to travel all the distance to central hospitals when bitten by rabid dog. These district hospitals are being brought on the same level as the central hospitals and advanced medical relief is being made available in these district head-quarter hospitals.

A special drugs grant was provided for the Muffasil dispensaries in addition to the normal budget. This enabled the department to provide life-saving remedies to these dispensaries for which the

people had to pay heavy cost before and which most of them could not afford. Nine new allopathic dispensaries and 6 primary health units in the two provinces were opened. 83 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were opened in the far-flung areas for the medical relief of people living in these localities.

With a view to affording relief to the common man at his very door, two Mobile units are functioning in the State, one for the medical relief and the other for eye relief. The Mobile Medical Unit and the Opthalmic Mobile unit are functioning for six months in Jammu and for 6 months in Kashmir. The Mobile Opthalmic unit is working in close collaboration with the Gandhi Eye Hospital of Alligarh. Both the units have covered nearly ¾ of each of the province.

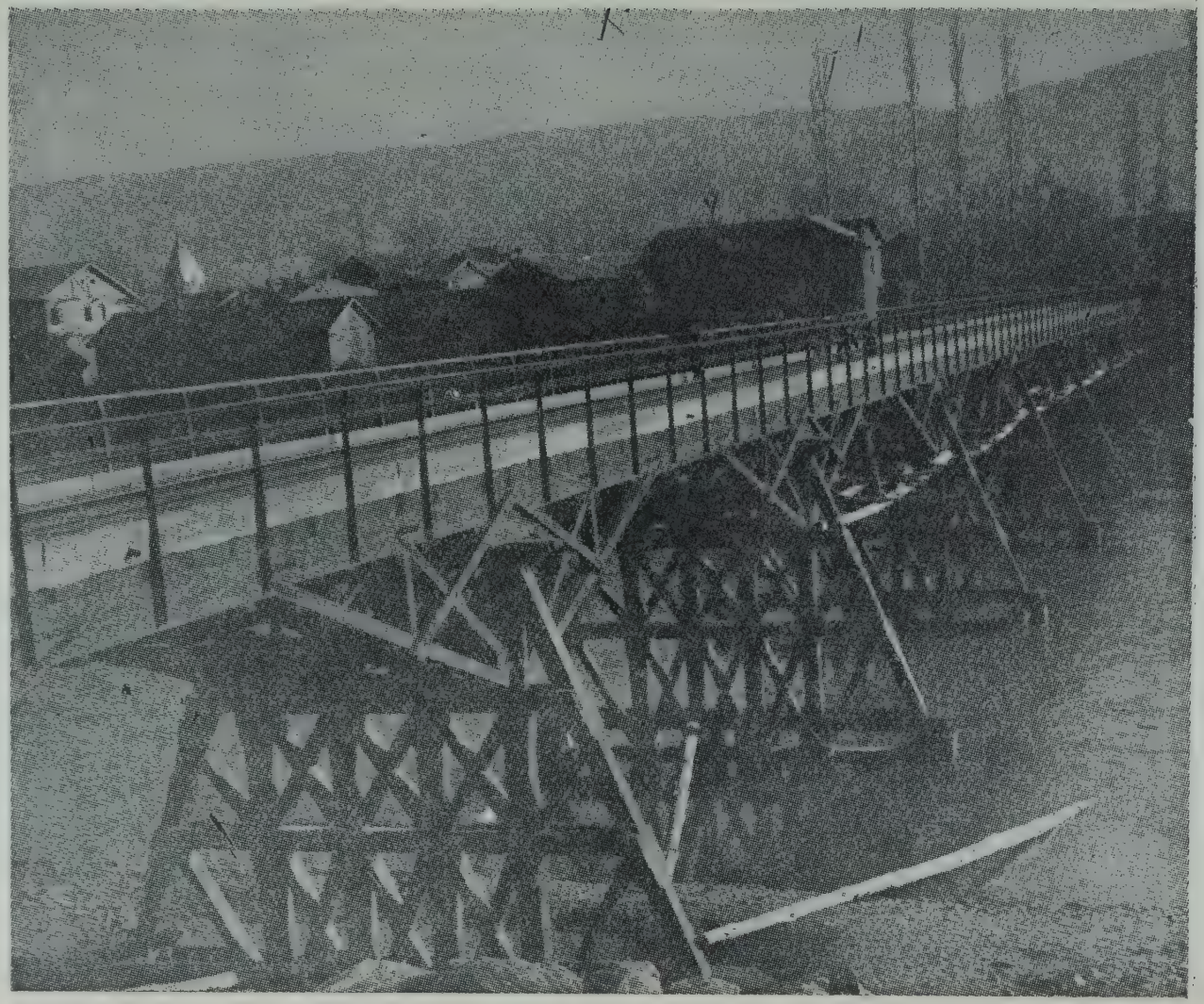
Education : During past few years some far-reaching changes have been introduced in the sphere of education. Education was declared free and universal in the State in August 1953. A network of educational institutions has been laid out in all parts of the State. In 1947 there were only 3 colleges in the State, two in Srinagar and one in Jammu. The number has risen to 12 and colleges exist now even in Muffasils. Similarly, the number of Primary schools has increased from 833 in the year 1946-47 to 2,204 in 1956-57, middle schools from 83 to 265 and high schools from 22 to 135.

There are now two training colleges in the State and more training schools have been established to equip schools with the trained staff. A large number of schools have been upgraded to meet the growing demand for education. There has naturally been a tremendous rise in the expenditure on this nation-building activity. In 1946-47, a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs and 49 thousand was allocated for education in the budget and it has gone up to more than a Crore of rupees now.

The extra-mural activities of students are given adequate attention in all the educational institutions. Youth Camps have now become a regular feature of the out-door activities of the students. Educational excursions, sports, atheletics and tournaments are organised all through the year.

Scholarships have been granted to students from backward areas, particularly those from Ladakh and other far-flung areas. Mobile Schools were started for the benefit of nomadic people like Gujars and backwards.

Animal Husbandry : A brief review of the progress made and targets achieved up to the end of March 1957 in respect of some of



A view of the Badshah Bridge in Jammu & Kashmir.

the more important schemes drawn up for the promotion of Animal Husbandry in the State, is indicated below :—

(1) *Establishment of Dairy Sections on two Cattle Breeding Farms :* Rs. 1.00 lakh were provided under this scheme for construction works at the two Cattle Breeding Farms. The entire amount was transferred to the Chief Engineer (P.W.D.). Estimates of the works both at Belicharana and Cheshmashahi farms were prepared by the P.W.D. and the works at these farms were taken up and substantial progress achieved. The works at Cheshmashahi farm constituted levelling and terracing of the ground and fencing the farm. Most of the works were completed during 1956-57.

(2) *Key Village Scheme :* This scheme was sanctioned as a survey scheme. Survey work in respect of key village centres to be opened was completed. Rs. 12,000 were provided under the scheme for purchase of bulls and the livestock was purchased in March, 1957 from Hissar. The purchase of artificial insemination equipment and tattooing set was effected during the year.

(3) *Wool Development Scheme :* This scheme was started from 1st August, 1956. The Survey of Sheep Development units was completed during the year. Rs. 1.00 lakh was supplemented under this Scheme for construction works at the Sheep Breeding Farms. Most of the works were taken up and completed during 1956-57 and an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 was incurred on them during the year.

(4) *Poultry Development Scheme :* The Poultry Development work which was controlled by the Agriculture Department was transferred to the Animal Husbandry Department in June 1956. 1748 one day old R.I.R. chicks were purchased from Gurdaspur Poultry Farm. A reviewed Poultry Development Scheme was sanctioned by the Government at a cost of Rs. 2.19 lakhs on the model of the All India Poultry Development Scheme. An amount of Rs. 0.73 lakhs was provided for construction work at the State Poultry Farms, Jammu and Srinagar, and the works were taken up by the P.W.D. and completed at a cost of Rs. 56,500 by the close of the year.

Survey work at the Poultry Demonstration and Extension centres at Community Project Blocks of Badgam and Samba, was taken up and completed during the year. 80 newly reared cocks at the State Farms were distributed amongst boatmen for development of their poultry stock.

(5) *Cattle-cum-Sheep Development for Leh :* Under this scheme the following Changthang stock was purchased and brought to Leh at a total cost of Rs. 8,195 :

(1)	Changthang ewes	.. 106
(2)	-do- rams	.. 4
(3)	-do- bucks	.. 70
(4)	-do- She-goats	.. 89

In addition to this, the following local livestock was also purchased at a total cost of Rs. 2,600 and stationed at Leh Farms :—

(1)	Horse Stallion (Zanskari)	.. 2
(2)	Zho	1
(3)	Ladakhi cow	1

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CHAPTER XXVII

KERALA

Financial Position: The following table shows the budgetary position of the Kerala State since 1953-54 :

(In crores of rupees)

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
1953-54 (Accounts)	16.18	13.86	+2.32
1954-55 (Accounts)	16.86	12.03	+4.83
1955-56 (Revised)	17.42	18.83	—1.41
1956-57 (Budget) *	17.96	21.04	—3.08
1957-58 (Budget) (c) (Provisional)	26.50	27.52	—1.01

Food and Agriculture: During 1956, 63,382 tons of compost were produced and 7,633 tons of manure distributed to the agriculturists. About 24,990 acres were added to the area under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. Besides essential food crops, the State is also noted for the production of commercial agricultural products like cashewnuts, rubber, pepper, tea, cardamom and other spices and contributes a large share to India's foreign exchange earnings. Besides, its long coast-line enables the State to maintain a flourishing fish industry. The forests of Kerala are noted for their rich resources of timber, including teak ebony, blackwood and a variety of soft wood to facilitate the growth of numerous industries.

At present, Kerala has eight major irrigation projects costing Rs. 1,447 lakhs and meeting the needs of a total area of 2.81 lakh acres.

Co-operation and Rural Finance: In August 1956, Travancore-Cochin had 3,121 co-operative societies with 4,36,027 members, share capital of Rs. 92 lakhs, reserve fund of Rs. 29 lakhs and Rs. 354 lakhs as working capital. Fifteen village co-operative banks were organised under the scheme of reorganisation of credit and 33 marketing co-operative societies and 19 farming societies were also organised.

* From November 1, 1956, to March 31, 1957, the revenue was Rs. 13.04 crore and expenditure Rs. 13.74 crores.

In the training centres run by the Reserve Bank of India, 30 officers of the Co-operative Department received training. Under the second Plan, 9 schemes covering every aspect of the movement will be implemented at a cost of Rs. 97.35 lakhs.

Industries : Most of the industrial concerns in the State are either owned or sponsored by the Government. Seven concerns are State-owned while in 40 other concerns substantial shares are held by the Government. Among the privately-owned enterprises are the numerous cashew and coir factories.

Among the cottage industries, coir spinning and handloom weaving are the most important. They provide work for a large number of the people. Many of the cottage industries have been organised on a co-operative basis.

Education: Kerala stands foremost among the Indian States in literacy and educational advancement. According to the 1951 census, the percentage of literacy in Travancore-Cochin was 53.76 and in the Malabar area 31. There are 720 high and secondary schools, 8,509 middle and primary schools, 90 training institutions and 175 special schools and 152 single teacher schools.

Kerala has 56 colleges including a college each for allopathic medicine, ayurveda, engineering, agriculture and veterinary science. Steps are under way for opening another medical college and also a second engineering college.

Public Health : Under the national malaria control programme, malaria has ceased to be a public health problem in the State. The BCG vaccination programme has also made considerable progress in all parts of Kerala and the national filariasis control programme has also been brought into operation.

Local Self-Government : In November 1956, the erstwhile State of Travancore-Cochin had 26 municipalities, one corporation and 548 village panchayats. The panchayats were entrusted with the construction and upkeep of minor irrigation and lift irrigation works. They were given powers to raise their own funds by the imposition of a cess on lands and buildings and taxes on profession, trade or calling. Besides, a house-tax at 4 per cent of the net annual rental value of the house can also be imposed.

CHAPTER XXVIII

MADHYA PRADESH

Second Five-Year Plan : Prior to the formation of new Madhya Pradesh, the four integrating units viz., former Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal each had already launched its Second Five-Year Plan. Taking into account the division of the Plan allocations between Vidarbha and Mahakoshal regions of the former Madhya Pradesh and the provisions in the Plans of the 3 remaining units, the Second Five-Year Plan of the new State involves a financial outlay of Rs. 19090.27 lakhs. The First Plans of the four units envisaged a total outlay of only Rs. 8,375 lakhs. The Second Plan, in contrast, is much bigger in size as well as in scope. The financial allocations as given in the draft plan were, under certain heads, altered by the Planning Commission but the total outlay remained unchanged. The distribution of the total outlay between various sectors of development is given below :—

Second Plan of M.P. (In lakhs of Rs.)

S. No.	Heads of Development	Total
1.	Agriculture & Community Development ..	5049.49
2.	Irrigation & Power	6491.72
3.	Industry & Mining	1052.52
4.	Transport & Communications	1299.62
5.	Education	2052.75
6.	Health	1433.11
7.	Housing	450.24
8.	Other Social Services	926.37
9.	Scientific & Industrial Research etc. ..	334.45
	Total ..	19090.27

It would be relevant to state here that most of the incomplete works of the First Plan are expected to be completed by the end of the current year, and a large number of new schemes included in Second Plan will be started. Survey and investigations of the projects are being continued vigorously. The programmes for the training of personnel are being implemented according to the Plan.

The allocations in the above statement give a picture of the developmental pattern of the State's economy aimed at achieving

a rapid increase in the productive fields and thus in the national income. Broadly speaking, 72.70% of the total outlay represents real investment which would lay the foundations of the State's growing prosperity, both in industrial as well as in agricultural fields. The remaining outlay of 27.30% will be spent on social services including education, health, housing etc. Besides, there are the Central Government Projects such as the Rs. 115 crore Steel Plant at Bhilai, opening of the Korba Coal Mines with an approximate cost of Rs. 21 crores and establishment of a Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant in collaboration with the Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. (England) at a total capital cost of Rs. 25 crores.

The scheme of priorities indicated by the Planning Commission has been adhered to. Greater emphasis has been laid on schemes for securing early increase in production in agriculture and industry. Schemes which tie up with programmes relating to industry, transport and power have been accorded high priority and training programmes are being undertaken at the maximum speed. The total expenditure envisaged in the budget for 1957-58 on Second Plan schemes amount to Rs. 35,566.91 lakhs.

Financial Position : A revenue deficit of Rs. 348.40 lakhs was revealed in Madhya Pradesh budget for 1957-58 as presented to the Vidhan Sabha by Shri Mishrilal Gangwal, the State's Finance Minister. The Finance Minister estimated the revenue for the year at Rs. 5088.54 lakhs and expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 5436.94 lakhs and expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 5436.94 lakhs. The Finance Minister did not announce any new taxes, but proposed to rationalise the tax structure of the four integrating units so as to bring in an additional revenue of about Rs. 1.5 crores in the current financial year. The Finance Minister said that the proposed rationalisation concerned stamp duties, court fee, registration fee, electricity duties, entertained tax, profession tax, tax on motor vehicles and sales tax.

The State Government has appointed a Committee to examine the various recommendations made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission for raising funds for financing the Second Plan. In compliance with the directives of the Central Government and the Planning Commission every effort has been made to keep down non-Plan expenditure. In this connection, the Government have decided to appoint two committees—an Economy Committee to suggest ways of reducing expenditure in the non-Plan sector and an Evaluation Committee to assess the targets achieved in respect of the Plan expenditure.

Referring to the deficit in the budget, the Finance Minister said that it could not be regarded as "unreasonable" having regard to expenditure on staff and establishment of the capital at Bhopal following States' Reorganisation and to the new State having in its fold two former Pact "C" deficit States. He hoped that the new Finance Commission would make such recommendations in regard to allocation of shares from Central taxes and grants-in-aid from the Centre as would meet the needs of the new Madhya Pradesh.

The Finance Minister said that new expenditure provided in the budget was Rs. 442.16 lakhs in the revenue section of which Rs. 395.93 lakhs related to the Second Plan. New expenditure in the capital section was Rs. 428.09 lakhs of which Rs. 68.94 lakhs was in respect of the Plan. Similarly, under loans and advances by the State Government out of a total provision of Rs. 197.40 lakhs, Rs. 160.78 lakhs related to the Plan. The Finance Minister explained that transactions in the public debt section were expected to result in a net credit of Rs. 2171.43 lakhs, loan and advances of the State Government in a net outgoing of Rs. 659.92 lakhs and public account showed a new credit of Rs. 181.92 lakhs. The opening balance for the year was Rs. 54.85 lakhs and the transaction of the year was expected to result in a debit closing balance of Rs. 717.55 lakhs.

Community Development Programmes: By the end of the Second Plan period every village will be covered by the Community Development Projects. The new State has been divided into 404 N.E.S. Blocks. The number of blocks into which each region is divided, the number of blocks in existence to date and the number proposed to be opened in 1957-58 are shown in the following table :

Region	Total No. of Blocks	No. of Blocks in existence to date			No. of Blocks to be opened in 57-58.	
		N.E.S.	Intensive T.W. Block	C.D.	N.E.S.	C.D.
Mahakoshal ..	226	52	7	34	25	9
Madhya Bharat ..	110	28	1	7	14	4
Vindhya Pradesh	54	15	..	4	7	2
Bhopal ..	14	9	..	5	..	1
Total ..	404	104	8	50	46	16

The plan provision for the entire State under this head is of the order of Rs. 1789.94 lakhs. Out of 162 blocks in operation 54 were opened in the year 1956-57. They cover a total of 29,619 villages with 98,03,314 population.

Food and Agriculture : Land Reclamation, Soil Conservation, Minor Irrigation Works and Distribution of seeds and fertilisers continued to be the important measures for increased agricultural production. As a result of special emphasis on stepping up the physical targets of production by expanding the programmes which give quicker yields, the targets of additional production for the new State were revised, so as to be almost doubled. Instead of a target of about 8¾ lac tons of additional foodgrains under the Second Plan, the State has now a target of over 17 lac tons. Targets for cotton, oilseeds and sugarcane have also been stepped up.

Under Land Reclamation and Land Development, the Kans Eradication Programme was continued with the help of C.T.O. Units in addition to the State Tractors. The C.T.O. Units reclaimed about 42,583 acres of land. The State Units have done field embankments, contour-bunding and construction of paddy bunds also. Fallow lands have been ploughed and allotted to landless settlers, who have also been given financial assistance for hutments, drinking water wells and agricultural requirements.

Under the Minor Irrigation Schemes, besides the works executed through P.W.D., 646 irrigation-wells and 421 tanks have been either constructed or repaired. 216 oil engines and 191 Persian Wheels have also been installed.

About 5 lac maunds of improved seed (4.21 lac mds. wheat ; 58,000 mds. paddy and the rest Jwar, gram or maize) were distributed and the Japanese method of paddy-cultivation was extended in the paddy areas of the State. The fertilizers programme was also greatly expanded by the distribution of about 50.000 tons of chemical fertilisers (3990 tons of ammonium sulphate and 9059 tons of Superphosphates forming the major portion). Municipal compost, village compost and green-manuring schemes were also expanded substantially.

For diversification of agriculture, horticultural development schemes, fisheries development schemes and poultry farms have been encouraged in the State. Over 60,000 fruit plants and 1,20,000 vegetable seeds were distributed and 1,138 acres of land were brought under fruit and vegetable cultivation. The Fisheries Department collected 7.67 lacs of fisheries and stocked 9.68 lacs of seed

in reservoirs. New Poultrv Centres have been started at Mhow and Bhopal.

The Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Department has started 44 new hospitals and dispensaries and 31 key villages centres. The training facilities at the Veterinary College, Mhow and Jabalpur, have been expanded. The All India Cattle Show was organised during the year at Indore.

The outstanding agricultural features of the new State of Madhya Pradesh are a very high average of cultivable land per head for agricultural population, large area of cultivable waste land, largest area of forests in comparison to other States. These offer very substantial potentialities for development of the State, which are being explored to the maximum extent possible with available men and money.

Power and Irrigation : Out of 10 irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh, Gangulpara tank project, Dukrikheda, Aree, Sampna and Mola had already been completed. Of all these, 77.15 crore Chambal Valley Development Scheme is the most outstanding. It is designed to yield 475,000 tons of additional foodgrains annually by irrigating 14,00,000 acres of land and generating 2,10,000 k.w. of power.

Daily progress of work in masonry and concrete of the Gandhi Sagar Dam, to be completed by 1957, is progressing well. Progress to the end of March 1957 shows 92.54 lakh cft. of masonry done.

Excavation of the canal is being done by 12000 labourers at the rate of 1 crore cft. per month. Quantities of 1550 lac cft. of earth and 78 lac cft. of rock have been already excavated up to the end of March 1957. Against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3143 lacs for construction of Gandhi Sagar Dam, Gandhi Sagar Power Station transmission system and canal system in Madhya Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 670 lacs has already been spent up to the end of March 1957.

The State had been divided in 404 blocks to be opened by the end of the Second Plan. There were 162 blocks existing on March 31, 1957. These included 104 N.E.S., 50 Community Development and 8 Intensive Tribal Welfare Blocks. The area covered by these blocks was 45433.01 sq. miles with a population of 84,18,040 in 25,253 villages. Up to December 31, 1956, the people's contribution in the form of cash or kind was estimated at Rs. 2,17,19,000. The progress of expenditure in these blocks up to December 31, 1956 was Rs. 6,14.75 thousand.

During the period under review, 5,63,111 mds. of improved seed and 7,12,844 mds. of fertilisers were distributed to the cultivators.

3,73,056 acres of land was reclaimed and 1,53,133 acres of additional area was brought under irrigation. 3,922 drinking water wells were constructed and 3,190 wells repaired. 3,968 new schools were opened, 684 ordinary schools were converted into basic type, 3,846 adult education centres were started and 71,937 adults were made literate. 5,698 community centres were started and 9,238 people's organisations like youth clubs, farmers' unions, mahila samitis etc., were developed.

A length of 1071 miles and kachha roads of 2991 miles were constructed and 4665 miles of existing roads were improved during the period. 3667 new co-operative societies were started and 1,25,104 new members enrolled in co-operative societies. 2517 panchayats and other statutory bodies and 9678 non-statutory bodies like village councils, vikas mandals etc., were started. Families which benefitted by development activities during the period was 4,89,912.

Industrial Development : In Madhya Pradesh, the total number of registered factories is 1872. The one million ton Steel Plant at Bhilai is fast coming up and is expected to go into production by 1959 The work for the establishment of the Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant near Bhopal has started. It will be established at a cost of Rs. 25 crores and is likely to go into production in 1960. The production of newsprint at Nepanagar has been increased to 60-65 tons per day.

The Second Plan of the Industries Department of the State is of the order of about Rs. 8 crores. Provision for medium industries is about Rs. 1 crore. Rs. 7 crores are reserved for small-scale and village industries.

It is proposed to organise approximately 1,100 new industrial co-operatives. Industrial estates will be established at Jabalpur, Gwalior, Indore and Raipur. Work has already started for establishing the estates at the first three places. Similarly, small industrial estates will be opened at Guna, Vidisha, Satna and Bhopal.

Efforts are also being made to develop sericulture industry in the State. During the period under review, 70 acres of land has been brought under mulberry plantation near Indore. Three silk farms near Indore have been opened and three more farms will be opened shortly.

The biggest cement factory in India is located at Kymore with an annual production capacity of 3,83,000 tons. Licences have been issued for the establishment of new cement factories near Bhilai, Satna, Neemuch and Bilaspur. Refractories are being made at Jabalpur by two companies for the development of potteries.

The total number of factories linked with the production of oil seeds, pulses, wheat and rice is 498.

A Central Wood Working Institute will be opened in Indore with provision for Junior and Senior wood working courses, teachers' training course etc.

Labour Welfare : The industrial relations in the new State remained peaceful during the period under report. One Industrial Training Institute was opened at Indore to train 148 trainees in 10 selected technical trades and 5 allied trades. A Health Centre and a 20-bed maternity ward was started at Gwalior. Building for Labour Welfare Centre at Sehore was completed.

During the period under review Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to Burhanpur and Jabalpur. Two dispensaries were opened at Burhanpur. Four Labour Welfare Centres, one each at Raigarh, Rajnandgaon, Burhanpur and Jabalpur were opened. Minimum rates of wages were fixed for the employments in printing presses and in the cotton ginning and pressing factories in Mahakoshal region. Health centres were set up at Ujjain and Ratlam.

Transport and Communication : Transport facilities are a necessary pre-requisite of a developing economy. Compared to its area, the State is poorly served by road, rail or waterways. The Plan provision for road development in the State is of the order of Rs. 1,299.62 lakhs for five years.

Public Health : During the first year of the plan period, Rs. 168 lakhs have already been spent out of Rs. 1,149.34 lakhs provided in the Plan. During 1956-57, 75 new hospitals have been constructed and 545 additional beds have been provided for the medical care of patients. In the second year of the Plan period, construction of 17 rural hospitals and provision for increasing 643 additional beds are contemplated. In the first year, 57 primary health centres have already been established and it is proposed to increasingly develop these centres in the rural areas of the State.

There are thre Ayurvedic colleges in the State; of these two are sponsored, established and run by the Government. The Ayurvedic hospital at Gwalior has been reorganised and the number of beds in it has been increased from 12 to 25. Both at Gwalior and at Raipur pharmacies have been established for the manufacture of Ayurvedic medicines. 8 new dispensaries have been established and 18 more would be established during 1957-58. With the opening of medical colleges at Jabalpur and Bhopal the number of colleges in the State increases to four including that of Indore and Gwalior. 275 students are admitted annually in these colleges.

In the field of communicable diseases, the State has made a significant achievement in the control of malaria. During the period, 23 National Malaria Control Units were in operation. These have been directly protecting 15.7 million persons and indirectly giving protection to 1.7 million persons. In other words, approximately 18 million people out of twenty-six million in Madhya Pradesh are given protection against malaria. Two Filaria Survey Units have been established. 13 towns and 224 villages in 7 districts of the State have been surveyed so far. The Government have decided to undertake a Pilot Project for the control of Filariasis during 1957-58. At present there are 17 special treatment centres under the charge of trained leprosy control officers. One leprosy-cum-study centre and four sub-centres have been established with the assistance of the Government of India each covering a population of 50,000 people. In the field of T.B., 210 new beds have been provided by opening 3 hospitals, 3 tuberculosis clinics and additional beds in the district hospitals. 11 B.C.G. technical teams were operating in rural areas carrying out tuberculin tests and vaccination. So far these units have tested a little over 37 lakhs persons and out of these 22 lakhs have been vaccinated against tuberculosis. Position in 1956 compares as follows to the position in 1950-51 :

	1950-51	1956
No. of T.B. Hospitals Sanatoria	1	8
No. of Beds	50	525
No. of Clinics	6	19
No. of Beds	32	36
No. of T.B. Beds reserved in general hospitals	134	258

During the period, 32 maternity and child welfare centres have been opened.

Education : Considerable progress has been made in the field of education in the four regions of the new Madhya Pradesh. In Mahakoshal region for the first time in the country steps were taken to implement the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution by introducing free education to children up to the age of 14 years. Education was made free up to Matriculation to all children of cultivators owning less than 20 acres of land. Harijan and Adivasi students could study up to college stages without paying any tuition fees.

A University at Jabalpur and a Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya at Khairagarh were established. The Secondary School Code was implemented and pay scales of primary school teachers were raised.

Pay scales of non-Government high school teachers were also brought at par with Government scales. Government of India Scheme of introducing multipurpose education was successfully implemented by opening one multipurpose school in each district. Polytechnics were opened and a Mining and Metallurgy College was opened at Raipur. The Compulsory Primary Education Act was revised for launching compulsory education in the State.

Two training colleges for Graduate teachers have been opened at Raipur and Khandwa providing 64 seats in each. Diploma Training Course for under-Graduate teachers has also been started at Raipur. Additional trade course in Ceramics and glass technology at Kalaniketan, Jabalpur, have been opened during the period under review. Trade course in electricals in the four Government Vocational High Schools have been opened.

The Ramanuj Teachers Training College, Rewa and H.T.C. School, Chhatarpur, were converted into Basic Training institutions in Vindhya Pradesh region. Four new basic training schools, one each at Rewa, Satna, Datia and Shadol were opened. Seven junior high schools were up-graded to high schools and new high schools at Sidhi and Panna were raised to the status of Intermediate Colleges. Four junior technical schools, one each at Panna, Satna, Shadol and Tikamgarh, were started.

Compulsory primary education was introduced in Bhopal region from October, 1956. The number of basic schools in the region is 171. Three more training colleges were opened during the period. The number of primary, middle, high schools and Intermediate Colleges in March 31, 1956, rose from 1,362 ; 84 ; 20 and 1 to 1416 ; 92 ; 23 and 3 in January, 1957.

In Madhya Bharat region, Rs. 7,000|- have been given to Kasturba Gram Sevika Kanya Vidyalaya, Indore, as grant-in-aid. During 1956, 138 primary schools have been opened and 89 new Basic Schools have been started. 250 primary schools have also been started. 250 primary schools have also been converted into Basic during 1956.

30 boys and 6 girls Middle Schools have been upgraded to High School standard during 1956, and 2 Girls' Middle Schools have been upgraded to High School standard.

In the field of Technical Education, Shri Govindram Sakseria Technological Institute, Indore, received Rs. 3 lakhs as grant-in-aid and the Sariputra. Technological Institute, Vidisha, received Rs. 25,000 as grant-in-aid. One Leather Technological Institute has also started functioning at Gwalior this year.

One Basic Training School has been started at Mungaoli. Two Normal Schools have also been converted into Basic this year.

Adivasi Welfare : The State has a population of over 40 lakh Adivasis. The Plan provides Rs. 490 lakh for the Welfare of Scheduled classes and Backward classes and Rs. 53 lakh for labour welfare. Grant of free land, taccavi for agriculture, grant of agricultural implements and nistar, opening of schools and hostels, scholarships, establishment of dispensaries, co-operative stores and colonies are some of the measures for Adivasi welfare. Special attention is proposed to be given to the social and economic rehabilitation of ex-criminal tribes.

Tourism : Parts of the new State have a number of places of tourist interest. A sum of Rs. 22.50 lakh has, therefore, been provided in the Plan for developing tourist traffic. Ujjain, Maheshwar, Onkareshwar, Sanchi, Pachmarhi, Kharjraho, Bagh Caves, Gwalior fort, Shivpuri, Mandu, Dhar, Udayeshwar, Udaygiri Caves, Chachai falls, Bhodaghat and Bharhut are among the important tourist centres in the State. A separate tourist traffic department has also been constituted to organise and promote tourism in the State.

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CHAPTER XXIX

MADRAS

MADRAS has emerged a compact, homogenous and integrated territory of 50,170 sq. miles, with a population of 30 million; more important than this is the fact that the residuary State, is one of the few States of the Union, with a history of stable administration left unaffected by the States Reorganisation of 1956. The State's economic plans also have come out unscathed from the reorganisation, making for stability from the economic as well as the administrative points of view.

Financial Position : Being an election year, an interim Budget was presented for 1957-58. The 'interim' budget provided for a revenue of Rs. 5,265 lakhs, and an expenditure of Rs. 5,771 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 506 lakhs. The provision made for capital expenditure in the 1957-58 budget is Rs. 2,564 lakhs, the most striking feature of the capital budget being a large provision amounting to Rs. 1,600 lakhs on electricity schemes. The outlay on irrigation works is expected to be less by Rs. 206 lakhs, whereas electricity schemes will cost Rs. 293 lakhs more than last year. That the emphasis in the years ahead is likely to be on industries is reflected in the provision made for industries in the 1957-58 budget with about Rs. 404 lakhs by revenue and Rs. 551 lakhs towards expenditure. Larger outlay is anticipated this year on acocunt of the schemes of small-scale and cottage industries started late in 1956-57. The expenditure on Community Development Projects, N.E.S. and local Development Works is likely to be of the order of Rs. 276 lakhs. According to the present estimates, without taking into account any taxation measures or loans from the Centre, the ways and means for the year 1957-58 will close with a negative balance of Rs. 3,757 lakhs. Last year, loans raised in the market as well as those received from the Government of India came to Rs. 4,000 lakhs. On the same analogy, the expected loans to cover the Ways and Means Position may redeem the entire deficit and leave the State's finances with a small opening balance for 1958-59.

Schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan accounted for Rs. 35 crores last year. There were appreciable shortfalls from the budget estimates for expenditure on the Second Five-Year Plan items, chiefly because the organisation of new items of development on village and small-scale industries had taken more time than anticipated. However, the pace of expenditure in the closing months of 1956-57

gives a fair indication of the volume of expenditure on Second Five-Year Plan schemes in 1957-58. Tentatively, the budget provided for Rs. 40 crores.

The revised estimates for 1956-57 showed a revenue deficit of Rs. 3.79 crores after providing for expenditure on revenue account to the tune of Rs. 60.87 crores. The deficit is large when viewed in the context of a favourable agricultural season. But if due account is given to the total cost of the cyclone relief measures amounting to Rs. 809 lakhs, this deficit will not be conspicuous. The financial position of the State is on the whole sound, with expenditure on productive schemes, *and earnings therefrom,* gathering rapid momentum.

An open market loan for Rs. 13.76 crores repayable in 1968 was issued in September, 1956, bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum and at an issue price of Rs. 99|12|- per cent.

The Second Five-Year Plan: The total outlay for Second Five-Year Plan for the Madras State revised after reorganisation of States has been fixed at Rs. 152.27 crores. This outlay is exclusive of the provision for schemes such as Local Development Works, National Highways, etc., which form part of the Central Plan.

During the first year of the Plan period, i.e., in 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 30.50 crores was spent.

The Plan for 1957-58, which has now been drawn up in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries, provides for an outlay of Rs. 34.02 crores. But, the Planning Commission has approved a ceiling of Rs. 32.02 crores only for Plan expenditure in the State during 1957-58. The size of the Plan has, however, been retained at Rs. 34.02 crores, so as to allow for possible shortfalls.

Land Reforms: The following tenancy measures are now in force in the Madras State :—

(1) *The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 :* This is a temporary piece of legislation applicable to the whole of the State except the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district to which the Malabar Tenancy Act applies. The life of the Act for the present is limited to 3 years from 27|9|1955. This Act provides that subject to payment of current rent no cultivating tenant in the area to which the Act applies shall be evicted from his holding or part thereof during the continuance of this Act. This Act provides for (*i*) execution of lease deeds; (*ii*) resumption for personal cultivation by landowners; and (*iii*) eviction of tenants under certain circumstances. This Act is intended to serve as a temporary expedient pending comprehensive legislation on tenancy.

(2) *The Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956 :* This Act came into force on 1|10|1956 and provides for the fixation of fair rent that may be paid by cultivating tenants, the mode and time of sharing the produce and disposal of cases arising between landlords and tenants. This Act fixes fair rent at 40%, 35% and 33-1|3% of the normal gross produce in respect of different categories of land and provides that the tenant shall bear the expenses of cultivation while the landowner shall be responsible for all dues to the Government and local authorities. The landowner has also the right to recover from the tenant public charges which are expressly made payable by the tenant by this Act. This Act applies to the entire State except areas governed by the Malabar Tenancy Act. In 1954, the Government enacted the *Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge), Act, 1954,* according to which every landholder who is liable to pay a sum exceeding Rs. 500|- for a fasli as land revenue shall pay to the Government for that fasli a surcharge on the land-revenue payable by him in respect of all the lands held by him at the following rates :—

Amount of land revenue	Rate of surcharge
On the first Rs. 250 of land revenue payable .	Nil
On the next Rs. 250 of land revenue payable ..	13 Naya Paise on each rupee
On the next Rs. 500 of land revenue payable ..	25 Naya Paise on each rupee
On the balance of land revenue payable ..	50 Naya Paise on each rupee

The question of fixing a ceiling on holdings is still under the consideration of the Government.

Industrial Development : The main emphasis of the Second Five-Year Plan is no doubt on the setting up of heavy industries. But in so far as the State of Madras is concerned, the shift could not be given effect to, because of lack of power potential. With the inauguration of the Neyveli Lignite Project on 20|5|1957, which promises to yield 3½ million tons of Lignite per annum by 1960, and the execution of the Kundah Hydro Electric Scheme which promises to more than treble the State's power supply by 1960, it could be said that the era of heavy industries for the South will dawn only then. The State has good mineral deposits for the production of iron and steel, aluminium, and copper. The establishment of a Steel Plant at Salem utilising the iron ore occurring there, is the immediate objective of the Government.

Schemes of *village and small-scale industries* to the tune of Rs. 27½ lakhs will be initiated in 1957-58. Development of hand-pounding of rice and village oil pressing industries have come in for special attention in the schemes of the State. The State's handicrafts in the form of art metal, bell metal, lace and embroidery, making of glass bangles and 21 other handicrafts are proposed to be developed under improved conditions at a total cost of 14.85 lakhs in 1957-58. Marketing of the products of Handicrafts Industries will be stepped up by the establishment of five handicrafts emporia, two of which were opened in 1956-57 and two more will be established in 1957-58. 32 schemes of small-scale industries will be established in 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 105 lakhs; aid to the private sector in the establishment of such industries in the form of loans is a chief item comprising Rs. 24 lakhs. These units are all established, where the industry is flourishing at present in an outmoded form by opening service centres and bringing the artisans within the scope of expert technical assistance, so that their products may be of better quality and they can be assured of reasonable earnings. Schemes for the development of Handloom Industry will cost 92 lakhs in 1957-58, while Khadi development schemes will be undertaken with a provision of 25 lakhs. The dyeing and printing unit of the Khadi scheme is geared to turn out six lakh yards in 1957-58.

Neyveli Lignite mines are proposed to be worked by a corporation established by the Government of India with a capital of Rs. 69 crores. The pilot project has revealed that 3½ million tons of lignite could be mined every year. The establishment of a thermal power station at Neyveli, utilising the lignite as fuel and capable of producing 2 lakh KW. of electricity has been taken up. A fertiliser plant, capable of producing 70,000 tons per annum, is one of the ancillary schemes of the project, all of which will go into production by 1960.

Labour Welfare : The objectives of the Government's labour policy in the year have been the strengthening of the trade union movement, granting them representative character, promotion of leadership from within and the training of workers in trade union philosophy and methods, settlement of disputes through mutual negotiations, conciliation and voluntary arbitration, effective implementation and enforcement of awards, increased association of labour with managements, a progressive wage policy to bring about fair wages and the extension of the provident fund and Employees' State Insurance Schemes.

The shortage, particularly, in the number of artisans is proposed to be made good by training 1,200 persons every year, under seven

A state-sponsored pottery centre at Madras.

separate schemes formulated under the Second Five-Year Plan of the State .The administrative control over the Employment Exchange scheme has passed into the hands of the State Government since 1st November, 1956. The overall planning of assessing and training the required number of personnel for the development projects now vests in a five-member Cabinet sub-committee. This man-power sub-committee, as it is called, will ensure not only the assessment of the State's needs, but also see to it that such needs are properly co-ordinated and planned in the all-India perspective. The conciliation machinery set up under the Industrial Disputes Act has proved to be a signal success in the State in bringing about the settlement of industrial disputes and in promoting industrial peace. During the year, the labour officers have investigated nearly 6,500 cases relating to dismissal and suspension, wages and bonus on individual complaints and resolved most of them amicably. The *Minimum Wages Act* is now applicable to employments in (1) rice, flour and dhal mills; (2) oil mills; (3) tanneries; (4) stone crushing and masonry. The Government is considering the extension of the Act to other scheduled employments.

The *Employees' State Insurance Scheme* is applicable to 1,30,000 employees in Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tuticorin and Ambasamudram, and in all these centres, State Insurance dispensaries and mobile dispensaries, as also a separate State Insurance hospital in the City of Madras, have sprung up to give medical aid to the workers coming under the scheme.

The housing of industrial workers and plantation labour have received due consideration on the initiative of the Government of India. One thousand houses for workers was completed recently and proposals are afoot to construct houses for the workers at the rate of 2,500 houses per year.

Housing : (i) Industrial Housing : The construction of 936 single-storeyed tenements in two suburbs of Madras City for industrial workers governed by the Factories Act, at a total cost of Rs. 24,92,840 has been completed. This represents the first batch of houses constructed taking advantage of the Government of India subsidy for industrial housing. Following the successful completion of this scheme, 19 such schemes have been approved by Government for construction of houses on sites offered by the respective managements for the benefit of their workers. Four of these schemes relating to the other industrial centres of the State such as Sivakasi. Coimbatore and Pudukottai are in the final phase of planning and their total cost is computed at Rs. 21.5 lakhs. The building of a thousand houses under the subsidised industrial housing scheme is the target for 1957-58.

(*ii*) *Harijan and Slum Housing*: Housing of Harijans is an important aspect of Harijan Welfare work in the State. The programme in Madras is of two categories: viz., Improving whole Harijan colonies with drainage, bathrooms and latrines, including protected wells. In the other case, improved house-sites are allotted to Harijans. Thus in 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 5.63 lakhs was spent on both phases of the work, while a sum of Rs. 5.92 lakhs, is proposed to be spent in 1957-58. Altogether over 3,100 house-sites would have been allotted by the end of the first two years of the Second Plan. Apart from this, under a subsidised scheme of Harijan Housing, 2,710 houses were provided in 1956-57 and another 2,710 houses in 1957-58 is proposed to be provided. The cost works out to about Rs. 15 lakhs a year on the basis of Rs. 550 as subsidy for each house, the allottees contributing the labour. In the case of Scheduled Tribes in Nilgiris Hills, even the cost of labour is furnished as interest-free loans.

The problem of slums in the industrial pockets of the State has been an ever present problem, while in the city, it has assumed the proportions of an eye-sore. There are about 311 slums in the city of Madras; a master plan has been prepared by which each slum family will be allotted 1,000 sq.-ft. of developed plot with individual flush out and supplied with building materials worth Rs. 150 for erecting their own huts with their own labour. The development of slum areas and the provision of developed sites will make living conditions for the slum-dwellers better. During 1957-58, it is proposed to rehabilitate 2,500 families spending Rs. 20 lakhs. Housing of ex-criminal tribes has been taken up in the State under a separate scheme; 200 houses were built in 1956-57 spending Rs. 1 lakh and 152 more houses are proposed to be built up in 1957-58. Separate housing schemes for fishermen and washermen are also under way.

Community Development Projects and N.E.S. Schemes: This programme is now in operation in 109 blocks (32 Community Development Blocks, 75 N.E.S. Blocks and 2 Community Development Projects) covering a population of 100 lakhs, out of a total rural population of 257 lakhs. These projects are spread over 6,326 villages in an extent of 17,000 sq. miles representing 36 per cent of the villages and 34 per cent of the total area of the State. It is proposed to take up 25 more new blocks by next October and to bring the entire rural population of the State into the fold of this form of Development during the Second Five-Year Plan period. A target of stepping up agricultural production in these areas by 40 per cent by the end of 1961 has been fixed and this target has been split up among the *Grama Sevaks*, who have been encouraged to work out targets of additional production for each village and for each individual farmer.

Food and Agriculture : For quick multiplication of improved seeds, 360 State Seed Farms in 25 acre plots are proposed to be set up before March, 1959, the first batch of 36 having been set up in 1956-57. By the end of March 1958, the State will have 180 such seed farms working.

The entire paddy area in the State is proposed to be covered by improved seeds by the end of March 1959. Every village will have its own seed farm by then. Side by side with the distribution of improved seeds, the entire State will be covered with green manure and by judicious use of chemical fertiliser to step up food production.

During 1957-58, 2.15 million acres, which includes the area already covered, will be under green manures and to this end, 860 tons of green manure seeds will be distributed by the Government at a subsidised price to the ryots. Every taluk in the State has a minimum of four distributors of chemical fertilisers and these agencies during the year 1956-57 distributed 97,000 tons of straight fertilisers and 13,800 tons of manure mixtures. The targetted consumption of these fertilisers for 1957-58 has been fixed at 1,40,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 8,000 tons of urea and 19,200 tons of Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate. All the municipalities in the State and a number of Panchayats are manufacturing compost for use as manure.

Another important aid to step up food production is control of plant pests and diseases. Pesticides and fungicides are sold at half the cost for food crop areas. During 1957-58, this work is proposed to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.73 lakhs. Land reclamation, soil conservation and centour bunding play an important part in the State's programme for achieving the 40 per cent increase in food production. During 1957-58, it is proposed to tackle an area of 17,450 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 lakhs by means of soil conservation measures alone.

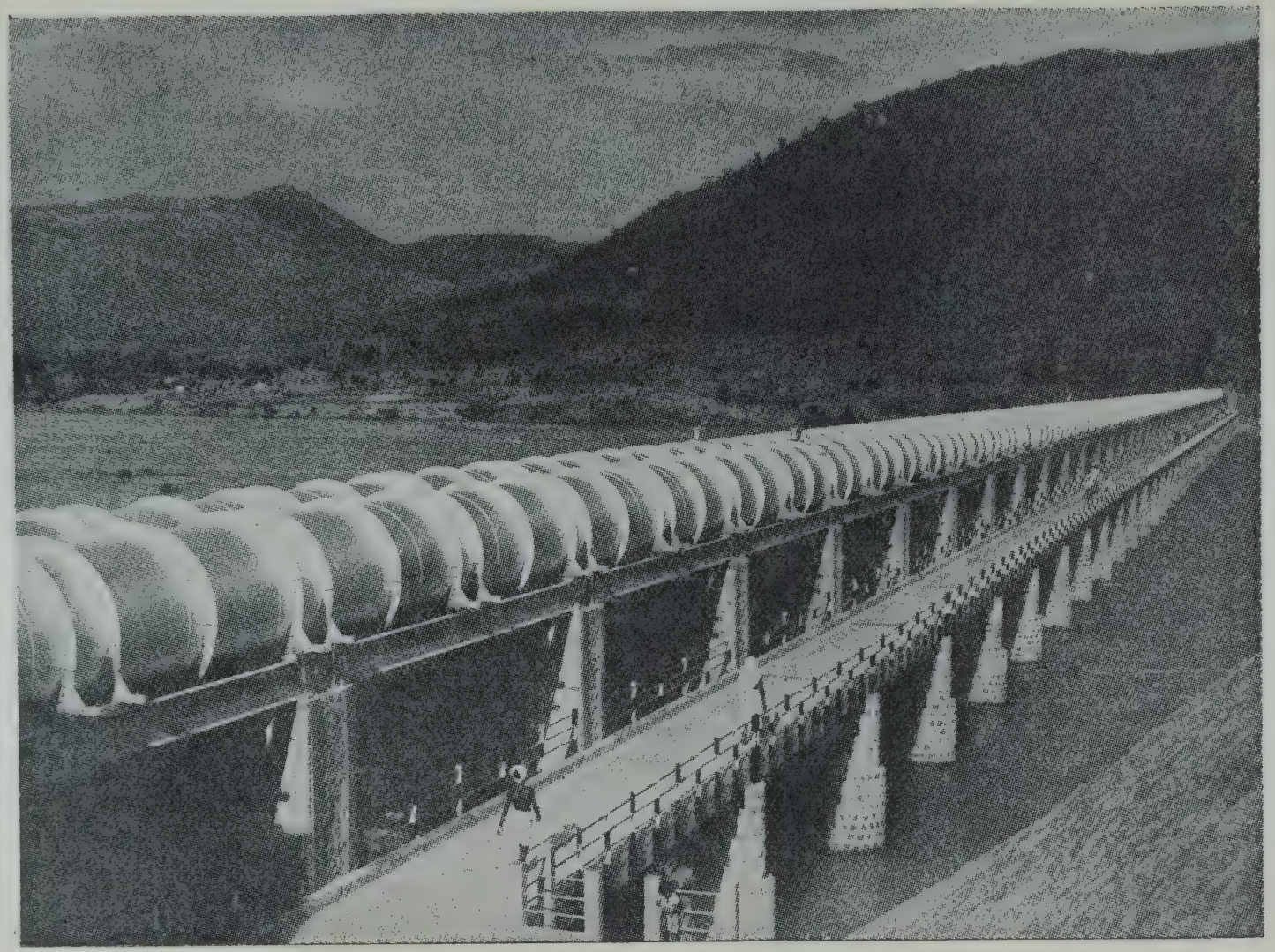
The Agricultural College and its laboratory have played a notable part in providing the State with improved seeds and in advising the *ryots* the right type of manures for every specific soil. This College is proposed to be upgraded by the formation of (1) Statistical Section; (2) Provision of one X-Ray Unit and (3) Provision of a laboratory with spectrograph, in order to enable the college to sift and analyse a larger number of experimental data flowing from field experiments all over the State. Additional buildings and extra laboratories will cost Rs. 19.25 lakhs, spread over two years. Commencing from 1957-58, this college will also train 50 mails every year to implement the fruit development programmes in the State.

The State has secured an additional production of 13,100 tons of *oil seeds* up to the end of January 1957, and it is proposed to increase the production by 60,500 tons during 1957-58 by means of improved seeds, intensive cultivation methods and by bringing an additional 31,400 acres under oil seeds. In 1956-57, an additional production of 2 lakh tons of *sugarcane* was achieved and in the following year, a further target of additional 2 lakh tons has been fixed by extending cane cultivation in new factory areas. *Sea island cotton,* which is a long staple variety that has been successfully acclimatised in the State recently, will begin to be cultivated in Kanyakumari District from 1957-58. The State will produce 69,000 bales more cotton in 1957-58 than in the previous year. A separate Agricultural Information Officer has been appointed to "put across" the improved methods of agriculture to the ryots.

Animal Husbandry : Upgrading of livestock to increase their milch and drought qualities, is proceeding apace. While extension of the Key Village Scheme takes care of the pedigree qualities, the elimination of cattle diseases and poultry infection have tended to bring down mortality in livestock. Incidence of rinderpest has been completely eliminated in the State. On-the-spot diagnosis of cattle diseases will be facilitated by the supply of microscopes to all the 46 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in every corner of the State Twenty-five of these microscopes will be supplied during 1957-58.

Dairying industry is being organised on co-operative basis in the State, so as to augment the income of the agriculturists and also increase the deplorably low per capita consumption of milk in the State. A Cattle Colonisation Scheme costing Rs. 125 lakhs to take care of the milk supply to the City of Madras has been drawn up and is in progress, with a provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for expenditure in 1957-58.

Forests : The Forestry Schemes of the State are designed to aid soil conservation, animal husbandry and the industries. To implement proper silvicultural principles, all the ex-panchayat and ex-zamin forests have been taken over by Government. To rectify the mistakes of the past and rehabilitate the forest resources, an omnibus scheme providing for cashew plantation in 40,000 acres. fodder and pasture raising in 15,000 acres and fuel plantation in 70,000 acres has been implemented in 1956-57 and is to be continued in stages over the suceeding four years. In 1957-58, commercial timber will be planted in 2,800 acres along the State's rivers and lakes. Industrial plantations like wattle, blue gum and match wood will be raised in 4,000 acres in 1957-58. A rapid reconnaissance survey of the eroded areas suitable for forest and pasture development has commenced.



The Power aqueduct of the Mettur Canal system, Madras.

Power Development: In the matter of development and utilisation of the power resources, Madras has an impressive record. Under the First Five-Year Plan a total capital outlay of Rs. 30.54 crores was incurred on electricity schemes resulting in an additional installed capacity of 110,200 K.W. bringing the total installed capacity of the State Grid to 256,00 K.W. At the end of the First Plan Period, about 7,300 miles of H.T. line and 8,200 miles of L.T. lines conveyed power to 3,000 villages and 32,000 agricultural pump-sets benefitting 4.5 lakhs of consumers.

Five more hydro-electric stations and expansion of the generating capacity of the Madras Thermal Station with a total installed capacity of 3,22,00 K.W. are proposed under the Second Plan.

The Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 35 crores, was inaugurated during the year. The scheme will yield 180,000 K.W. of power at the end of the initial phase of the Project i.e., by 1960-61. Under the scheme the Kundah basin in Nilgiris is proposed to be harnessed for power in two stages. During the first stage it is proposed to build four dams, three tunnels, two sets of pen-stocks and two power stations, with a combined installed capacity of 180,000 K.W.

During the year, the investigations of the Kumbar-Amaravathy Hydro Electric Scheme and Mettur Tunnel Scheme were completed. *Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme* is the biggest of the four schemes of the First Plan extending into the Second Plan period. The scheme when completed will bring in an additional installed capacity of 105,000 K.W.

Enlarging the existing irrigation tunnel to admit an increased discharge of 1600 cusecs and excavation of the power tunnel have been completed. Grading of penstock, have been completed and about 72 pipes have been erected and welded on both sides. Excavation for foundations of the Power House has been completed and concreting has commenced.

The First two stages of the *Madras Plant Extensions* scheme, envisaging the erection of a 15,000 K.W. set respectively, have been completed during the First Plan period itself. The third stage contemplates the erection of 2 numbers 150,000 lbs. hour boilers and a 30,000 K.W. set. Foundations for boilers have been completed and 35% of erection work has also been completed. The foundations for turbo-alternator are nearing completion. Most of the parts for the alternator have been received.

The total capital cost of the State's power-generation units is Rs. 57.93 crores yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 5.19 crores. During

the year 1956-57, more than 1,250 villages were electrified and over 12,500 pump-sets connected up. The State's power capacity is 233,850 K.W. through its four operating systems.

During 1957-58 it is proposed to electrify 1,000 villages and connect up 11,000 pump sets. The constitution of an Electricity Board to take over the management of all the electricity enterprises in the State is under way.

Irrigation : The seven medium sized projects started during the First Five-Year Plan period are continued during the Second Five-Year Plan. These are Mettur Canal Scheme, Manimuthar, Araniar, Amaravathi, Vaigai, Santhanur and Krishnagiri. In addition to the above, four new schemes, e.g., New Kattalai Scheme, New Pullambadi Scheme, Vidur and Parambikulam Aliyar Reservoir Project, have been included in the Second Plan. The completion of all the eleven schemes will cost about Rs. 11.79 crores during the Plan period and provide irrigation facilities for 1,95,700 acres. The expenditure during 1956-57 on the above schemes was estimated at Rs. 408.25 lakhs and it is proposed to spend Rs. 250.84 lakhs during 1957-58. During the First Plan period water was let down for irrigation for a total area of 2,35,000 acres under Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha and Mettur Canals.

Six hundred and sixty-five continuation works and 145 new tank works were under execution in 1956-57. Out of these, 148 works have been completed.

The total number of tanks in the State functioning as irrigation sources is 23,815 and the area irrigated by them is about 15.61 lakhs acres.

Co-operation and Rural Finance : The most notable feature of co-operative activity during the year in the State was the coming into operation of the Integrated Rural Credit Scheme, designed to meet at least 30 per cent of the credit needs of the ryots. The scheme was launched on July 1, 1956 and by 30th November, 1956, the 90 co-operatives with the backing of 6 Land Mortgage Banks brought within their ambit of activity, 70.7% of the villages, and 26.8% of the rural families in these villages were furnished with 15 per cent of all their credit needs, the aggregate loans amounting to Rs. 8.50 crores. In 1957-58 this scheme will embrace 35 per cent of the rural population and furnish 18 per cent of their credit needs with a loan target of Rs. 11 crores. In order to achieve the above targets, it is proposed to organise 150 large-sized societies throughout the State, in addition to the 90 societies that are already

existing. The activities of the existing credit societies will also be developed and strengthened side by side. Four more land mortgage banks will be organised during 1957-58.

A pilot project introduced in 35 centres of the State if successful, will bring about a further integration in the rural economy by linking Production credit wth marketing. The scheme contemplates the construction of godowns by credit, large-sized and marketing societies with financial assistance from Government, by way of loan and subsidy so as to afford adequate storage facilities to the agriculturists throughout the State.

During 1957-58, 60 marketing societies are proposed to be taken up for intensive development inclusive of the societies taken up during 1956-57. Four new marketing societies will be organised. The construction of 60 godowns will be undertaken by the credit and marketing societies with financial assistance from Government, by way of loan and subsidy. Three hand-pounding units, four groundnut decorticators and four cotton gins will also be established.

These schemes will call for trained personnel in large numbers. A co-operative Institute was started at Madurai in July, 1956 to train every year 160 non-official subordinate personnel. Besides, about 2500 co-operative panchayatdars will be trained in 24 centres in the State commencing from 1957-58.

The year 1956 also saw the dawn of the co-operative farming in the State with two such societies coming into operation, one in Valandur in Madurai district and the other in Sivagiri in Chingleput district. Five more societies are due to be formed in 1957-58. The 200 villages received by Vinobhaji during his Bhoodan tour of Tamilnad last year are also being groomed for co-operative farming.

The *State Co-operative Bank* at the apex, with 16 District Central Co-operative Banks and 143 individuals as its members, controls a capital of Rs. 854.62 lakhs and held deposits amounting to Rs. 506.27 lakhs.

Below the State Co-operative Bank were 16 *District Central Co-operative Banks* with 14,629 members of which 12,410 were co-operatives. During the year, they issued loans to the tune of Rs. 14.97 crores.

There were besides, 10,701 *agricultural credit societies,* 26 *rural co-operative Banks,* and 895 *non-agricultural* credit societies in the State, which together commanded a working capital of Rs. 18.58 crores and had issued loans to the tune of 19.16 crores. The rural credit societies continued to engage themselves actively in implementing schemes of agricultural production by undertaking besides

supply of credit, distribution of improved seeds, chemical, manures, agricultural implements, etc.

In the field of *industrial* production, 22,600 looms were newly admitted into the co-operative fold bringing the total number of looms in the co-operatives to 1.57 lakhs. They produced Rs. 646.70 lakhs worth of handloom cloth and sold Rs. 589.22 lakhs worth of cloth. Production was nearly doubled, sales increased, weavers got better wages and marketing arrangements were extended.

Housing Co-operatives implemented the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and have also taken up the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. The number of urban housing societies rose from 175 to 194. The number of rural housing societies increased from 29 to 69 during the year. Three industrial housing co-operatives were registered.

Education : Education has now been made free in the State upto the VIII Standard to most students, by the grant of several types of concessions. The number of Elementary schools in the State after Reorganisation was 20,150 schools with 15.6 lakhs boys and 8.9 lakhs girls studying in them at the end of March, 1957.

Over 1000 midday-meal centres were organised during the year by voluntary agencies.

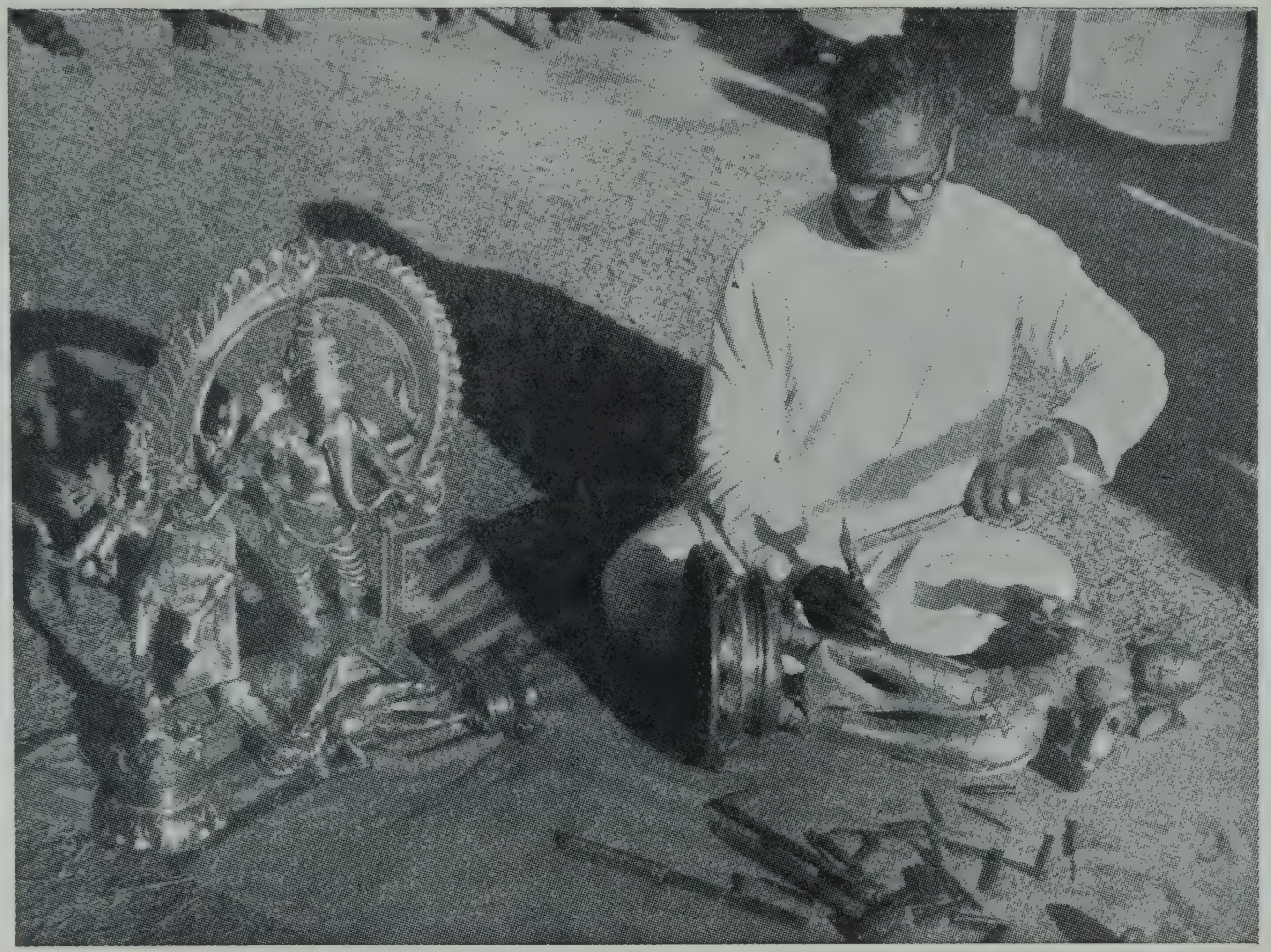
There are 1900 *basic schools* with 1.6 lakhs boys and 0.9 lakhs girls studying in them. Thirtysix graduate teachers and 1422 elementary and secondary grade trained teachers were re-trained in Basic Education during the year.

The number of *public secondary schools* at the end of the year in the Reorganised State was 867 for bovs and 189 for girls, the number of Indian Secondary Schools alone being 842 for boys and 164 for girls. The strength in Indian Secondary schools was 3.88 lakhs boys and 1.30 lakhs girls. 121 new secondary schools (88 under Local Bodies and 33 under Private Managements) were newly opened during the year. 107 of them are in the Reorganised State.

Consequent on the Reorganisation of University Education, the new Pre-University course was opened in all the Arts Colleges in the State from July 1956.

During the year, three new colleges with Pre-University courses only were opened.

The number of colleges was 41 for men and 15 for women in the Reorganised State at the end of the year, with a total strength of 33,700 men and 6300 women in them.



The traditional arts are fostered with technical assistance and furnished with ready market through five handicraft emporiums spread throughout the Madras State.

Two new Training Colleges, one under private management and one under Government, were started.

At the end of the year in the Reorganised State there were 11 Training colleges for men and 3 for women, with a strength of 880 men and 262 women.

There are 31 Non-Basic Training Schools for men and 28 for women, with a total strength of 3,756 men and 3,838 women, as against 36 for men and 35 for women, with at total of 4213 men and 4297 women at the beginning of the year.

The number of *Basic Training Schools* in the Reorganised State at the end of the year was 47 for men and 27 for women, with a total strength of 6156 men and 2813 women.

The number of *Medical Colleges* at the end of the year was six in the Reorganised State and the strength in them was 2614 men and 701 women.

The strength in the *Madras Veterinary College* was 401 men and 6 women. The Government Agricultural College at Coimbatore had a strength of 385 men and 6 women.

The number of *Colleges of Engineering,* excluding the Department directly under the Annamalai University, was 6. The Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore, was newly opened during the year. In the college of Engineering, Guindy, three new Post-Graduate courses in Advanced Hydraulics, Structural Engineering and Electrical Machine Design were started.

The number of *Social Education Schools* in the Reorganised State at the end of the year was 1369 with a strength of 33879 men and 3970 women. Two *literary workshops* were organised during the year. 40 people were trained to write books for the neo-literates. 36 books were produced by the trainees.

The emoluments of teachers of all categories were increased by Rs. 12 during the year, and the minimum pay of all Secondary Grade teachers has been fixed at Rs. 45.

Panchayats and Local Self-Government: The State has 11 *District Boards*, 59 *Municipalities* and 6464 *Panchayats*. The panchayats have till now been constituted only in villages with a population of more than 1000. This restriction has since been removed to facilitate the formation of Panchayats in all the villages in the State, numbering about 10,000. The village panchayats perform judicial functions as well. Spade work has been done to secure for the panchayats a broad based representation and orderliness at the elections.

Transport and Communications: The State's communications rest squarely on roads, developed from early times. The

State has at present 23,903 miles of roads, of which village roads alone account for 9,090 miles, most of which has been formed by the process of soil stabilisation, a process peculiar to the State, evolved by the Highways Department. The Government and the District Boards together, spent Rs. 53.53 lakhs in 1956-57 and propose to spend Rs. 108 lakhs in 1957-58 on road works, to form 248 miles of new roads, to lay granite metal on 140 miles of roads, to give black-topping for 40 miles, to give cement concreting for 6½ miles, to improve 27 culverts and build 6 major bridges. Road-laying has come to be recognised as the most significant form of social service in the State, with the result that vacationing students, NCC., ACC. and LSS camps take to road-laying in every part of the State, as part of their social service.

Public Health: The scope of the *National Malaria Control* Scheme has been enlarged to bring about malaria eradication. The *filaria control* scheme has been augmented to benefit 16 lakhs people more during 1957-58. During 1956-57, remote rural areas were provided with 96 *maternity and child welfare centres* and another 96 centres are to be opened in the year 1957-58. *Urban water supply and rural sanitation* schemes proposed for 1957-58 will cost Rs. 110 lakhs and have been designed to eradicate water-borne diseases. Apart from the schemes for the promotion of health, medical schemes receive due emphasis. Out of 49 medical schemes provided for the Second Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 794.37 lakhs, 46 schemes are proposed to be implemented in 1957-58. Training schemes to produce more doctors, nurses, pharmacists, hospital technicians, maternity assistants and opticians are receiving priority.

A Family Planning Board has been constituted to intensify the family planning programme. A full-time Family Planning Officer has been appointed and the establishment of a Family Planning Training School has been sanctioned.

Nutrition studies on the green leafy vegetables and low cost protein food have been conducted and a campaign to popularise the production and consumption of low cost nutritive foods is well under way.

Welfare of Backward Classes: Schemes for the welfare of the backward classes in the State are designed to embrace broadly four sections of the population, namely, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, ex-criminal tribes and other socially and educationally backward classes. These schemes are designed to raise their socio-economic standards and also assure them a fair deal. Effective steps are also taken to settle the Harijans in different walks of life by the grants of subsidies to technically trained Scheduled Castes and Backward classes.

The Chief instrument of the promotion of the welfare of these depressed classes is education. Liberal assistance in this behalf is provided, which include grant of scholarships and schooling charges, supply of midday meals, award of boarding grants and construction and maintenance of Government hostels for Harijan students. A peculiar feature in the State, towards the promotion of a fusion among the backward classes and the other sections of the population, is to provide facilities for non-Harijan students to reside in Harijan hostels. A start was made to provide suitable industries for the benefit of Harijans in the State in 1956, with the opening of two work centres in footwear industry. In 1957-58, 7 other centres will be opened in the State. Liberal subsidies have also been given to Harijans for carrying on agriculture. During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs is proposed to be spent for granting financial assistance to them for purchase of plough bulls, etc. In 1957-58, 1,754 Harijans will be given Rs. 285 each for such purposes. Schemes have also been started specially with a view to help the Scheduled Tribes women and train them in cottage industries and give them employment. The State Government proposes to spend another eight lakhs of rupees in 1957-58 towards the education of deserving students from other backward classes.

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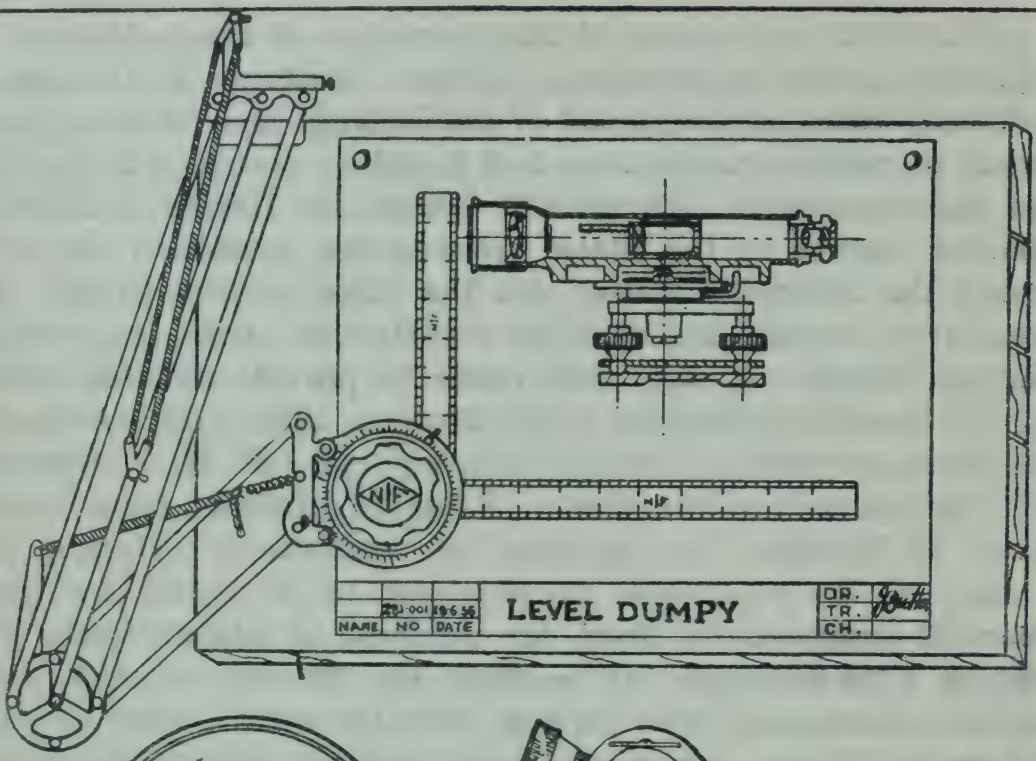

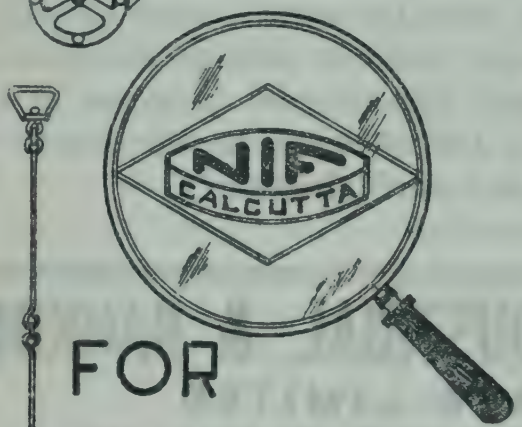

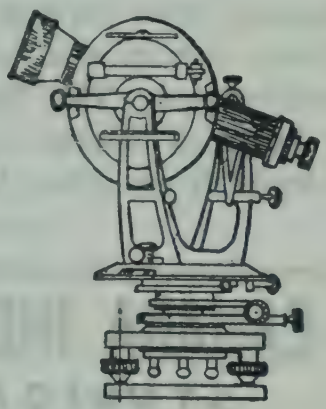

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CHAPTER XXX

MYSORE

Financial Position : The Finance Commission visited the State in April 1957. The Commission has been fully apprised of the strain to which the finances of the new State are exposed by the low level of welfare facilities in certain parts of the State, the prevalence of continuous famine conditions in certain other districts and the heavy burden of Public Debt. The State Government therefore pleaded for greater share under income-tax, excise duties and general grants and impressed on the Commission of the difficulties that have arisen as a result of integration. The Commission, however, stressed the need for utmost economy in the State expenditure and for mobilising internal resources to the maximum extent. The Government lost no time in attending to this important problem of economy.

The following is the main summary of the changes effected in the Interim Budget for 1956-57 :—

Revenue Account	Rs. in lacs
Deficit as anticipated	1197.96
Net reductions in revenue	76.46
Net increased provision for expenditure ..	86.06
Deduct Net reductions in expenditure ..	160.65
Net increases under Revenue and Grants ..	263.84
Net Deficit ..	935.99
The net deficit is made up of the following :—	
Revenue receipts	4483.20
Grants towards the plan	366.70
Difference in Revenue Gap	60.62
Grant under Art. 275 of the Constitution ..	46.00
Grants towards revision of scales of pay ..	130.00
Total Revenue ..	5092.52
1. Expenditure excluding Plan	5205.19
2. Plan expenditure	823.32
Total expenditure ..	6028.51
Deficit ..	935.99

A careful study of the Budget will reveal that the revenue deficit is mainly on account of the plan expenditure of Rs. 823.22 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 505.37 lakhs for meeting debt service charges (gross). All this is spent in building up assets and on welfare measures. The financial position of the State is therefore sound.

The allocation of assets and liabilities of reorganised State is not an easy problem. Though the principle has been laid down in the State Reorganisation Act, the actual details involve examination of thousands of items and agreement between the successor States. The Government of India have directed allocation of Public Debt and loans taken from the Centre on a population basis as a provisional measure.

Progress Of Second Five-Year Plan : The re-organisation of the new State necessitated a careful review of the schemes drawn up by different administrations prior to integration. This was done not merely by combining the plans of different areas but by making suitable adjustments with a view to concentrate more attention on less developed areas.

The total expenditure for the Second Five-Year Plan stands at about Rs. 145 crores excluding revision of pay scales of school teachers. Annual plans are drawn up within the framework of this big plan. A programme for 1957-58 was accordingly worked out in consultation with the team of experts of the Planning Commission who visited the State recently and the total outlay is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 30 crores. The foreign exchange and other difficulties may necessitate a slight downward revision in the total outlay.

Food And Agriculture : Owing to untimely and excessive rains at the time of the last harvest, food crops in the Northern districts of the State suffered considerably. There was poor harvest in some other areas. Food prices indicated an upward trend resulting in hardships to the poorer sections of the population. With the assistance of the Government of India arrangements are made to open fair-price depots through co-operative societies and local bodies at subsidised prices.

The Government of India are issuing rice and wheat at Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 per maund respectively under the Price Stabilisation scheme. The Central Government is now armed with powers to bring into the market the hoarded stocks. With the introduction of zonal restrictions for movement of foodgrains, it is hoped that the food situation would ease. It is estimated that the State requires about 12,000 tons of foodgrains per month and the Government of

India have been requested to supply the same. They had opened four sales depots at Bangalore, Mysore, K.G.F. and Devangore, two more depots at Bijapur and Gulbarga have been opened. The existing depot at Belgaum is also being strengthened. They have also agreed to open one more depot at Hubli. The State Government have urged the Government of India to open two more depots—one at Mangalore and another at Raichur. The Government are watching the situation with great care and will take all steps to meet the food crisis.

To alleviate the distress caused by untimely rains in some areas and poor harvest in some other areas, various relief measures have been initiated. Suspension of Land Revenue has been granted in the affected areas of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Raichur and Gulbarga districts and relief works to the extent of Rs. 12.5 lakhs have been started in the Belgaum and Rs. 6.4 lakhs in the Gulbarga Division. These are in addition to the works taken up by several Development Departments. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Divisional Commissioners of Belgaum and Gulbarga for distribution as Takavi Loans.

Provision has been made for soil conservation of Rs. 10.21 lakhs, food production schemes Rs. 3.06 lakhs, distribution of manure and seeds, Rs. 15.46 lakhs; purchase of tractors Rs. 5 lakhs; irrigation wells Rs. 6.07 lakhs; purchasing of pump sets and persian wheels Rs. 10 lakhs, and several other items.

Steps are also being taken to see that the agricultural farms maintained by the department are worked on a profitable basis except where the activities are devoted purely for research.

Agricultural Education is receiving adequate attention. There are now two Agricultural Colleges—one at Hebbal and another at Dharwar. The college building at Hebbal is under construction. The number of basic agricultural schools is proposed to be increased to 5. There are now 24 agricultural research stations, 2 regional farms and 2 demonstration farms where the work of manurial, agricultural and botanical aspects of various crops is being carried out.

Irrigation Power: Work on the Tungabhadra Project is proceeding apace. The work on the dam is almost completed and that of the canal on the Raichur side is in rapid progress. Out of the total length of 127 miles of the main canal on the Raichur side more than three-fourths have been completed and the balance of work is being executed rapidly. Fifty thousand acres of land in Mysore State on both sides of the project have been brought under

irrigation and another one lakh acres may be in a position to utilise the facilities of irrigation next year. The excavation of the canal from mile 44 to mile 73 under Dhupdal weir of the Ghataprabha project is under rapid execution. The second stage of the project contemplates the construction of a dam at Hadalga.

On the Bhadra dam the work is progressing satisfactorily and the pace will be kept up in the current year also. The Left Bank Channel of the dam is practically completed and water was allowed to the full length of the channel last year. Already an area of about 6,145 acres has been developed under the Left Bank Channel. On the Right Bank Channel 80 per cent of the work of excavation has been completed. The embankment work and other cross drainage works are in full swing and the contour and deep cuttings on both the approaches and draft sides of the tunnel work is in progress.

It is expected that under Nugu Reservoir during the current year full ayacut of 20,000 acres will be irrigated.

In the Tunga Anicut works, the work on the left bank channel is completed and work on the right bank channel up to the 15th mile has been completed. Survey work for forming irrigation tract roads and miscellaneous works are in progress.

In the Anbligola Reservoir Project earthwork excavation for the seat of embankment, masonry and puddle core walls are in progress.

The Planning Commission have approved the Dharma Reservoir Project in Dharwar District and Hagari Bommanahalli Project in Bellary District. The work on these projects will be started during this year. Other projects like Raman Hally, Kalascope, Areshankar and Kolchi weir to benefit the scarcity areas in Bijapur District are nearing completion. It is proposed to take up during this year a few other medium schemes.

Investigations on the Upper Krishna Project have been undertaken. The Malaprabha scheme has been investigated and the details have been sent to the Central Power Commission for their scrutiny.

During the current year a Flood Control Board and a Technical Advisory Committee to the Board were constituted for the State.

For the year 1956-57 there was a programme of restoration of 863 tanks at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs. This programme was for the most part fulfilled. For the year 1957-58 the Government have a programme of restoring 500 tanks.

In order to place the several statutory provisions now in force in the State regarding the levy of betterment contribution and water-rate on a uniform and rational basis, a Bill which would consolidate and amend the existing laws has been prepared.

During the commencement of this financial year, the Electricity undertakings in the Districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, North Kanara and Bijapur were transferred to the control of the Mysore Government from the Bombay Electricity Board.

The load on the present generating system reached 143.00 megawatts against the firm power of 142.00 megawatts available. This resulted in the imposition of general restrictions on fresh power supply throughout the State. In spite of this difficult situation the Electricity Department is doing its best to arrange power supply to essential requirements, such as, water supply, hospital installations, etc. The work on the Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project is progressing briskly. Details of specification for all major equipment have been drawn up and tenders have since been received and are under scrutiny.

In the Tungabhadra Project on the Right Bank one generator has already been commissioned. The other two generators to be installed at Hampi Canal Station are under erection and are expected to be commissioned during the year. Twenty per cent of the power generated will be available to Mysore. On the Left Bank side progress on the Hydro-Electric works is satisfactory. Orders have been placed for the equipment required for the Power Station at Munirabad. Works, such as the Power House Building, etc., are being pushed through. During the year it is expected that work on the (1) Mangalore-Puttur Transmission Line, (2) Doddaballapur-Gauribidnur Transmission Line and (3) the Mysore-Chamarajanagar Transmission Line of 39 KV will be completed. The work on the 110 K.V. single circuit on the Shimoga-Bhadravati line is progressing.

In the field of Rural Electrification, it is planned to electrify about 125 villages during the current year.

Land Reforms : Land Tenures and Tenancy Laws necessitated a different treatment. The proposals of the Planning Commission regarding land and tenancy laws had to be kept in view in formulating new land policy. The Government, therefore decided to set up a Committee with members drawn from different areas under the Chairmanship of Shri B. D. Jatti, a member of the Legislature. The Committee has already commenced its work in right earnest and it is hoped it will submit its recommendations to Government shortly.

The evolution of common pattern of land ownership and liberal and progressive tenancy laws consistent with the principles adumbrated by the Planning Commission are at present the guiding lines in the sphere of land policy.

The former State of Mysore had initiated a programme of Revision Settlement. The reclassification work is nearing completion in six Taluks of the Chitaldrug District. It is expected that by the end of this year, resettlement will have been introduced in all the taluks where reclassification is either in progress or has been completed. Besides this, Government have in view the introduction of resettlement in all the Taluks of the New State of Mysore where the period of guarantee has expired. In the Districts of Bombay area about 45 lakhs are overdue for revision settlement.

In order to avoid delay it is proposed to simplify the procedure and adopt more expeditious methods of resettlement with a view to cover the entire new State in the course of next three years. Increased provision has been made accordingly.

The Government have reviewed the working of the Mysore Board of Revenue and have come to the conclusion that there should be a Revenue Tribunal for the whole State and separate Sales Tax Tribunal. Necessary legislation in this behalf will be introduced in the course of this session.

Community Projects and N.E.S.: The extension of Community Development Programme and National Extension Service is going on according to schedule. There are in all 90 blocks at present. Twenty new blocks were allotted to the State in April last. They have been utilised for the purpose of delimitation of the boundaries of the existing blocks. About 40 new blocks are expected to be allotted to the State in October 1957. Thus the entire State will be covered by this scheme by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. Adequate provision is also made in the Budget for meeting the development requirements of the areas not covered by this scheme during 1957-58.

Co-operation and Rural Finance: (1) *Reorganisation of Agricultural Credit*: It is proposed to organise 850 large-sized Societies. Each Society has to advance loans to members to the extent of Rs. 1.50 lakhs every year by the end of 1960-61. It is also proposed to cover 75 per cent of the Villages and 60 per cent of the Cultivators' families and advance Rs. 23 crores as production and marketing finance by the end of the Plan period.

(2) *Linking of Credit with Marketing*: Each of the 160 Marketing Societies proposed to be organised or reorganised will be

given financial assistance for construction of godowns and towards cost of a trained Secretary. At State level it is proposed to contribute rupees one lakh towards the Share Capital and to give financial assistance of equal amount for construction of godown to the State Co-operative Marketing Society. It is proposed to contribute to the Share Capital of the District Central Co-operative Banks to enable them to advance agricultural finance to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs to Rupees 1 crore according to the size of the District. Long term loans to agriculturists to the extent of Rs. 1 crore annually by 1960-61 are proposed to be given through Land Mortgage Bank.

(3) *Processing :* It is proposed to have 10 Processing Societies during the Plan period. Financial assistance in the form of contribution to the Share Capital of Sugar Factories has already been given.

(4) *.Training and Education :* It is proposed to train 2,000 persons in the three Co-operative Training Schools at Dharwar, Mysore and Mercara by the end of the Plan period.

The existing Farming Societies will be reorganised and revitalised. The cost of the Second Five-Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 2 crores and 67 lakhs. It is proposed to obtain a total finance of Rs. 50 crores from the Reserve Bank of India.

During the period from November 1956 to May 1957, loans to the extent of Rs. 3 crores have been advanced to the agriculturists by way of short-term loans. Long-term loans to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs have been advanced to the cultivators through the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. During the same period financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.54 lakhs has been given to various types of societies for construction of godowns, towards the cost of trained Secretaries, etc. Government have given a guarantee of Rs. 2½ crores to the Reserve Bank of India for advancing loans to Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies. Assistance for share capital of Rs. 15 lakhs to the State Apex Co-operative Bank and Rs. 10 lakhs to the Central Co-Operative Land Mortgage Bank has been secured from the Reserve Bank of India. 33 Marketing Societies and 4 Commoditywise Marketing Societies have been given financial assistance to the extent of about Rs. 7.15 lakhs towards share contribution, cost of Secretaries and for construction of godowns. The three Sugar Factories have also been given assistance in the form of Government guarantee to the extent of Rs. 80 lakhs and contribution towards share capital. About 60 Supervising Unions at the rate of one per Taluka have been organised with a view to creating non-official leadership at Taluka level and to

facilitating the development of Co-operative Movement on sound lines.

Regulated Markets : At present there are 48 major and 38 minor Markets and during the Plan period it is proposed to regulate 24 major Markets and 10 minor Markets. Consequent on the reorganisation of the States, different Market Acts are in force in the State and the question of having a uniform legislation is under consideration. Several schemes of importance in the field of Marketing are under way in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Industrial Development : Several development schemes have been taken up and completed in the last five years resulting in an all-round increase in State's industrial activities.

(*i*) *Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi :* A number of expansion schemes were taken up in the Works including the installation of a Sintering Plant. At the end of the Five-Year Plan the Works had expanded the pig iron production capacity from 25,000 tons to 90,000 tons by the installation of the two Pig Iron Furnaces.

A Scheme for the expansion of the capacity of Cast Iron Pipe from 10,000 tons to 22,500 tons per annum was taken up at the later stage of the First Plan period. This scheme is nearing completion and production is expected to be commenced during the current year. Improvement to Foundries, Yard, Electricity and Tramways is in progress. A sum of Rs. 227.13 lakhs has been provided for the expansion schemes of the Works.

(*ii*) *Government Electric Factory, Bangalore :* The expansion of this factory has been taken up for the manufacture of higher capacity transformers up to a maximum capacity of 1,000 KVA. The factory is supplying transformers not only to the Mysore Electrical Department, but also to other States including the Government of India.

Negotiations with a reputed West German Firm for technical collaboration for stepping up of production of transformers are under way.

(*iii*) *Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore :* The scheme for the manufacture of 2,500 tons of High Tension Insulators per annum has been taken up in collaboration with a reputed firm of Japan at a cost of Rs. 84 lakhs.

The new factory was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 23rd February 1957. This is the first large scale high tension insulator

factory to be set up in India and is expected to meet most of the demands of the country in the near future.

The Tunnel Kiln of the Factory which is newly constructed is one of the biggest in the world and trials have already been conducted therein successfully.

(*iv*) *Government Soap Factory, Bangalore :* Started in 1918, the Government Soap Factory has grown in size and stature to become one of the leading Soap Factories in India today.

The progress of increased production from the present level of 600 tons to 1,500 tons per year will go a long way to meet the growing demand for Mysore Sandal Soap both in the Home and overseas markets.

(*v*) *Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan :* A scheme for the mechanisation of the factory has been drawn up to facilitate mass production of implements of improved quality at competitive rates to meet the requirements of the common man. Necessary machinery has been ordered and the project is expected to be completed in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The amount of aid in the shape of share capital subscribed by the Government in several industrial concerns is of the order of Rs. 172.71 lakhs of which Rs. 28 lakhs has been recently invested in three Sugar Factories. This is besides investments to be transferred from other integrated areas.

Rural Industries : The promotion of Rural Industries and Crafts in the State has been undertaken primarily through the agency of Industrial Co-operative Societies and Craft co-operatives and there are over 1,000 such Co-operative Societies operating over the greater Mysore State. Among the more important cottage industries and handicrafts promoted through the societies are Khadi, Spinning and Weaving, Handloom Weaving, Wool Weaving, Silk Weaving, Bee-Keeping, Oil Pressing, Tannery and Leather Work, Carpentry and Smithy, metal working, rope and mat-making, dyeing and printing, glass bangle making, cashew-nut processing, coir working, sandal-wood carving, non-edible oil and soap industry, match industry, hand-pounding of rice, etc. With the setting up of the Khadi and Village Industries Board in Mysore, activities covered and assisted by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board will be transferred to the Mysore Board. The remaining industries will continue to be administered through the various co-operative societies. Provision has been made to assist the Co-operative Societies through loans both for the craft societies and the rural

industries co-operatives. Wherever artisans are concentrated, industrial co-operatives are being formed and assistance offered by the Small Scale Industries Board is being availed of.

Provision of Rs. 60.76 lakhs has been made for assistance to the handloom weavers, major portion of which will be financed by the Government of India from the All India Handloom Cess Fund.

Two Co-operative Spinning Mills have been granted licences by the Government of India and it is hoped that they will be able to make further progress on receiving necessary facilities for foreign exchange.

Another important feature of the development scheme is the establishment of housing colonies on co-operative basis for the weavers. In addition to various improved appliances supplied to the weavers for standardising quality of production, efforts are being made to improve designs produced. Action has been taken to implement the Ambar Charka Scheme in the State.

Industrial Estates : On the advice of the Government of India it has been decided to set up eight Industrial Estates in the State. These will give a considerable impetus to the development of small-scale industries which are today hampered for want of accommodation, water, power supply and delay in the grant of licenses by the Municipalities and health authorities. Facilities will be available for the Industries to purchase the buildings in the industrial estates by hire purchase system. To expedite the work, a Sub-Committee has been set up by Government to visit the sites and make the land available quickly so that the amount provided could be utilised properly and in time.

Opportunity has been availed of to utilise the scheme launched by the Government of India for distributing machinery to small-scale industries on hire purchase system through the Small Industries Service Institute.

The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act has been promulgated. Action is being taken to set up a statutory Board so that the Board could implement the Scheme sanctioned more vigorously. Schemes are also under consideration for the promotion of sales of handicrafts in the foreign markets with the help of the State Trading Corporation of India.

Transport and Communications : Twenty five thousand six hundred and ninety six Motor Vehicles of the various categories have been registered in the State

With a view to ensuring more efficient control over motor vehicles and collection of taxes, the Department has been reorganised with effect from 1st April 1957 and the State has been divided into five regions. The administration of the Motor Vehicles Act and Taxation Acts is now vested in the Commissioner for Transport and the Regional Transport Officers. The State Transport Authorities have also been reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1957.

Consequent on the change in the Motor Vehicles Taxation Laws, proposals to revise the amount of compensation payable to local bodies for loss of income on account of Motor vehicles taxes are under consideration. The question of rationalising bus fares and lorry freights is also under consideration of Government.

The Road Transport Department now consists of four District Units, viz., The Bangalore Division, consisting of the services in the old Mysore area, the Bangalore City Transport Service, the Raichur Division and the Hubli Division.

Government have decided to set up a State Road Transport Corporation in conformity with the policy laid down by the Planning Commission. The Government of India have been approached for financial participation in the Scheme. The State Corporation is expected to have a total capital of about Rs. 450 lakhs.

Public Health and Prohibition : To the 565 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries in the erstwhile State of Mysore, 191 in the integrated areas have been added, thus bringing the total number of these institutions to 756. As against 40 Medical Institutions proposed to be opened under the Second Five-Year Plan, 21 have already been started so far.

Government have sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs to equip the major and district hospitals. It is also proposed to increase the bed strength in the Mental Hospitals, Bangalore and Dharwar, and also the District and Taluk Headquarters Dispensaries throughout the State.

Dental and Venereal diseases clinics at District Headquarters Hospitals are proposed to be opened and the requisite amount for this purpose has been included in the Budget. Provision has also been made for providing separate wards for the treatment of cancer cases. Diagnostic and Deep X-Ray plants have been supplied to several institutions at a cost of nearly Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

As there is great demand for admission of T.B. patients, it is proposed to increase the bed strength of T.B. Sanatoria during the Second Five-Year Plan period at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. It is also

proposed to open T.B. wards in District Headquarters Hospitals at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

Five Cottage Hospitals are provided in the Second Five-Year Plan. Two such hospitals have been sanctioned, one for Bhatkal (North Kanara) and the other at Saundatti (Belgaum District) and will be opened shortly.

The question of opening a Medical College and Hospital at Hubli is under consideration. The total provision included in the Budget for Medical and Health facilities is Rs. 365.60 lakhs. The expenditure works out to Rs. 1.83 per capita.

The Government of Mysore have all along been pursuing a policy of providing combined medical and preventive facilities to the rural population by organising primary health centres. During 1956-57 there were 203 full-fledged and 33 modified health centres in the erstwhile Mysore State. A large number of development schemes on public health side are contemplated during the Second Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 261.17 lakhs.

Malaria was endemic in Mysore. The Malaria control units in the new State cater to the needs of a population of 12.6 millions. As a result of working of these units malaria in these areas has been practically controlled.

Control of Tuberculosis by mass B.C.G. vaccination is in force. This has been extended to the integrated area also.

With the integration of new areas anti-leprosy measures assumed greater importance. The starting of leprosy clinics in the endemic areas of Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak is under consideration of Government.

The importance of Family Planning needs no emphasis and it is proposed to start ten urban and thirty rural Family Planning Centres at a cost of Rs. 5.27 lakhs during the Second Five-Year Plan.

In collaboration with W.H.O. and UNICEF, the Government have undertaken the scheme of the combined Rural Health and Nursing Project, whereby the Maternity and Child Health Services existing in the State will be improved and the standard of training of the midwives and nurses will be upgraded.

Labour Welfare : Industrial truce concluded between the Management and labour in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works has been followed by other Industries and truce agreements have been arrived at between the Management and Labour in Mysore Paper Mills. The Labour Department is organising craftsmen-training at

ten centres all over the State for the training of skilled workmen required for the Industrial expansion envisaged by the Second Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to train 1,700 skilled workmen during the Plan period.

The needs of the managements of plantations for loan assistance for providing houses is being ascertained, and loans up to 80 per cent of the cost of the houses to be constructed will be sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is allotted for the purposes by the Government of India.

Sanction has been accorded to a scheme costing Rs. 67.75 lakhs for training of craftsmen required for work in connection with large expansion of industries envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan, under which over 1,700 craftsmen will be trained during the Plan period, the allotment for the current year being Rs. 26.3 lakhs. 252 trainees were admitted into the various Industrial Training Institutes. The number will be progressively increased.

The other schemes of this Department under the Second Five-Year Plan relate to the opening of Employment Exchanges at important Centres, augmenting the strength of the Inspectorate of the Department to secure a better enforcement of the several enactments for the welfare of labour and the starting of Welfare Centres at places where there is a concentration of labour.

The introduction of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme for the industrial workers residing in the Greater Bangalore area is under consideration. Under this scheme a big hospital with 100 beds and 19 dispensaries will be opened in this area and four dispensaries now run by managements of large factories also utilised. This will benefit 52,000 workers. In addition, out-patient treatment and domiciliary confinement are provided to the members of their families. A provision of Rs. 3.48 lakhs is made for the purpose in the current year's budget. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation meets 3|4th of the expenditure on the workmen and 5|6th of that on their families. The State's expenditure during the Plan period will be Rs. 12.43 lakhs.

Education : Consequent on the integration of five new areas, five systems of Education differing from one another, are found to be in vogue. With a view to evolving a uniform pattern of Education for the New State, an Educational Integration Advisory Committee has been constituted by the Government. This Committee is examining the issues relevant to the administration of Education at various levels, grants-in-aid to Educational institutions, service conditions of teachers, constitution of Boards for

different grades of Education. school term, holidays and vacations and a uniform system of examinations both for general and technical. This committee has set up sub-committees to tackle several complicated problems with speed and expedition. Considerable progress has already been made in tackling these problems and it is expected the main Committee will conclude its work shortly.

A Committee is also being set up to examine the existing rules governing the grants-in-aid to Educational Institutions managed by Local Bodies and Private agencies with a view to evolve uniform rules.

The question of re-modelling the University of Mysore on the lines of other Universities is engaging the attention of the Government. The advisibility or otherwise of entrusting the University with the management of a number of University institutions is also under consideration.

The question of bringing under one agency all institutions devoted to industrial and technical education is being actively considered. There are at present several industrial schools and weaving establishments run by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Craft training centres by the Labour Department, the Education Department. There is not enough co-ordination. and the result has been some duplication of staff and work and wastage of effort.

At the instance of the Government of India, an educational survey of the State has been undertaken this year with a view to providing adequate educational facilities on a planned basis. The question of evolving a suitable educational set-up which would ensure continuous watch of the career of the pupils as they pass on from one class to another and the establishment of teacher-pupil relationship is also being considered.

The need for pre-primary education which is considered to be very necessary in the rural areas to remove social and environmental handicaps of the backward classes including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also under examination.

The expenditure on Education is on the increase and has now reached a figure of Rs. 1107.82 lakhs. This represents nearly 30 per cent of the net revenue of the State. The expenditure of such a high magnitude is necessitated not only by the continuance of the existing education facilities but also for their expansion contemplated in the Second Five-Year Plan.

There are at present 22,454 primary schools, 3,170 middle schools, 511 high schools, 43 colleges—for general Education, 30 colleges for professional education, 13 Polytechnic Institutions and 54 Training Institutions for teachers in the new State of Mysore.

Government have already passed orders for the opening of 365 Single-teacher Primary Schools in schoolless areas of the New Mysore State during the current year involving an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs. In order to improve the quality of education, only S.S.L.C. qualified teachers will be recruited to Primary Schools. The opening of these schools besides solving the need to expand education facilities will provide employment to S.S.L.C. passed candidates. The scales of pay of Primary and Secondary Schools teachers have been upgraded.

A Scheme for the construction of Primary School buildings providing for a Government grant of Rs. 750 per class room was introduced during 1956-57 in the Ex-Mysore State area and its progress is being watched. The scheme of general hostels was also continued. A provision of Rs. 5.79 lakhs has been made for general hostels for the current year. A sum of Rs. 25.34 lakhs has been included for construction of primary, middle and high school buildings. Besides, a sum of Rs. 11.28 lakhs has been provided for building grants to aided institutions.

The Budget includes Rs. 2.82 crores on account of grant-in-aid to secondary, primary and special institutions, managed by Local Bodies and private Agencies.

One of the significant features of the Education Budget for the current year is the provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for the award of scholarships in middle and high schools and technical institutions in the different areas of the New State of Mysore, out of which as much as nearly 6 lakhs of rupees are earmarked for scholarships for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Steps are being taken to introduce the pre-University and three-year degree courses of studies in both Mysore and Karnataka Universities.

The more important development schemes under Technical Education during the current year relate to the starting of an Institute of Mining at Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Fields, at the National Certificate (Diploma) level with the assistance of the Central Government, and also the training facilities in the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, and the Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore, will be expanded during the course of this year.

Welfare of Backward Classes : There is no uniformity in the lists of other Backward Classes coming from the integrating areas

of the new State. While the former State of Mysore treated certain communities as Backward, Bombay had treated them differently. Necessity is now felt for the preparation of a common list containing communities belonging to other Backward Classes in the new State of Mysore. The recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission and the lists prepared by them will serve as the basis for the preparation of such a list. The whole question is now under the active consideration of Government.

The former State of Mysore was spending considerable sums of money for the amelioration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This included grants for housing, education, wells, purchase of agricultural implements, scholarships to students, construction of hostels and other welfare measures. These concessions will now have to be extended to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of other integrated areas. The question of preparing a common list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the new State is now engaging the attention of the Government.

Housing: Work was continued on 13 projects for the provision of housing to industrial labour and by the end of last year 3,048 houses were completed. The work is continuing at Byatarayanapura (Bangalore), Mysore, Belagola, Harihar, Nanjangud and Bhadravati. A provision of Rs. 12.68 lakhs under subsidy and Rs. 10.68 lakhs under loan to the Mysore Housing Boards has been made for completing the projects on hand and for taking up fresh schemes.

Under the *Low Income Group Housing Scheme,* the Mysore Housing Board has so far completed 116 houses and 304 are under different stages of construction. The *Co-operative Housing Societies* in the State sanctioned loans for the construction of 734 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 54 lakhs and 268 houses have been completed, the others being in various stages of construction. A sum of Rs. 8.85 lakhs was sanctioned to the Local Bodies for the construction of houses of which 70 have been completed.

The Government of India advanced a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs to the State Government during 1956-57 and a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been allotted for the current year. This is besides a provision of Rs. 6 lakhs provided in the loan section for advances to Government servants for construction or purchase of houses.

Local Self-Government and Village Panchayats: There are 18 District Boards and 14,496 Village Panchayats in the new State. Government are assisting the Local Bodies to the extent possible for providing amenities such as protected water supply, drinking water wells, better communications in the rural areas.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, provision to the extent of Rs. 416.64 lakhs had been made for development works to be undertaken by the Village Panchayats and District Boards of the State. Rural Water Supply Schemes for which a provision of Rs. 159.45 lakhs is made in the Plan, have been given special importance. Every effort is being made to provide drinking-water wells in every village in the State. The improvement of existing roads and formation of new roads in the rural areas is also proposed to be taken up as one of the major schemes under the Plan.

Under the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitary Scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the supply of drinking water to populous villages or groups of villages, the first batch of proposals costing Rs. 30.89 lakhs in respect of 75 villages in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga and Hassan were approved by the Government of India.

In order to achieve the targets fixed in the Second Five-Year Plan from year to year, necessary and adequate provisions have been made in the State Budget for the year 1957-58 for the various items of the Plan.

There are in all 180 Municipalities and one Municipal Corporation in the new State of Mysore. These Municipal Bodies have made appreciable progress in the improvement of their areas by providing better civic amenities to the citizens, such as, protected water supply, underground drainage, better roads, etc. Government are affording all possible financial assistance in the shape of loans and grants. In the Second Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 340.53 lakhs is made for grants to Municipalities for completing all old works and to take up fresh works. Government of India has also promised a sum of Rupees one crore as loan to the Corporation of the city of Bangalore for improvement of water supply and drainage. A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs will be utilised for water work and Rs. 40 lakhs for drainage work.

Administrative and Judicial Reforms : Integration of services brought in its wake another difficulty. Preparation of inter-state seniority lists and the fixation of places for the gazetted and non-gazetted employees is no easy task. Different pay scales, different grades and responsibilities and variations in the nomenclature of posts have presented complications of no small dimensions. Yet the problem was tackled with great care and provisional lists have already been prepared. The employees are now called upon to prefer their claims, if any, to the entries in the provisional lists. The Government desire to assure that every claim would be considered sympathetically and justice rendered.

We also serve

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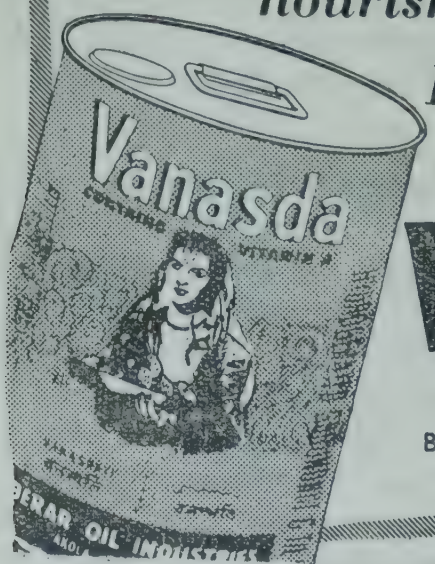

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CHAPTER XXXI

ORISSA

Financial Position : During the three years of 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 the State Government incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 12.73 crores including estimates for 1956-57 on relief operations in connection with drought and floods. As against this a sum of Rs. 8.35 crores has been received as assistance from the Government of India by way of loans and grants. The State Government have requested the Government of India to give a further loan assistance of Rs. 3.62 crores to cover the State's share of expenditure on relief measures.

The year 1956-57 opened with a negative balance of Rs. 1.07 lakhs and the revised estimate for 1956-57 was expected to close with a positive overall balance of Rs. 23 lakhs. The financial position in 1956-57, according to the revised estimates, stood as follows :

	Lakhs of Rs.
1. Opening balance	(−) 1,06.71
2. Revenue Deficit	(−) 6,53.89
3. Capital expenditure	(−) 24,09.21
4. Public Debt (Net)	(+) 34,31.25
5. Loans and Advances by State Government (Net)	(−) 2,48.99
6. Public Accounts (Net)	(+) 10.57
Overall closing Balance ..	(+) 23.02

A thorough study showed that the receipts of the State Government during the Second Five-Year Plan period from 1956-61 will be about Rs. 79 crores and the committed expenditure Rs. 86.6 crores.

The total revenue receipts during the year 1957-58 have been estimated at Rs. 21.89 lakhs while expenditure charged to revenue has been placed at Rs. 25.07 lakhs. The Budget provides for a total loan of Rs. 24.27 lakhs from the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India including the ways and means advances. This comprises the loan assistance to be received for execution of Plan Schemes both in the State and Central sectors and a further loan of Rs. 2.50 lakhs assumed from the Central Government if the efforts of the State to go to the open market for a loan of Rs. 1.5 crores in the current year do not materialize. At the end of 1957-58, the State's total loan from the Central Government would stand at Rs. 1,21,95.01

lakhs, and the total debt and liability of the State at Rs. 1,23,46.19 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 82,38.17 lakhs from Hirakud Dam Project and Delta Irrigation.

The Second Plan : The total provision for the Orissa State Plan schemes including Hirakud and Delta Irrigation for the year 1956-57 was originally proposed at Rs. 25.85 crores, and excluding these items the outlay on other schemes was Rs. 11.20 crores which was reduced to Rs. 10.37 crores subsequently. Actual expenditure is not, however, expected to exceed Rs. 9.7 crores during the year. The Budget provision and Revised estimates for Hirakud Project are Rs. 12.64 crores and Rs. 13.84 crores respectively and those for Delta Irrigation Rs. 2.01 crores and Rs. 0.62 crores respectively.

Hirakud Project : The first stage of the Hirakud Dam Project was substantially completed earlier this year. It was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister on the 13th January, 1957. At present, an area of 156,721 acres of land in the Sambalpur and Bolangir Patna districts, can be given irrigation facilities. Water was first supplied from September, 1956. Hydel power was first made available on the 19th December last year. The Hirakud colony and the Construction Equipment and the Sambalpur township are now being fed from the Hydro-Electric Power Station by means of a temporary 66|11 KV sub-station. The peak load so far reached at the Hirakud Power is 8,300 K.W. at L.F. of 80.6 per cent.

It is proposed to erect another temporary sub-station at Joda and supply power to the Ferro-manganese Plant of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company. It is expected that this Factory will consume 9,000 K.W. in November, 1957, and another 9,000 K.W. by March, 1958.

The work of evacuation and resettlement of the persons displaced by the Hirakud Dam Project is progressing according to schedule. Over 10,000 families were evacuated at a total cost of Rs. 11,63,644 during 1956. Credit goes to the Hirakud Land Organisation for the great success of the operations. Many of the evacuees have preferred settlement on the periphery of the reservoir and Government have extended all facilities to these people. About 20,000 acres of land are likely to be available for cultivation with the drying up of the reservoir.

This year's programme envisages the evacuation of about 3,500 families both from the Sambalpur district of this State and Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh. Adequate arrangements have been made to provide resettlement benefits to these evacuees both in the camps

and on the periphery of the reservoir. Evacuation has already commenced and is likely to be completed before the rains set in.

About 1,341 families have already been resettled in the resettlement camps and 3,207 families on the periphery of the reservoir. Vigorous steps are being taken to settle soon the remaining displaced persons.

Land acquisition and resettlement at Machkund : The work of land acquisition and resettlement of persons displaced by the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project has continued according to schedule. Land acquisition for the First Stage (Main Dam) has been almost completed. Payment of compensation on account of these lands has also been completed simultaneously. Acquisition of land for the Second Stage (Jalaput Dam) is progressing briskly and the proceedings have already reached the stage of payment of compensation.

A rehabilitation assistance scheme of giving free grants for house-building, free transport and welfare works such as schools, wells, tanks, roads etc. for 2,015 displaced families of both the 1st and 2nd Stages at an estimated cost of about Rs. 16,60.000 has been in operation from December 1956. 127 displaced families (both of the 1st and 2nd Stages) have been rehabilitated before December 1956.

Investigation of New Projects : The State Government set up an Expert Committee to determine the order of priority of the various river valley projects, specially those relating to the Mahanadi, the Brahmani and the Baitarani to be taken up for execution during the Second Plan period. The Committee submitted their recommendations giving Bhimkund the first, Rengali the second and Tikerpara the third place in order of priority. The proposed Bhimkund project on the river Baitarani is likely to generate power of the order of 204,000 K.W. and provide irrigation benefits to about 310,000 acres. Preliminary investigation of this scheme has been sanctioned at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 8,94,560 and work on this has commenced.

Mandira Project : The Mandira Project on the river Koel has been taken up to ensure regular water-supply to the Rourkella Steel Plant and township. The State Government being entrusted to deal with land acquisition and the problems arising out of the resettlement of persons likely to be displaced due to the implementation of this project, has already set up a suitable organisation.

Grama Panchayats : Grama Sabhas and Adalati Panchayats are established and managed in Orissa according to the provisions of the Orissa Grama Panchayats Act, 1948 and the Rules made thereunder.

It is contemplated to cover the entire State with 2,500 Grama Panchayats for nearly 50,000 villages. Of these, 2,344 Grama Panchayats have already been formed covering nearly 48,000 villages. Election of members have been completed in about 2,000 Grama Panchayats which have started functioning. Election of members in the remaining Grama Panchayats is expected to be completed by October this year.

Grama Panchayats are looking to village sanitation and street lighting. Various development works are also looked after by them. Some Grama Panchayats are maintaining the Village Police, namely, the Choukidars and Daffadars. Public management of some properties like hats, ghats, tanks, cattle-pounds etc. has been transferred to the Grama Panchayats in their respective areas. Grama Panchayats have been given adequate loans and grants by the Government by way of help for under-taking pisciculture, street lighting, construction of sheds in markets, doing gardening, poultry farms, dairy farming and other remunerative enterprises. They have also been supplied with irrigation pumps on half-loan half-grant basis. In order to relieve rural indebtedness and at the same time to bring some profit to Grama Panchayats it has been decided to construct grain-golas at the headquarters of each Grama Panchayat. Government have so far sanctioned, 1,223 golas for stocking and lending paddy, and paddy worth Rs. 82,44,400 has been supplied by the Government to most of these golas as interest-free loan, except in a few hilly areas where these grain golas are run mostly managed by Grain Gola Credit Co-operative Societies. 246 more grain-golas are expected to be provided during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Five new schemes have recently been put into operation through the agency of the Grama Panchayats with a view to step up agricultural production in the State. These are (*i*) a scheme to produce bone-meal by means of a bone digester installed in one out of a group of three selected Panchayats, (*ii*) a scheme to multiply improved paddy seeds, (*iii*) a scheme to produce green manures, (*iv*) a scheme to distribute fertilisers and (*v*) a scheme to protect crops from pests.

Community Development and National Extension Services : During 1956-57, 34 National Extension Service Blocks, including five double blocks, were opened and 11 of the old National Extension Services Blocks were converted into Community Development Blocks. Three Community Projects of 1952-53 and

2 Community Development Blocks of 1953-54 series were reverted to the Basic National Extension Service pattern with effect from last October, 1956. The 3 Community Projects are treated as equivalent to 13 Basic National Extension Service Blocks. Six more National Extension Service Blocks have been converted into Community Development Blocks from April 1, 1957. There are at present 10 Community Development Blocks, 52 National Extension Service Blocks and 15 post-intensive blocks, which cover 35 per cent of the villages with 33 per cent of the population in 33 per cent of the area of the State. 18 more National Extension Service Blocks have been opened with effect from the 1st June, 1957.

Expenditure : The expenditure incurred during the year under report was about Rs. 1,15.05 lakhs which is 90 per cent of the provision of Rs. 1,30.81 lakhs. This gives a total expenditure of Rs. 3,24.44 lakhs since the inception of the programme, which is 79 per cent of the provision of Rs. 410.66 lakhs.

People's Contribution : The people are being drawn gradually into the programme in larger and larger numbers. They participated actively in the formation and implementation of the programme so that in due course they may themselves carry on the programme without Government participation. They have contributed to the programme in cash, kind, labour, which is estimated at Rs. 69.28 lakhs by the end of the year under report which in other words means 25 per cent of the total development expenditure of Rs. 276.22 lakhs.

Education : *Primary Education* : 500 new Primary schools with appointment of 500 teachers were set up last year. 300 Addl. teachers in the existing primary schools and further 200 additional teachers to hold special classes in backward and rural areas where the parents or guardians are unwilling to send their children to school during school hours were appointed last year. A recurring grant of Rs. 10 to each primary school every year for purchase of craft materials has been provided in the Plan and a sum of Rs. 1,40,030|- has been paid last year for this purpose. The scales of pay of the primary school teachers have been revised with effect from 1st July, 1956 and the provident fund system has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1957 for the teachers of primary and basic schools which did not have this benefit before. Elementary Education in jails has also been provided. The primary school teachers are being given training in basic system through mobile training squads. It is also proposed to start condensed course to enable the teachers to be acquainted with the basic system. Seven elementary training schools were

opened last year. It is proposed to open 10 more elementary training schools this year. Education is free in primary schools and the students reading in Class IV and V of M. E. Schools are exempted from payment of fees.

Expansion of Secondary Education . The Board of Secondary Education have now taken up the Matriculation Examination and are now working in full swing.

Grants-in-aid were given to 28 newly opened M.E. Schools and 22 High Schools for boys and 6 M. E. Schools for girls last year. It is proposed to give such grants to 26 more M. E. Schools and 12 High Schools for boys and 4 more M. E. Schools for girls. One Government High School for girls is proposed to be opened in Keonjhar this year. 600 merit-cum-poverty scholarships at the end of U.P. stage and 400 scholarships at the end of M. E. stage were awarded last year and award of equal number of scholarships has been proposed for this year also.

Appointment of Hindi-teachers in High Schools : Allotments were made for appointment of 30 Hindi teachers in High Schools in 1956-57 and it is proposed to provide funds for appointment of 50 more such teachers in 1957-58.

Introduction of Crafts in Secondary Schools : Grants have been given for the introduction of crafts in 60 M. E. Schools in 1956-57, and the proposal for the year 1957-58 is to give grant-in-aid to meet the recurring cost for teaching of crafts in these 60 schools. Besides, non-recurring grants for introduction of crafts have been given to 45 High Schools in 1956-57 and the proposal for the year 1957-58 is to give recurring grants to these 45 schools for appointment of craft teachers and non-recurring grants to 45 more schools for introduction of crafts.

Conversion of existing High Schools into Multipurpose schools : It is proposed to convert 10 existing High Schools into Multipurpose Higher Secondary schools during the Second Plan Period. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,37,500|- was given to 3 school. During 1956-57 in order to enable them to make preliminary arrangements.

Expansion of University Education : To meet the growing demand for admission in technical institutions, existing facilities for teaching of science subjects at the I.Sc. and B.Sc. stages in colleges, are being further enlarged. Two Government I.Sc. colleges in the districts of Puri and Dhenkanal are proposed to be opened during 1957-58. Arrangements have been made to open B.Sc. classes in the G. M. College, Sambalpur with effect from 1957-58 session. Facilities

Products of Cottage industries at Puri, Orissa.

for teaching of Commerce at the Intermediate stage have been increased and it is proposed to introduce I.Com. in the Ravenshaw College from 1957-58 session.

Post-Graduate Course in Education : It is proposed to start M. Ed. Course in the R. N. Training College with effect from the session 1957-58 and the starting of such course in the Basic Training College at Angul is under contemplation.

In 1956-57 the Engineering college at Burla has been opened. M.Sc. classes in Geology have been started. Equipments, books and journals have been provided for improvement of Research and Post-Graduate studies in Humanities and Science. A sum of Rs. 4,59,368|- was given by the State Government to the University in 1956-57 to supplement the grants given by the University Grants Commission for this purpose. During 1957-58 it is proposed to open Post-Graduate Classes in Statistics, Anthropology, Psychology, Philosophy, Political Science and Sanskrit.

Appointment of District Social Education Organiser : The Plan provides for the appointment of 13 District Social Education Organisers out of which 8 organisers were appointed in 1956-57. Educational institutions which were under N.E.S. and C.D. Blocks have been taken over by the Education Department.

Expansion of Library Facilities in Rural Areas : A sum of Rs. 1,00,000|- was sanctioned in 1956-57, Rs. 95,796|- for giving grants to village libraries and Rs. 4,204|- for meeting the cost on the integrated library service introduced at Angul.

Introduction of Audio Visual Education in Teachers' Training Institute : A sum of Rs. 10,000|- was distributed to Training schools and Training colleges for preparation of audio visual materials last year.

Expansion of N.C.C. and A.C.C. in the State : A Technical Unit (E.M.E.) of N.C.C. was started in the Orissa School of Engineering in the year 1956-57. It is proposed to expand the N.C.C. cadre strength in different units by 1,700 during the Second Plan period. The programme for the expansion of A.C.C. is to train 1,000 fresh cadets every year during the Plan period. The target for the first year of the Second Plan has been achieved and it is proposed to train 1,000 more cadets during the current year. Besides it is proposed to introduce gliding training for senior division air wing in the Ravenshaw college.

Health : The present per-capita expenditure on health services

in the State is Re. -|11|- against Re. -|5|6 in the year 1956. Against the provsion of Rs. 72.61 lakhs in the 1st Plan the cost of the Second Plan has been fixed at Rs. 3.32 crores.

Special features of the development programme on the preventive side are taking adequate preventive measurs against epidemic diseases like cholera and small-pox etc., establishment of Malaria Control Units under the National Malaria Control Programme to cover the epidemic areas (9 units have started functioning to cover a population of 90 lakhs, 1½ more such units are to be established during the current financial year), establishment of Filaria Control Units under National Filaria Control Programme to cover the epidemic areas, (5 control units have so far started functioning to cover a population of 17,12,793), establishment of Leprosy Pilot Project to control leprosy out of which 9 centres have since come into being covering a population of 5,40,000; establishment of B.C.G. Vaccination teams for mass prevention and inoculation against tuberculosis of which 8 teams are now in operation, and establishment of Family Planning Centres in urban and rural areas as far as possible of which 6 Family Planning Centres have so far been started in urban areas, and 2 more in Urban and 5 in rural areas are to be established during the current financial year.

On the curative side, the salient features of the programme are establishment of Primary Health Units to provide co-ordinated health service in rural areas. During the Second Plan period 52 such units will be opened in National Extension Service Blocks. The staff attached to these units will also render Maternity and Child Health Service and attend to School Medical Examination and School Sanitation in the area. Provision has also been made for expansion of District Headquarters Hospitals at Puri, Berhampur and Sambalpur, Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College Hospital, Cuttack and the Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar, improvement to the existing dispensary buildings and staff quarters in the rural areas, improvement of existing facilities in all hospitals and dispensaries by augmenting the annual grant for medical stores and equipments etc., establishment of 15 new Ayurvedic dispensaries, one Homeopathic dispensary and increase of bed strength of the Ayurvedic Hospital attached to the Gopabandhu Ayurved Vidyapith, Puri by 20 beds.

With regard to providing adequate facilities for treatment of T.B. cases and providing amenities to the patients, steps are being taken to establish a T.B. Hospital with 150 beds at Chandpur. The Second Five-Year Plan also provides for opening of 11 T.B. clinics with 6 observation beds in each in different District Headquarters

Hospitals; and one Anti-T.B. Demonstration and Training Centre in the S. C. B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack and establishment of 6 Isolation centres with 105 beds for advance T.B. cases at Cuttack, Sambalpur, Batipada, Berhampur, Uditnarayanpur and Balasore. Establishment of 2 and 4 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in rural and urban areas of the State respectively is also contemplated in the Plan.

At present 6 beds have been provided in the S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack only for treatment of cancer patients by radium and deep X-Ray therapy. This arrangement, being inadequate, the T.B. and Cancer Fund Committee proposed to have a separate Cancer Hospital with 40 beds, established in the State by 1960-61, to be run by Government.

Agriculture: Great emphasis has been given in the Second Five-Year Plan for increasing the Agricultural production of the State both in respect of cereals and cash crops. A target to produce 9.39 lakh tons of additional foodgrains has been fixed. This would result in an increase of 38% over the production of 1955-56. This high target is to be achieved through distribution of high yielding varieties of seeds, increased use of fertilisers and manures, provision of irrigation facilities, Plant Protection and Soil Conservation measures and better cultural practices.

A phased programme to cover every acre of land growing late and medium variety of paddy with improved seeds has been worked out. A small quantity of nucleus seeds will be initially supplied from the departmental farms and multiplied on cultivators' fields till the required quantity is raised. As the existing acreage in departmental farms is not sufficient to meet the demand for nucleus seeds steps are being taken to establish new farms with a total area of 2,500 acres. Seeds would be supplied to the cultivators through the Grain-gola Co-operative Societies.

The present consumption of chemical fertilisers is low. A target to push up use of fertilisers to one lakh tons annually by 1960-61 has been aimed at. To enable smaller cultivators to use increased quantities of fertilisers supply will be made on credit through the Co-operative Societies in April-May and the price realised after harvest. This system of credit sale is being put into operation from the current year. Schemes have also been prepared for increased use of green manure and compost manure. A scheme for multiplication of green manure seeds has been put into operation from the current year.

Government have fixed up targets for additional production of 1.76 lakh tons of Sugarcane (Gur), 30 lakh bales of Cotton and 3.50 lakh bales of Jute.

Schemes for additional production of Coconut, Cashewnut, Turmeric, Pepper, Cardamum and Oilseeds are also being taken up.

Soil Conservation : To meet the danger of Soil Erosion a number of schemes have been included in the Second Plan. The total Plan provision is Rs. 47.81 lakhs. Out of these, two important schemes are soil conservation measures in the Machkund basin and in the Ib Catchment basin. The catchment of the Machkund Dam Project is very badly eroded due to the practice of Podu cultivation by the Tribal people. Soil Conservation Programme for this area aims to bring nearly 50,000 acres under Anti-Measures like Contour bunding, terracing, etc. The total cost of the scheme during the Second Plan is Rs. 24.9 lakhs. The Ib Catchment Soil Conservation Scheme is aimed to protect the Hirakud Dam. 6,000 acres would be brought under Soil Conservation Measures at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.18 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

Co-operation and Marketing : During the Second Plan period provision of adequate rural credit through co-operative agency has assumed great importance. The recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee have been closely followed by the State Government and are being implemented as vigorously as possible. One hundred large sized credit co-operative societies were organised throughout the State during the year 1956-57 with the State's participation in the share capital at the rate of Rs. 10,000|- each. Such societies have also been provided with subsidy for staff and construction of godowns. It has been programmed to construct 45 godowns during the year at a cost of Rs. 10,000|- each. Integration of marketing with credit being an essential part of co-operative development, 11 Regional Marketing Societies have been organised during the year in this State with State's participation towards their share capital and subsidy for staff and the cost of godowns. The existing Apex Marketing Society has also been strengthened so as to enable it to effectively supervise and guide the activities of the Regional Marketing Societies. Financial assistance in the shape of share capital, staff subsidy and construction of godowns has also been given to the Apex Society.

Co-operative Banking structure has been considerably strengthened by a process of amalgamation of weaker Central Banks into viable units. Liberal financial assistance to the Central Co-operative

Banks and the Apex Bank has been provided so as to make them strong to shoulder the heavy responsibility entrusted to them during the Second Plan period for providing finance for agricultural purposes as well as for other purposes such as development of cottage industries. The State Land Mortgage Bank which is an organisation specially meant for ameliorating the conditions of the tenants and protecting them from the clutches of the money lenders has been considerably strengthened by contribution to its share capital and subsidy for maintenance of additional staff. The sphere of operation of this Bank which was limited to only four districts has been extended to the entire State during the year under report.

An additional institute for training officials of the Co-operative Department and of co-operative institutions has been started at Sambalpur so as to meet the requirements of trained personnel for successful implementation of the co-operative schemes.

Two important legislations, viz., "The Orissa Agricultural Produce Market Act 1956" and "The Orissa Warehouse Act 1956" have been enacted during the year. These Acts aim at establishment of regulated markets and warehouses which will serve to integrate marketing with credit. In the Handloom sector considerable progress was made. With the financial assistance from the cess fund 8,000 weavers were brought into the co-operative fold during the year and were given assistance by way of working capital and share capital. In the field of village industries the most significant event was the establishment of the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board which is a statutory body constituted under Orissa Act III of 1956. The responsibility for development of Khadi and Village Industries rests mainly on this Board.

Forests: The total outturn of timber and firewood from State forests annually is about 90 lakh c.ft., and 170 lakh c.ft. respectively. The timbers from the State forests are mostly exported for constructional purposes and for supply of sleepers to Railways. There are very few good wood industries in the State. A departmental Saw Mill has been established at Rourkela with the object of providing sawn materials to the Hindustan Steel Ltd. To feed this saw mill two coupes in Benai are being worked departmentally.

For the improvement of forest produce a number of schemes will be undertaken during the Second Five-Year Plan. The total provision for the scheme is Rs. 54.165 lakhs.

Besides these schemes, a National Park is being established in Simulipal hills in the district of Mayurbhanj for preservation of wild

life. Rs. 4.69 lakhs have been provided for this scheme during the Second Five-Year Plan. Rs. 81.657 have been spent for this scheme in 1956-57.

Industries : Orissa has great industrial possibilities and during the Second Five-Year Plan period Government are taking all possible steps to utilise her untapped resources. Efforts are naturally made under certain broad sectors, such as, major industries, medium and small industries, village and cottage industries and last but not the least technical training to meet the demand for technical hands without whom no industry can subsist.

In the field of major industries in the public sector the Steel Plant at Rourkela is making good progress. Steps are also being taken to set up a plant for the manufacture of nitrogenous fertiliser and a plant for making plates at Rourkela as ancilleries to the Steel Plant.

In the private sector, the trebling of the cement plant in Rajgangpur is almost complete. The Government of India have decided to issue licence for installation of another cement plant in the district of Sundergarh. Licence has been issued for four refractory plants—two in Sambalpur district at Belpahar and Rampur, one at Rajgangpur and another at Rourkela. The plants at Rajgangpur, Belpahar and Rampur are making rapid progress.

The expansion of Kalinga tubes to cover sizes up to 6″ has made good progress as also the scheme for the manufacture of pig iron and Ferro-alloys by low shaft process. Work is also in progress for setting up two Ferro-Manganese factories one at Joda and the other at Rayagada, the biggest Aluminium factory in India, and a factory for manufacture of steel re-inforced aluminium conductors at Hirakud and two paper factories, one at Choudwar and the other at Kasinga.

Steps have also been taken to set up two Co-operative Sugar Factories as early as possible at Aska and Bargarh and a Co-operative Spinning Mill at Bargarh.

A plant for manufacture of cycles and cycle parts has been set up at Cuttack. Work has also progressed on the setting up of an industrial estate in Cuttack and for the setting up of a Pilot Training-cum-Production Centre for Small-Scale Industries for teaching up-to-date methods of productions and management of small-scale industries to the intending entrepreneurs. It has further been decided to put up three more industrial estates at Jharsuguda, Rourkela and Jaypore. A branch of small-scale industries service

institute has since been opened at Cuttack by Government of India to provide technical assistance to small-scale industries. It is likely to be raised to the status of a full fledged institution in the near future. The Government of India have also sanctioned three industrial extension centres at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Bargarh for providing common service facilities to small-scale industries in those areas.

Government have set up the Orissa State Financial Corporation which has already started functioning with an authorised share capital of Rs. 2 crores and issued share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs for removing financial hurdle for development of small industries.

One of the prerequisites to the setting up of both small and major industries is the availability of trained hands. From the next academic year the number of students to be admitted into the three Engineering schools at Cuttack, Berhampur and Jharsuguda is likely to be 180 each instead of 150, 60 and 60 respectively as now. It has also been decided to set up a new Engineering school at Bhadrak in Balasore district for 180 students per year. The Industrial Training Institutes at Cuttack and Hirakud with capacity for 332 and 104 trainees respectively have started functioning. Steps are being taken to start three more Industrial Training Institutes at Berhampur, Rourkela and Balasore.

In view of the growing importance of the Mining Industry in this State, a separate Department of Mining and Geology has been created from the 9th June, 1956. Steps were also taken to reorganise the Directorate of Mines to run on an efficient footing.

Along with the expansion of mining activities in the State, the need for an Institution to impart training in Mining and Mines Surveying is keenly felt. The State Government have started an Institution for training of Junior Mines Managers since the 15th August, 1956. The school had been temporarily housed in the school for Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at Jharsuguda. Steps are being taken to construct a permanent building for the Institute at Joda in the district of Keonjhar.

Labour Welfare : As Orissa is on the verge of industrial expansion the problem of industrial labour is likely to assume considerable importance. The State Government have, therefore, set up a labour organisation to look after labour welfare and conciliation between management and labour. When conciliation proceedings fail the parties have to go to adjudication. For this purpose an Industrial Tribunal has been constituted presided over by a Judge of

the High Court. For less important disputes a Labour Court has also been established with headquarters at Berhampur.

With a view to provide educational and recreational facilities to the workers and their children Government have decided to open 4 Multipurpose Welfare Centres at Modipura (Sambalpur), Cuttack Berhampur, and Rourkela. The Construction of the Welfare Centre building at Modipara in Sambalpur Town was started last year. During the current year it is proposed to construct 2 Welfare Centre buildings at Cuttack and Berhampur. Grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 5,000 is proposed to be given during the current year to the voluntary labour welfare centres in the States for promoting social activities in these centres. During the year 1956-57 eleven Voluntary Labour Welfare Centres were given grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000/-.

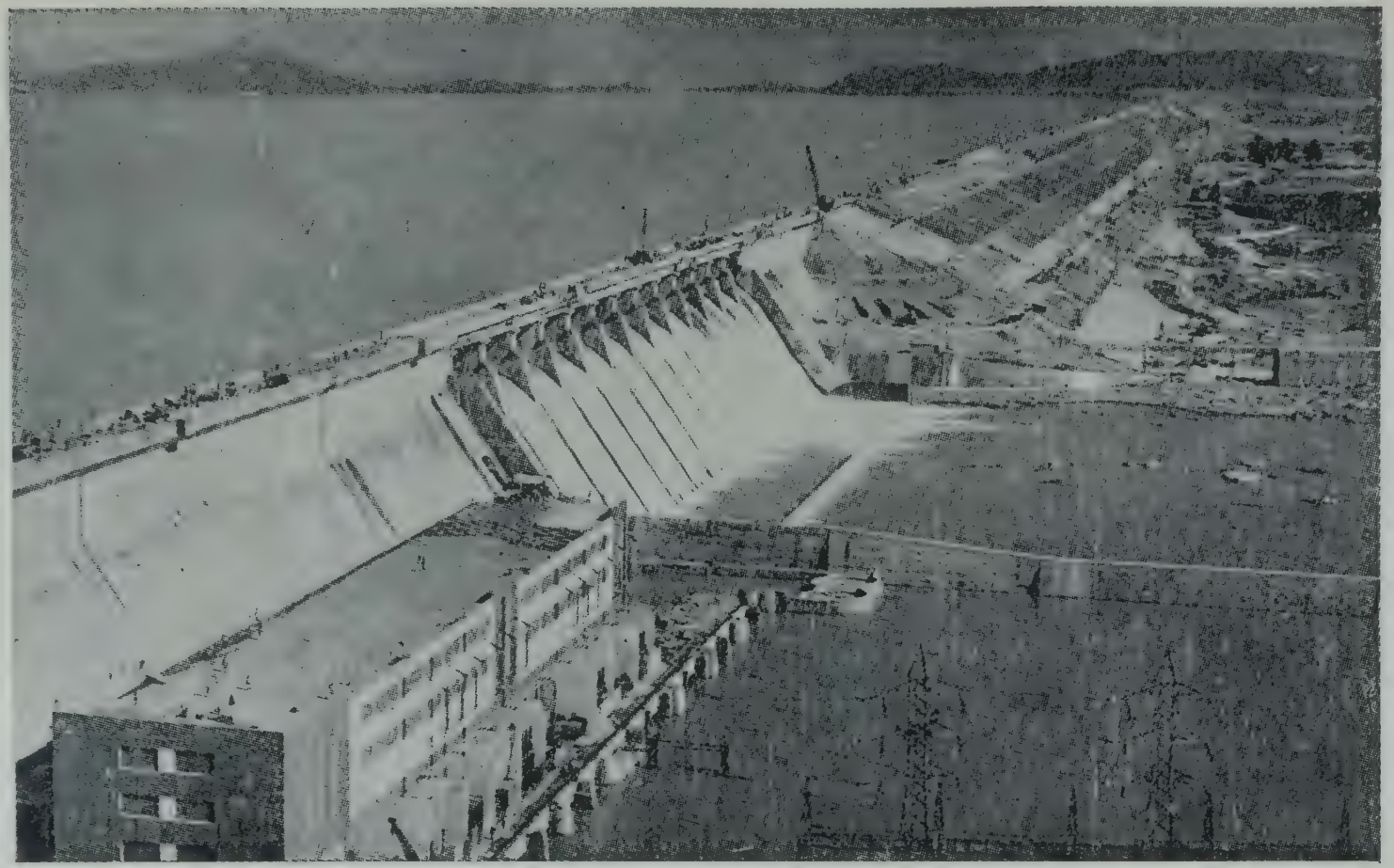
Employment Exchange : The National Employment Organisation has been transferred to the Control of the State Government with effect from 1st November 1956. In order to ensure that unemployed persons find a market for their labour, Government have established Employment Exchanges in different districts. So far six Employment Exchanges have been opened at Cuttack, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Joda, Rairangpur and Rayaguda. There is a proposal for establishing another Employment Exchange during this year.

Six Advisory Committees and one Advisory Board have been constituted with a view to advise the State Government in the matter of revision of minimum wages in respect of scheduled employments, viz., employments in Agriculture, Rice Mill, Flour Mill or Dal Mill, Tobacco, including Bidi making and Gudakhu making, Manufactory, road construction or building operation and employment in stone breaking or stone crushing, public motor transport and employment under Local authority.

Judicial Reforms : Government have decided to separate the Judiciary from the Executive and the decision is being given effect to in the first instance in the district of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore.

Road Development : During the First Five-Year Plan, bridges over the rivers Bahmani, Amaskhal and Kola Nullah on National Highway No. 5 were constructed and the construction of bridges over the Baitarani, Jhainore, Malti and Haradjore on National Highway No. 6, is in progress. Besides this, improvement of roads and construction of culverts have also been carried out to the extent of Rs. 68.00 lakhs.

Tribal and Rural Welfare : Considerable progress has been made in Orissa towards improving the conditions of the backward classes.



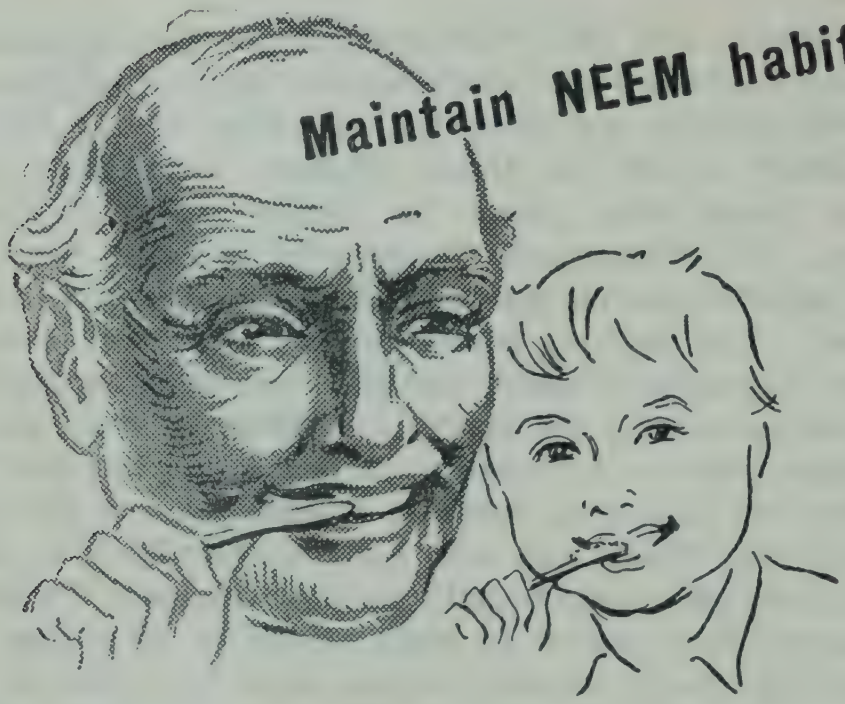
A view of the completed Hirakud Dam with the reservoir.

20 Ashram schools and 205 Sevashram schools were opened in the predominantly backward and tribal areas during the First Plan period. About 40,000 students are receiving education in the Sevashram schools. Nearly 30,000 of these students have been granted stipends or lump sum grants to enable them to prosecute their studies. 34 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies were opened in the tribal areas to provide marketing facilities in respect of essential commodities. 1,700 drinking water projects were also taken up in these areas. Adequate publicity was also undertaken to dissuade the Adivasis from practising the wasteful methods of Podu cultivation and to initiate them to the modern methods of agricultural production. Efforts are also being made to resettle some of the Adivasis in colonies on the Plains and over 3,000 families have so far come down from their hilly tracts to settle in these colonies. To encourage the Adivasis to take interest in small industries, 74 village welfare centres and 30 Social Service Centres have been started. Funds have been provided for housing facilities, bee-keeping, lacrearing, manufacture of Tal Gur and development of Cottage Industries. Several Minor Irrigation projects in the tribal areas have also been completed. Three Allopathic Dispensaries were opened at Bijital and Chandana in Mayurbhanj district and Suakati in Keonjhar district. Three Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Chamakpur in Keonjhar, Changimati in Sundergarh and Adaba in Ganjam district have been started.

Relief and Rehabilitation: Orissa is the State neighbouring to West Bengal and it is but proper that Orissa should receive as many displaced persons as practicable in the State and resettle them.

Government have tried to put the rehabilitation work on a better footing and at present work is in progress regarding the Pilot scheme at Balimela in Malkangiri with an initial cost of 7.63 lakhs to investigate into the possibility of opening of an agricultural colony or colonies in an area of 50 sq. miles. Besides that there are other rehabilitation schemes in Nawapara, Bhusandpur, Rairakhol, Athamalik, etc., where agriculturist families will be resettled. In order to make resettlement successful better medical and educational facilities have been provided.

Arrangements are also being made to reserve 10 beds in the General Hospital at Cuttack and 3 beds each at Puri, Nawapara, Balasore and Mayurbhanj hospitals for the treatment of the displaced persons, besides making provision for 2 more emergency beds in the existing District Board Dispensaries at Remuna and Baruan. In the proposed T.B. Sanatorium at Chandpur the Government of India have been pleased to reserve 20 seats for the displaced persons.



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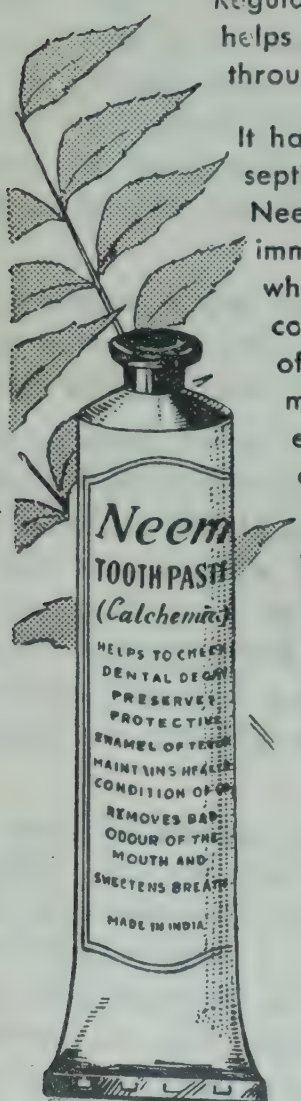

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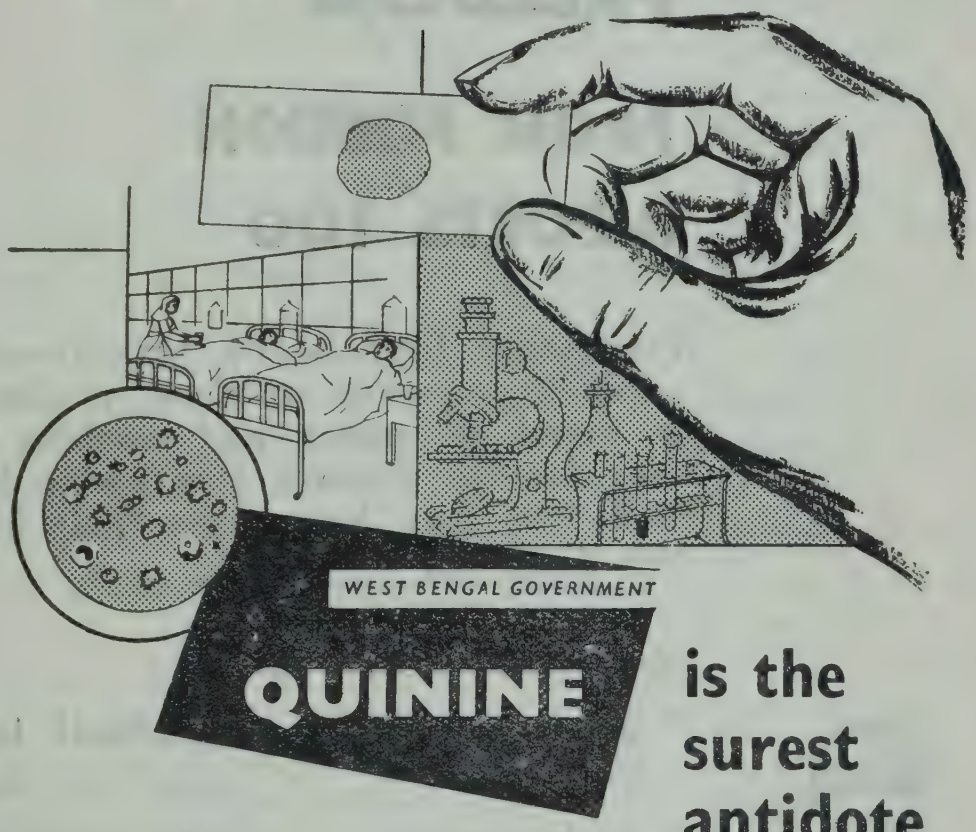

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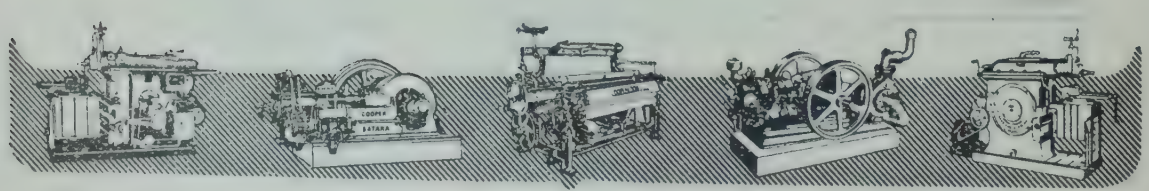

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CHAPTER XXXII

PUNJAB

AS a result of integration of the erstwhile States of Punjab and Pepsu, a new and enlarged State of Punjab was born on the 1st of November, 1956. The change-over, which was another big landmark in the consolidation and modernization of the country, was brought about in the happiest possible manner. It reflected the goodwill and cordiality prevailing among the people on both sides.

Considerable administrative effort was naturally required to make the merger orderly and smooth. A separate Integration Department, topped by an Integration Council at ministerial level, was set up a few months before the integration. It performed its task with commendable efficiency. Inescapable changes in laws have been effected and other details settled. Work is now proceeding apace for the complete unification of laws, and rational integration of the Second Five-Year Plan etc.

Second Five-Year Plan: In the Second Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 126.3 crores is for the erstwhile State of Punjab and a provision of Rs. 32 crores was made for expenditure during the year 1956-57. Out of this Rs. 5.12 crores were earmarked for agricultural and Community Development programmes, Rs. 15 crores for Irrigation and Power (including the Bhakra-Nangal Project), Rs. 1.08 crores for Industries, Rs. 1.13 crores for Roads, Rs. 5.63 crores for Social Services, includng Education, Health and Housing and Rs. 3.22 crores for miscellaneous items such as the Chandigarh Capital Project, Development of Mandis in Bhakra-Nangal and other smaller areas. Except in the case of the new schemes, considerable headway has been made in the implementation of the continuing schemes, especially the major Projects. The integrated plan of the new State of Punjab contemplated a net outlay of Rs. 162.69 crores, out of which, according to the revised estimates, Rs. 39.05 crores will be spent during the current financial year. Emphasis continues to be laid on productive schemes especially those that increase food production and the resources of the State. The entire Plan of the State has been revised in order to achieve the revised targets of additional agricultural production, which is one million tons of foodgrains against fifteen million tons in the country, three lac bales of cotton out of 23 lac bales, and 2.2 lac tons of sugar against 20 lac tons of sugar in India.

Agriculture: During the year financial assistance has been given to cultivators for 300 new wells, 83 pumping sets and 9 tube-wells. The Agriculture Department supplied 68,000 maunds of wheat,

80,000 maunds of cotton seed and smaller quantities of other seeds to cultivators during the year. Over the last year, the area sown under crops marked an increase of 8.6 per cent. About half a dozen American experts provided under the Technical Co-operation Mission programme have been helping the State in the field of agriculture. They have given valuable guidance in research, development and extension in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Consolidation of holdings has made steady progress to give a better shape to rural areas. 48,12,680 acres were repartitioned by the end of the First Five-Year Plan, *i.e.*, up to the 31st March, 1956. During the year 1956-57, 18.70 lac acres were proposed to be consolidated, out of which, 7,72,859 acres were repartitioned by the end of November, 1956, bringing the total repartitioned areas to 5,85,539 acres in 5,966 villages. Consolidation work has been completed in 13 Tehsils and is in progress in 15 Tehsils. In the area of erstwhile Pepsu, out of a 63.70 lac acres, an area measuring 60.51 lac acres will have been consolidated by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. Out of 18 Tehsils, consolidation work is being carriedout in fifteen.

The advantages of consolidation are manifold and it may be remarked that as a result of consolidation not only litigation on land disputes has been almost eliminated but production has increased by nearly 66 per cent in the consolidated areas. Consolidation has also conferred other benefits on the rural population in the shape of play-grounds, panchayat-ghars, hospitals, cremation grounds, manure pits, extension of abadi for proprietors and non-proprietors etc.

Land Reforms : In the matter of agrarian reforms the highlight of the year is provided by the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Act, 1956. The Punjab Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955, which came into force with effect from the 31st October, 1956, will also improve agricultural tenancy conditions. The Pepsu Tenancy & Agricultural Lands (Second Amendment) Act, 1956, has imposed a ceiling on individual holdings, both in respect of landowners and tenants, at 30 standard acres of land, equivalent to 80 ordinary acres, in the case of local persons and 40 standard acres, in the case of displaced persons. The surplus area will be utilised by Government for allotment to tenants willing to cultivate it personally, and with this and the other provisions of the Act, better conditions will result in a considerable area of the State.

Community Projects and N.E.S.: Under the impact of the Community Development Schemes, a new socio-economic pattern of life is emerging in the rural areas of the State. All aspects of life

are undergoing a change for the better. In the development of community schemes, first priority was given to the development of agriculture. Efforts have been made to educate the farmers in the use of improved agricultural implements and to teach them better methods of cultivation. Till the 30th September, 1956, 1,15,509 maunds of fertilizers had been distributed amongst the farmers in that year. Other aspects of rural development have also been attended to. 3,41,728 cubic feet of drains and 698 new drinking wells have been constructed. 35 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, 612 miles of Kacha and 24 miles of pucca roads have been brought into existence in the Development Blocks. 115 new schools, 200 Adult Education Centres and 85 Community Centres and Reading-rooms have also been established. People have contributed towards this development in the form of land, labour and cash to the extent of Rs. 31.62 lacs as against an expenditure of Rs. 17.33 lacs incurred by Government.

With the integration of Punjab and Pepsu, 26 Development Blocks have been added to the State list, bringing total number of development blocks in the State to 83. These 83 blocks cover 10,859 villages with a population exceeding 61 lacs, thereby indicating that about 46.6 per cent of the total rural population of Punjab is receiving benefits under the Community Development Schemes.

Co-operation and Rural Finance : The Co-operative movements in the Punjab has continued to make steady progress. During the nine months ending 31st December, 1956. there has been a net increase of nearly 1,300 societies in the integrated State. At the end of this period the number of societies, stood at 22,050. The co-operative credit has continued to expand and it is estimated that up to the end of December, 1956, over 3.5 crores of credit was channelised by co-operative institutions. A number of Sugar Mills have been set up in this State through co-operative endeavour. Seven such societies have been registered so far; and three of these societies, namely, Bhogpur, Rohtak and Panipat, have almost completed the erection of the mills. Two of the mills have, in fact, already started crushing.

Power and Irrigation Projects : .During the year 1956-57, the Punjab Government paid special attention to the provision of better irrigation facilities and the development of irrigation on the Bhakra Canals. In spite of the unprecedented floods of October, 1955, which adversely affected the irrigation systems, the actual irrigation on the old canals during the year has gone up by 4 lac acres, bringing the total to 57 lac acres. Irrigation on Bhakra Canals has been developed to the extent of 9 lac acres. To prevent damage by floods, Government set on the task of preparing big drainage schemes. About 9 schemes including Kasur, Patti, Makhu, etc., have been prepared

and are under scrutiny. To tame the rivers and save land from flooding, construction of flood protective works along the rivers in the State has been undertaken and 70 miles long embankments have been completed along the river Ravi.

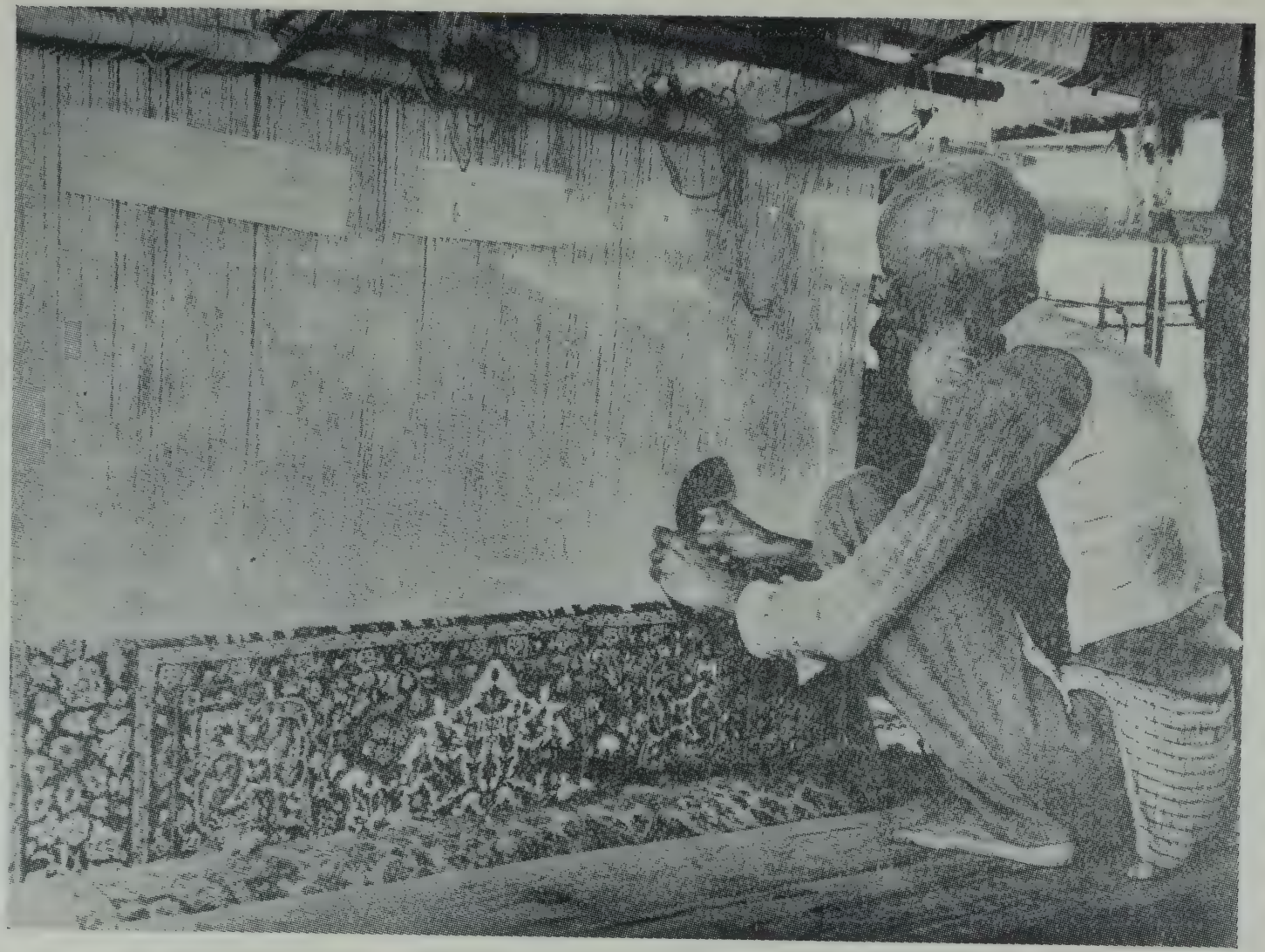
In Kangra District, private Kuhls have been repaired by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.7 lacs. They will ensure irrigation benefits to an area of 37,000 acres. Government Kuhls like Sukhahar, Siddharthar and Baijnath are under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 34 lacs. These will extend irrigation to 13,000 acres.

During the year under review, 83 irrigation tube-wells were drilled, thereby bringing the total number completed so far in the new Punjab to 987. Out of these, as many as 739 have already been energised.

A special mention may be made about the work of concreting of the Bhakra Dam and Spillway, which was started in November, 1956. It proceeded in full swing during the year. 7,99,000 cubic yards of concrete had been placed in the Dam and Spillway up to the 31st December, 1956. In addition to excavation in the middle third clayband on the left side up to R.L. 1,236 has been done and concreted. Excavation of Penstock Tunnels 6, 7, 8 and 9 is mostly completed and the work for excavation of Penstock Tunnel No. 10 on the right side has been taken in hand. Excavation of the main dam up to elevation 1,200 feet is complete.

Side by side with this work of concreting and building up the highest straight gravity Dam in the world (760 feet high on completion) the question of providing all possible amenities to the workers employed on the Project has been engaging the attention of the Government. The work connected with the payment of compensation for land, houses and trees coming under the Reservoir area to the oustees of Bilaspur and Kangra has made considerable progress.

Electricity : Supply of electricity to the urban and rural areas has also been improved during the year. In fact the growth of power consumption is closely related to the growth of industry and the Electricity Department has been paying greater attention to the harnessing of power potential. Prior to the inauguration of the First Five-Year Plan, the Department had installed capacity of 48,000 kw only. With the commissioning of the Power House of Ganguwal, the installed capacity rose to 96,000 kw at the end of the First Five-Year Plan. In June, 1956, the first unit in the Power House at Kotla went into operation and in October, 1956, the second unit, thus raising the installed capacity of the State Electricity Department to 1,44,000



A carpet-weaver on his looms at one of the factories in Amritsar

kw. These figures reveal that the increase in the installed capacity, which obviously means a corresponding increase in the per capita consumption of electricity, and which in turn reflects industrial growth and agricultural development, has been commendably rapid.

The State Electricity Department has, in view, an ambitious programme. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, it will have an additional installed capacity of 4,98,000 kw. of whieh 4,50,000 kw. will be from the Bhakra Power House and 48,000 kw. from Kotla and Ganguwal.

Special attention is being paid to the extension of electricity in the rural areas. The total number of villages electrified up to the end of the year 1955-56 in the State, is estimated in the neighbourhood of 1,000. In fact about 400 to 500 villages are programmed for electrification every year. In the erstwhile Pepsu, the number of villages and towns electrified is about 100. Since the beginning of the financial year 1956-57, 180 miles of 11 kv. line, 50 miles of 33 kv. line and a large network of L.T. Lines have been added to the system.

Transport and Communications: Side by side with the irrigation and power facilities, the Punjab Government has been attending to the task of providing better communications. The aim is to improve all the national highways. They are being widened, their geometric standards have been improved wherever necessary and wherever submersible bridges or causeways exist, they are also being replaced by high level bridges as far as possible. A scheme for the development of the area served by Bhakra Canals have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 210 lacs. This envisages construction of 27 new roads covering 410 miles besides widening of Rupar-Guzar-Nangal Road. A very high priority is being given to this scheme.

Road transport has also shown marked improvement. Employees of the Transport Department have been given security of service and they also enjoy the benefit of pension and gratuity. Express services have been introduced on many routes to meet the needs of the travelling public, the number of breakdowns has been reduced considerably and regularity and punctuality of services are now well assured.

Industrial Development: During the year, the industrial economy of the State moved forward in several directions with the textile and engineering groups of industries showing a marked acceleration in development. The installed capacity of the cotton textile industry has been considerably expanded with the installation of 25,000 spindles by the Hissar Textile Mills, Ltd., Hissar. Licenses for the establishment of two more spinning mills, each with a

capacity of 10,000 spindles, have been obtained by private industrialists while the allotment of another 75,000 spindles has been made by the Government of India for the reorganised Punjab for setting up cotton textile spinning mills in the State. Production of sugar registered an increase of about 7 per cent and that of paper remained steady at about 1,250 tons per month. The cycle parts industry maintained its fine record of performance and its total output for the year exceeded Rs. 2 crores in value. Sewing machine and sewing machine parts industry made good progress with its production showing an increase of about 15 per cent. The bicycles and sewing machines industries got recognition of the Central Government and production programme of 75,000 bicycles and 46,000 sewing machines was allotted by the Government of India.

The erstwhile State of Pepsu had about 260 registered factories, which have become an important segment of the Punjab's industrial structure. The more important industries in this category are two cement factories at Surajpur and Dalmia Dadri, a textile mill and a sugar mill at Phagwara, a biscuit factory at Rajpura, three starch factories at Rajpura and Faridkot and two roller flour mills at Patiala and Bhatinda.

Education: In the sphere of education, steady progress has been maintained. At present there is a primary school in every village having a Panchayat and the percentage of children of the age-group between 6 and 11 attending schools has risen nearly to the level of the rest of the country. At the junior secondary (age-group 11-14) and at the higher secondary levels, Punjab is much ahead of other States. All the training schools in the State have been converted to the basic type and these institutions are expected to provide enough teachers to meet the needs of each district. During the year, four basic training schools have been opened. Backward areas and hilly regions have received special consideration. In the field of higher education, the most important event during the year, has been the passing of the Kurukshetra University Act by the State Legislature and the laying of the foundation stone of this University by the Rashtrapati on 11th January, 1957.

Public Health: Public Health has also received sufficient attention during the year. A number of rural water-supply schemes are being implemented in the districts of Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepur, Bhatinda and Sangrur and near Pinjore and Kalka. Experiments are also being carried out with cheap type latrines in villages with a view to promoting the health of the rural population.

Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes: The

Directorate of Social Welfare has formulated numerous beneficial and purposeful schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 90 lacs, spread over five years, to meet the urgent needs of various groups of the different areas. It has worked out a balanced system of priorities. The most important programmes comprise the establishment of Holiday Homes for children, setting up of the State Sports Council, the Institute for the Blind, the campaign to eradicate beggary, a residential institute for orphaned and destitute children and institutional services in the form of Homes and Shelters to cater to the needs of women rescued from moral danger and discharged from crime and correctional institutions and welfare extension projects.

The Punjab Government continued to pay special attention to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other Backward classes during the year. It was proposed to sink 20 new wells, to repair 100 old wells and to construct 400 new houses in different villages for Harijans and 133 houses for the members of the Vimukta Jatis during the year 1956-57.

Panchayats and Local Self-Government: In the field of Local Government, the plan to decentralise has been implemented to some extent. Local Bodies have been invested with adequate powers, authority and financial resources to enable them to act as effective and efficient units of Local Government. To improve the lot of backward classes including Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 and the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883 have been amended to reserve posts for the Scheduled Castes in the services under the Local Bodies in proportion to their population in the local area concerned on the basis of Government orders concerning such classes of persons. During the year the Local Government (Urban) Enquiry Committee submitted their report and the entire structure of Urban Local Government will be re-organised in the light of recommendations of this Committee. The Punjab Government proposes to hold elections to the Local Bodies during the current year.

There are 9,196 Panchayats in the area of erstwhile Punjab State and 1,705 Nagar Panchayats and 378 Adalti Panchayats in the erstwhile Patiala and East Punjab States Union covering all the villages in the State. These panchayats decided 23,248 civil, revenue and criminal cases in the discharge of their judicial functions. Out of these as many as 14,430 cases were compromised i.e., 67 per cent of the total number of cases. These compromises engender good feelings between the villagers and to this end the work of the Panchayats in the State has been commendable. The Panchayats have also attended to the promotion of education, public health and

sanitation, better agriculture, tree plantation, games and sports and in fact an impression is gathered that these institutions for rural self-Government are doing more and more useful work for bringing about better relations between the people, improving their living conditions, and settling their disputes amicably, etc.

Housing: Almost all the 'housing' schemes sponsored by the Government of India, have been adopted by the State Government. A fairly large number of houses for industrial workers in about half a dozen industrial towns is to be constructed and steps have been taken in this direction. The 'Low-Income' group scheme has been quite popular and the public are asking for loans more and more to build houses under that scheme.

Chandigarh Capital has made good progress. The development of the town, both in the Government as well as private sectors, received fresh impetus on account of its selection as the capital of the new integrated State. Some of the Secretariat offices have been shifted to the new Secretariat building and it is hoped that with its completion all the Secretariat offices will be shifted there from Chandigarh and Simla. One High School and 6 Junior Secondary Schools, one Primary School and four Nursery Schools have been built. As many as 1,025 residential, 37 commercial and 2 industrial plots of different sizes, valued at Rs. 35,22,000; Rs. 4,54,854 and Rs. 59,061, respectively were sold to the public during the course of the year 1956. Private construction work has also shown considerable improvement.

Administrative reforms: In the sphere of district administration, the process of decentralization has continued. In all, there are 72 Tehsils in the new State of Punjab, out of which 34 are now administered as Sub-divisions. The question of opening eight more Sub-divisions at District Headquarters, covering two tehsils, each, is receiving the active consideration of Government. It is hoped that these, along with another Sub-division at Desuya, which has been sanctioned already, will be started soon. The remaining 21 tehsils are also to be given the status of Sub-divisions in due course. During the year new Sub-divisions were created at Nuh and Naraingarh.

The Anti-Corruption Department has been taking the shape originally visualized for it. A whole-time Secretary has been appointed and special emphasis has been laid on detection of corrupt officials. The Special Inquiry Agency has now been in existence for many years, but its work has been mainly confined to corruption amongst gazetted officers. To tackle with this evil amongst

officials of all departments, a District Inquiry Agency has been set up under a Superintendent of Police with his headquarters at Ambala. Two Deputy Superintendents of Police work under him. For intensive work and in order to achieve quicker results, a Flying Squad in each Division has also been formed. The officers of these Squads move from village to village catching up cases of corruption.

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CHAPTER XXXIII

RAJASTHAN

THE new State of Rajasthan was inaugurated by Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Minister for Home Affairs, on the 1st November, 1956 and Shri Gurmukh Nihal Singh was administered the oath of his office as Governor of Rajasthan.

The area of the newly organised State of Rajasthan including Ajmer, Mt. Abu and Sunel Tappa is 1,32,228 square miles. The State is now divided into 5 Divisions, 26 Districts, 82 Sub-Divisions and 200 Tehsils.

Power and Irrigation Projects: During the tenth year of freedom work was continued on the two multiple River Valley Projects of Bhakra and Chambal.

On completion, the Bhakra Nangal Project will irrigate 5,70,000 acres of land in Rajasthan. The estimated cost of distribution work in Rajasthan is Rs. 4.64 crores of which most would have been completed by August, 1957. Non-perennial irrigation from the Bhakra Channels commenced during the year 1954-55 when an area of more than 40,000 acres received water, and during the year 1956 the irrigation was nearly 1½ lac acres of land.

The Chambal project started three years back, has made considerable progress and the difficult work of rock butting in the Kotah barrage area and in the head reaches of both the Right and Left canals has been completed. Earthwork in the lower reaches is in progress through earth moving machinery purchased departmentally, the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other contracting agencies. Construction of some of the important cross drainages on the canals is at an advanced stage of progress and the work on the two very big crossings over the Parwan and Kalisindh rivers has been entrusted to the National Projects Construction Corporation. According to the construction programme, it is hoped that irrigation will start in the 1958-59 winter in both Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Satisfactory progress was also maintained on all other Medium and Minor projects under the category of Plan Scarcity area and Minor works. By March 1957, ninety-seven of the 119 works approved under the Plan programme were completed at a total cost of Rs. 19 lakhs.

The Jawai and the Bankli projects in the Jodhpur Division, the Moral Jaggar reservoirs in Jaipur area and the Meja tank project

in Udaipur region were partially completed and started doing irrigation to limited areas. Under the scarcity area Programme some 21 works were started beginning from 1954-55 and nearly Rs. 150 lakhs were spent by March, 1957. Important works under this category are the Gambheri project near Chittorgarh which has since started functioning and the Serari, Arwar, Namona and Khari projects in the Udaipur Division; the Ora project in Jodhpur Division and Mashi, Galva and Parwan in the Jaipur Division. It is expected that partial irrigation supplies will be available from these works also during the next Rabi season.

In order to scrutinise and settle the claims of persons who are already occupying land in the area coming in these projects and also to tackle problems of pertaining the immigration and settlement of new Colonists and establishments of Mandies etc. the Government has started a Colonisation Department which would deal with all such problems.

Industrial Development : In order to encourage and develop the cottage and small-scale industries in Rajasthan, the Government have granted loans amounting to Rs. 8 lacs during the year under review. Subsidy for Electricity is also given to small industrialists. The following large-scale industries are going to be started shortly :—

1) Three Cement factories:
   One at Mt. Abu Road, with production capacity of 500 tons per day;
   One at Chittorgarh; and
   One at Neem-ka-Thana.

2) Wagon factory at Bharatpur and Sawai-Madhopur.

3) Two textile Mills—One at Jaipur and one at Udaipur.

The existing Cement factories at Sawai-Madhopur and Lakheri have been permitted to expand their daily production capacities to 2500 tons and 2000 tons respectively.

The Sugar factory at Ganganagar and Bhupalsagar have been permitted to increase their capacities.

An industrial Estate to house about 60 factories is being set up at Jhotwara in Jaipur. A similar Estate is to be set up in the plan period at Bhilwara.

Several Training-cum-Production Centres have been started at various places. In order to encourage and popularise the products

of handloom, Handloom Sales Depots have been established in all the important districts.

Rajasthan is famous for its Arts and Crafts and in order to encourage the production and sale of such products, the Government has opened Arts and Crafts Emporia at Jodhpur and Udaipur this year. With the establishment of these Emporia in addition to the Emporia already functioning at Jaipur and New Delhi, marketing facilities for the handicraft products have increased. Technical advice is also given to the craftsmen for the improvement of technique and design. The market for Sanganer prints, Jaipur Lac, Bangles, Jodhpur Zinc Bottles, Toys of Udaipur and Immitation Jewellary of Nathdwara has been expanding through the State's participation in Exhibitions and Fairs.

Arrangements have been made for sending Rajasthan Handicrafts including handloom cloth to the Government of India's Show Room at Bangkok, Tehran, Colombo, and Frankfurt. The quality control and quality marking scheme was started during the year. This scheme is in the interest of both consumers and producers and should eventually give an impetus to trade and Industry of Rajasthan.

To assist the manufactures of salt petre on cottage lines a scheme has been taken up under which Inspectors have been posted at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bharatpur. The Chemists deputed for the purpose visit Salt Petre area and explain to the workers improved methods of manufacturing and refining Salt Petre. Efforts to form co-operative societies of workers are also being made to develop the industry.

A number of new deposits of Salt Petre have been discovered in Bharatpur and Jodhpur. The villagers of these areas are being persuaded to form co-operative societies.

Rajasthan produces 1|3rd of the total wool production in India. For the development of this industry, a sum of Rs. 50.15 lakhs has been sanctioned under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Ten Sheep and Wool Extension Centres for popularising improved methods of sheep breeding and housing have been established. Each Centre will control about 5,000 sheep in its area.

A wool Analysis Laboratory for analysis and research work in wool has been established. The existing Sheep Breeding and Research Station at Jaipur is being reorganised. A woolen carding and finishing centre has been established at Bikaner to make available graded wool and dyed woolen yarn to cottage workers.

Wool Training School at Jaipur and Drugget and Carpet production cum demonstration centre at Jaipur for manufacturing carpets and Druggets have been opened for imparting training.

Land Reforms : During the period, the following Jagirs have been resumed :—

S. No.	Categories	No. of Jagirs	Income
1.	Above 3 Lacs.	3	Rs. 17,42,727
2.	Between 50,000 and 3 Lacs.	58	Rs. 42,87,520
3.	Between 10,000 and 50,000	387	Rs. 72,98,556
4.	Between 5,000 and 10,000	505	Rs. 33,66,615
5.	Between 2,000 and 5,000	1156	Rs. 35,88,761
6.	Between 1000 and 2,000	1,505	Rs. 20,94,802
7.	Between 200 and 1,000	3,152	Rs. 13,43,216

Mines : The minerals produced in Rajasthan play a vital role in the development of mineral industry in India. Although more than 30 different types of minerals are being worked at present in this State, nearly a dozen of them have almost assumed all-India importance. Among them are lead, zinc, silver, ore, Gypsum, Tungston Ore, Emerald, Beryl, Copper Ore, Soapstone, Sodium Sulphate, Fullers earth and Marble. The mineral development in Rajasthan has shown steady progress during the year under review.

The State has a large deposit of lead-zinc and silver ore. It is being worked at a rate of about 300 tons per day. A higher output of 1,000 tons per day is aimed at for achievement in near future. Rajasthan occupies the second place among the mica producing States of India. It is next only to Bihar. The production figures for minerals like gypsum, emerald, glass sand, beryl, sodium sulphate, soapstone, tungston ore, iron ore, limestones have considerably risen.

Welfare of Backward Classes : Continued attention was paid towards the amelioration of the condition of Backward classes in the State. A sum of Rs. 48 lakhs was spent during 1956-57 as compared to about Rs. 40 lakhs in 1955-56.

Of the various programmes taken up for social and economic uplift of the Backward classes, the rehabilitation programme, under which landless tribal communities are settled in model colonies are very important. About 15 bighas of land is allotted to each family and the entire group is organised in a Cooperative Society. Provision has also been made for training in crafts.

For the first time in history these families are owning land and have become peasant proprietors. In the not too distant past they

were serving as Serfs and were addicted to shifting cultivation. One hundred and fourteen irrigation wells have also been completed. The following are the prominent rehabilitation projects initiated during the last year :—

(a) Programme of settling 500 Bhil families in Dhariawad Project in the area to be commanded by the Jhakam River. 164 families have come to the site of the settlement and about 2,000 bighas of land has been reclaimed.

(b) Two model villages have been established in Kotah District where 200 sera families are being rehabilitated.

(c) The rehabilitation of Gadia Lohars has also progressed with pace. 104 one roomed pucca houses have been completed at Sojat. Similarly 40 houses have been completed in Nagour. The work done in Bikaner and Jodhpur is very satisfactory.

(d) For the rehabilitation of the Ex-criminal Tribes, work has been initiated in Bharatpur and Kotah Districts where 100, families are being settled in model villages.

(e) For the Scheduled Castes, six model colonies have been provided from the funds received from the Central Assistance.

Jail Reforms: Much stress is being laid in the Jails to educate the prisoners. Arrangements have been made for teaching 3 R's to the un-educated prisoners. Social education is also imparted to them so that when they go back to their homes after their release, they may be assets to the society rather than a burden.

A State Reformatory for Females has been established under a Female officer and Female staff, where female prisoners of the entire State are taught in rural and home crafts, so that after their release they may be able to know what a model village should be and what an important part a female can play in the running of a Model Home in a village.

There was no separate institution in Rajasthan for the training of Juvenile Delinquents. A Juvenile Reformatory, though on a small scale, has been established during the year under report at Tonk where facilities are provided for the training of Juvenile Delinquents and it will be gradually developed into a full fledged reformatory in due course of time.

Since about 75% of the Rajasthan prison population hail from rural areas, an Open Air Prisoners Agricultural Training Farm has been started at Durgapura (Jaipur) where the prisoners of rural areas who have to go back to their fields for cultivation after release are taught modern methods of agriculture and use of modern implements so that they can get maximum benefits from their fields. The experiment has so far been very successful and it is expected that an Open Air Prisoners Agricultural Training Farm will be developed so that even long termers will be allowed to stay in the Wall Less Camp along with their families.

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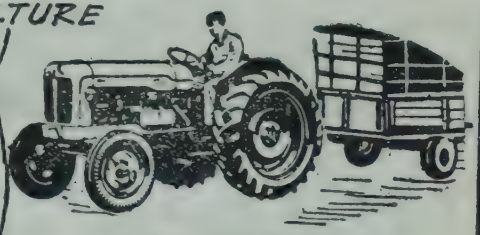

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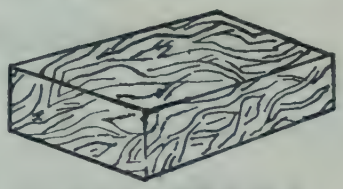

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CHAPTER XXXIV

UTTAR PRADESH

Revenue Department: The year 1956 turned out to be another unfortunate year for the citizens of Uttar Pradesh. During the year drought and floods affected large areas of the State. In fact, hardly any part was left unaffected by floods. As many as 39 out of 51 districts of the State were more or less in the grip of this calamity. Most of the principal rivers of the State namely Ganga, Yamuna, Gaghra, Rapti, Gandak and Narayani, Ramganga together with their tributaries and other smaller rivers and rivulets were in spate at one time or the other. This time the western districts had to bear the main brunt of nature's fury.

In order to give undivided attention to the aftermath of floods, and relief and rehabilitation of millions of people, a high power body after the style of the Flood Relief Board was formed with the Chief Minister as its Chairman. A whole time officer of the designation of Flood Relief Commissioner was also appointed to go round and attend to problems on the spot and to execute the orders passed by the Board. With the formation of the Board and appointment of the F. R. Commissioner relief operations could be conducted on priority basis and in co-ordinated manner.

The following sums were allotted to flood affected districts for relief purposes:—

1.	Gratuitous relief	Rs.	23,14,000
2.	Subsidy for reconstruction of houses ..	Rs.	10,65,000
3.	Re-imbursement of losses on account of remission of school fees for 6 months (From September 1956 to February 1957) ..	Rs.	8,00,000
4.	Test work	Rs.	8,10,000
5.	Takavi under Act XII (Including Distress and House Building Takavi)	Rs.	1,93,00,000
6.	Loans to non-agriculturists for repair or reconstruction of houses.	Rs.	6,74,500

Other measures of relief to the people of flood affected areas included remission in land revenue, sale of imported foodgrains on subsidized rates, supply of building materials such as bamboos, ballies, *phoos* etc., distribution of warm clothings and charkhas, arrangement of fodder.

Consolidation of Holdings: To remove certain minor defects in the Act and to facilitate consolidation operations in U.P. Consolidation of—(2) Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1956, was brought on the Statute Book.

Till December 1956 the scheme of consolidation of Holdings was in force in 1,876 villages of one Tehsil each of the 21 districts out of 51 districts in the State.

The area where consolidation scheme was in force 1,92,776 tenure-holders having 15,81,494 plots originally in 7,07,396 acres of cultivated land were affected. The number of *chak* proposed for these tenure-holders was 2,94,800.

The scheme was further extended with effect from October 15, 1956 to 5 districts. One tehsil in each of the districts was selected for the work.

In Etawah the scheme was launched in all the N.E.S. blocks as an experimental measure with a view to determining whether as a result of people's participation in these development blocks, implementation of the scheme could remain free from tenure-holder's objections in general.

Colonization Schemes: To rehabilitate a vast number of displaced persons and demobilised soldiers of the Second World War Land Reclamation and Consolidation Schemes were started in Ganga Khadar (Meerut), Tarai and Kashipur (Naini Tal), Manunagar (Rampur), Afzalgarh (Bijnor) and Dunagiri (Almora). These schemes which formed part of the First Five-Year Plan, reached the completion stage during the year under review.

The total area reclaimed under the schemes was 1,08,000 acres. in addition a very big State Farm covering an area of 16,500 acres along with a dairy farm was established in Tarai.

About 9,000 families were settled in the newly reclaimed areas of which 4,500 were displaced persons and 760 landless and Harijans. The total number of villages founded so far in all the colonies was 196 and some 200 co-operative societies were formed.

Integration of Villages: The scheme of integration of smaller villages with the neighbouring bigger ones was taken up to improve the working of the Gaon Samajas. Thus the number of the Gaon Samajas was reduced from 90,000 to about 66,000. These Gaon Samajas began functioning in most of the districts from October 2, 1956.

Collection of Dues: The net demand of Land Revenue in 1363

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Fasli was Rs. 18.99 crores and a sum of Rs. 18.24 crores was actually collected during the year. The net demand of canal dues stood at Rs. 6.19 crores out of which a sum of Rs. 6.15 crores was realised. The net demand under the Takavi Act was estimated at Rs. 1.47 crores, out of which, a sum of Rs. 1.11 crores was realised during the year. Thus the total demand on account of the aforesaid Government dues stood at Rs. 26.65 crores against which a sum of Rs. 25.5 crores was actually collected.

Land Reforms: The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, 1956, was passed by the Legislature; the Jaunsar Bawar Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1955 was, after receiving the assent of the President of India, brought on the Statute Book; the Kumaon Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, 1956 was introduced in the Legislature and referred to a Select Committee; the U.P. Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1956 was brought on the Statute Book; the U.P. Land Revenue (Tehri Garhwal Amendment) Bill, 1956, was passed by the Legislature and awaiting the assent of the Governor, the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings (Amendment) Act, 1956 was brought on the Statute Book, the U.P. Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1956 was passed and U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 and the U.P. Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1954 were applied and enforced during the year to the directly managed Government Estates of Rampur.

Labour Welfare: The Labour Department of Uttar Pradesh opened four new Labour Welfare Centres during the period under review, bringing the total number of Labour Welfare Centres in the State to 49. A creche in one of the Labour Welfare Centres at Kanpur has also been opened where women workers may leave their children while going for work in the factories. The centres distributed 66,000 seers of milk to patients; children attended the Sewing, Knitting and Embroidery classes attached to the Centres every month. Monthly average of persons attending reading rooms was about 51,400 while 57,800 workers on an average every month participated in the outdoor and indoor games. The Government T.B. Clinic, which was established at Kanpur in 1951, provided free facilities of X-Ray screening and treatment to workers getting less than Rs. 100 p.m.

It is proposed to construct 1,500 houses for sugar factory workers. The scheme is in operation since 1952 and till the end of March 1957, as many as 1,108 houses had been completed and 65 were at different stages of construction.

There are 884 registered trade unions in the State. These unions are given assistance by the Trade Union Section set up by Government in the office of the State Labour Commissioner, in matters relating to organisation of unions, maintenance of records and preparation of returns etc. Provision for giving financial assistance to trade unions for organising welfare activities and services has also been made. With a view to providing training to trade union workers in trade union methods, a programme of refresher courses has been taken up.

The State Government took over the administration of the Resettlement and Employment Organisation functioning in the State from the Government of India with effect from November 1, 1956. All Employment Exchanges and Training Centres and institutes for the training of craftsmen have since come under the direct control of the State Government. The nomenclature of the organisation has been changed and it is now known as the National Employment Service. At present there are 21 Employment Exchanges, eight training Centres and Institutes with a capacity of training 2,332 trainees.

During the current year the State Government amended the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act which made the law relating to settlement of industrial disputes not only self-contained but comprehensive. During the course of this year 4,056 cases were settled through conciliation and negotiation as against 556 cases which had to be sent up for compulsory adjudication. The amended Act also provides for settlement of disputes by arbitration and for registration of settlements reached outside formal conciliation proceedings. Some more amendments have also been introduced in the U.P Industrial Disputes Act 1947, to bring it in conformity with the Central law.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme, which gives sickness, maternity, disablement and dependents benefits to workmen, covers 1,25,000 workers in Kanpur and 33,250 in Lucknow, Agra Saharanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Rampur and the village of Kalyanpur in Kanpur district. It is proposed to extend the scheme by stages to other industrial towns of the State and also to extend it's benefits, so far restricted to workmen only, to their families.

As a result of greater vigilance on the part of the Factories Inspectorate, a greater measure of success in the enforcement of the Factories Act was achieved. In order that the inspectors concerned may have intimate contact with the factories in their charge, the Factories Inspectorate has been decentralised into six regions.

Food and Agriculture: The total production of foodgrains in the U.P. during 1955-56 which marked the end of the First Plan period amounted to 114.96 lakh tons. The target for additional production fixed for the Second Plan period was 24 lakh tons out of which 3.94 lakh tons was to be achieved by the end of the 1st year i.e., 1956-57. The actual production during 1956-57 is estimated at 118.32 lakh tons giving an additional production of 3.6 lakh tons for the year over that of 1955-56. The success is largely attributable to an intensive Seed Saturation programme supplemented by distribution of large quantity of fertilizers and manures. In addition, increased irrigation facilities and improved agricultural practices made a substantial contribution. The additional quantity of improved cereal-seeds actually distributed during the year amounted to 2.63 lakh maunds as against the programme of 2.00 lakh maunds only. The quantities of various types of fertilizers and manures were also larger than in the previous year and that originally proposed for the year.

The average yield of sugar per acre is expected to be 580 maunds at the end of 1956-57, as against 473 maunds per acre during 1955-56. Increased irrigation facilities, application of large quantities of manures and fertilizers, distribution of improved cane seeds and improved implements and improvement of village communications, contributed to the higher yield per acre for Sugarcane.

The production of Jute during the year under report is estimated at 0.885 lac bales as against the target of 0.79 lac bales.

The production of Cotton however was 0.46 lac bales only against the target 0.75 lac bales for the year. The short-fall was due to unfavourable weather conditions.

In the year under report two new artificial insemination centres with six key village blocks were opened and two villages each were added to six old A.I. centres. In addition, two cattle breeding extension centres were also opened where 40 breeding bulls are maintained in selected pockets in each centre for intensive cattle development by natural service. Eight Gaushalas were also subsidised during the year for making them more useful as cattle breeding centres by keeping additional pure bred breeding stock on scientific lines. The rearing of good calves at these gaushalas is also subsidised. Private cattle breeders, who possess high yielding cows and buffaloes, were also given subsidy for proper rearing and maintenance of their heifers.

In the sphere of disease control, the work of mass prophylactic inoculation of cattle against Rinderpest was carried out in five more

districts during the year. The Biological production section has been expanded considerably in order to meet the increased demand of vaccine and Sera. Five new veterinary hospitals have been started in the State, five such hospitals at district Headquarters have been provincialised and taken over by the Government from Local bodies. Financial assistance was also given to local bodies for effecting improvements in their existing hospitals. Five centres for mass treatment of livestock against parasitic diseases have also been started during the year and 700 stockmen were provided with additional equipments and medicines.

Besides one new Sheep Farm and two Stud Ram Centres which are being established in the hills, six new Stud Ram centres have been started in the plains, so as to supplement the sheep and wool development programme. About 150 goats of Jamuna part and barbari goats are being subsidised.

In addition to the Poultry Development blocks already functioning in the selected pockets in the State, 8 poultry extension centres are being started during the year.

Considering the great potentialities for the development of Inland Fisheries in the State, it is proposed to take up work in all suitable waters in the State. Stress has also been laid at inducing private pisciculturists to take up fish culture as a profitable vocation and thereby provide new avenues of employment and livelihood to the fishermen of the State.

During 1955-56, 2,39,09,117 frys and 32,63,523 fingerlings of popular carps were collected from the natural, spawning grounds and reared in the departmental nurseries.

To encourage pisciculture as a private enterprise, 4.25 lakhs fingerlings have been distributed to private bodies. Vigorous steps were taken to organise Fishermen Co-operative Societies and five such societies in the districts of Ballia, Bahraich, Allahabad, Kheri and Meerut have been organised and selected for granting financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10,000|- per party.

Transport and Communications : The year 1956-57 witnessed further development of the Transport organisation, which continued to provide to the people cheap and comfortable means of travel in the State.

During the period from August, 1956 to February 1957, Government Roadways buses covered 2,24,90,538 miles, carried 3,63,18,875 passengers and earned Rs. 2,44,12,035. The total income, from buses,

trucks and others during the period was Rs. 2,60,00,677. Besides, the organisation provided employment to about 9,000 persons.

Towards the end of 1956 the Roadways had a fleet of 1,668 buses, which operated upon 342 routes, covered 5,976.5 miles and carried 1.49 lakh passengers daily. It is estimated that by the end of the Second Plan period, Roadways will be covering 6,850 miles and carrying 116.26 lakh extra passengers with a fleet of 1,969 buses. During the first year of the Second Plan Roadways covered 316.7 additional miles.

Nationalisation of transport ensured more amenities to the people by regularising bus-services and providing special buses for fairs and festivals as well as relief buses in case of break downs. Benefits of leave with pay, holidays, and weekly-offs, which were denied in the private sector, were also made available to the employees of the Roadways, as a result of nationalisation.

To speed up efficiency and promote conscientiousness among the staff, a sum of Rs. 51,889 was sanctioned for giving rewards to drivers and technical workers for obtaining better performance from engines, batteries and tyram; having more miles per gallon of fuel and lubricants and reducing incidence of mechanical break downs.

During the year roadways made special transport arrangements on the occasion of Buddha's 2,500th birth anniversary and buses on chartered basis were made available to pilgrims from Basti and Shoratgarh to Lumbuni Gardens in Nepal. Transport facilities were also provided to high foreign dignitaries who included Uttar Pradesh in their itinerary. In addition, delux buses were made available to visiting tourists for making sojourns to places of historical, cultural and tourist interest in the State and return tickets were issued to passengers.

During the UNESCO Session from October to December 1956 at Delhi, the U.P. Roadways were put for the first time on the map of the Capital where a fleet of 32 mercedex buses was placed at the disposal of the delegates till the end of the session. The Transport Department also provided 3,400 heavy motor vehicles for the movement of ballot boxes and polling personnel during the recent second General Elections in U.P.

The Central Roadways Workshop at Kanpur not only manufactured batteries but also designed a new type of body for buses, more comfortable and modern, during the period under review.

Welfare of Backward Classes: The various measures for educational, social and economic uplift and advancement of the

Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes continued with increased tempo with a budget provision of over a crore. Educational advancement received priority among the welfare schemes. About Rs. 73.16 lakhs were spent on providing re-imbursement of tuition, games and library fees and the award of stipends to students of these communities. During the year 4,72,000 students (Scheduled Castes) were benefitted from the re-imbursement of tuition fees and about 44,000 students were awarded stipends.

A sum of about Rs. 5 lakhs was spent during the year on the maintenance of various institutions in predominantly Harijan Bastis and areas. The institutions thus benefitted were 81 hostels, 201 boys' primary schools, 80 girls' schools, 108 libraries and 98 Night schools. The three Government Technical Training Centres at Bakshi-ka-Talab (Lucknow), Nainital and Gorakhpur continued to function during the year and imparted technical and vocational training to the students of these communities in various trades and cottage crafts.

Under Economic Uplift Scheme, grants-in-aid were given for starting small-scale cottage industries, development of agriculture and construction and repairs of houses and wells. Special emphasis was laid on giving housing grants in the flood affected districts, and major portion of the grant for providing better housing was diverted to the affected districts.

Agriculture and cottage industries grants were also given to the members of the Backward classes during this year. The total provision made during the year for these schemes is as follows:—

(i)	Cottage Industries	Rs. 2,55,400|-
(ii)	Agriculture Development	Rs. 2,50,000|-
(iii)	Providing better housing	Rs. 4,10,000|-
(iv)	Improvement of drinking water facility	Rs. 3,00,000|-

About 400 families were given Grants-in-aid for development of agriculture, about 846 persons were benefitted by the grants for development of cottage industries and about 2,500 houses were constructed or repaired.

For the implementation of schemes for the removal of untouchability, 123 social workers were appointed in various districts. Propaganda through Audio-Visual publicity and participation in important Melas, Camps, Conferences and Sammelans was also carried out. Various non-official agencies were also given grants for running their own programmes for this purpose.

Under the recent centrally sponsored rehabilitation schemes, four new agricultural colonies have been established in Lakhimpur-Kheri district, thus bringing the total of these colonies to five. Nearly, 1300 acres of land has been acquired and about 200 families of Ex-Criminal Tribes have been settled in these colonies.

Special schemes have been taken up for the all round development of certain backward areas of the State and social, economic and educational uplift of the backward people living there. Under these schemes, grants were given to the tune of Rs. 1,44,500|-.

A grant of Rs. 40,000|- was provided during the year for setting up a colony of "Kabutari-Nats"—a vagrant tribe—in Jhansi district.

In Government services the reservation of 18 per cent for members of Scheduled Castes continued to be in force for all categories of appointments.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme, ten development blocks have been selected involving expenditure to the tune of about Rs. 7 lakhs for intensive work with regard to the construction of houses, construction and repair of wells, development of agriculture and cottage industries, setting up of Co-operative Societies, and training in various cottage crafts. The blocks are located in the districts of Allahabad, Azamgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Deoria, Meerut, Barabanki and Sitapur.

Social Welfare : In order to give impetus to social welfare work in the important cities, Government had set up District Social Welfare Co-ordination Committees in thirteen towns in 1955. These Committees were doing useful work and hence it was decided to constitute such Committees in the remaining districts. Now there is a District Social Welfare Co-ordination Committee functioning in every district of the State. These Committees include local M.Ps., Members of Legislature and prominent social workers.

The Social Welfare Department had no scheme included in the First Five-Year Plan. For the Second Plan this Department has been allotted a ceiling of Rs. 90 lakhs. Two Schemes relating to the establishment of an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and an Institution for the Blind, were also transferred from the ceiling of the State Educational Plan to that of Social Welfare Department. The cost of these schemes for Plan period will be Rs. 9.46 lakhs as part of the Second Plan.

For the year 1957-58, this department has been allotted a ceiling of Rs. 19.70 lakhs for the annual plan. The annual plan for 1957-58 is nearing finalisation.

As it was felt necessary to co-ordinate the activities of various official and non-official organisations relating to the welfare of the youth and to initiate fresh activity in this direction a Youth Welfare organisation under the charge of a Youth Welfare Officer has been set up.

The Women Welfare Scheme which has been functioning in the State for a number of years and was in operation in thirty districts during 1955-56 was extended to two more districts. Under the scheme there are 10 Women Welfare Centres in each district. It was experienced that the scheme could be made more useful if Mobile Centres were started for short periods, from place to place. Accordingly Mobile Camps were sanctioned in each district covered by the Women Welfare Scheme.

For the rescue of girls who have been abandoned, forsaken and decoyed two rescue organisations have been set up at Dehra Dun and Varanasi. An experienced person has already been appointed as Rescue Officer, Dehra Dun.

A provision of Rs. 20,000/- existed in the last year's budget for survey of the problems of destitute women, children and beggars. The survey has already been sanctioned and is being carried out by the various agencies.

A scheme for the organisation of Samaj Kalyan Samities in the State was sanctioned with a view to associating to the maximum the common people with the important work of Social Welfare. The scheme aims at an assessment of the social needs of the urban population and of the available resources for meeting these needs. As the scheme has been received with enthusiasm by the masses and it has been implemented with vigour, it is now proposed to include it in the Department's Second Five-Year Plan.

Prohibition : Total prohibition remained in force in 11 districts and 3 towns of religious importance in the State during the year 1956.

The activities of the Excise Department were mainly concentrated upon popularising prohibition through publicity and temperance education in the State during the period following August 15, 1956. Greater stress was laid on seeking full co-operation of various official and non-official social agencies for the success of prohibition. Field work in dry districts was carried out mainly by departmental workers while temperance boards remained active in the rest of the districts. Three Bhajan Mandalis and two publicity vans were also engaged for State-wide prohibition propaganda.

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With a view to giving further impetus to the scheme, a new post of officer on special duty was created at Government headquarters. There were also six prohibition and social uplift officers, 32 prohibition organisers and 56 honorary pracharakas who continued prohibition propaganda during the period under review.

The Social Uplift Branch of the Excise Department organised several camps in important fairs of the State and organised 80 social uplift camps at excise pockets in various districts. Efforts were also made to enlist active co-operation of women social workers and a number of vigilance committees were formed. Personal contacts were established with 11,580 addicts and distillers to wean them away from the evil of drinking.

A temperance education campaign was zealously carried on, throughout this period, in the labour and railway colonies in various districts of the State, in general, and in the labour ahatas of Kanpur, in particular.

A high level committee of the Secretaries of the Temperate Societies of the State, together with departmental officers under the chairmanship of the Minister for Excise, was held at Lucknow towards the end of August, 1956, to devise ways and means to make prohibition more effective. The success of prohibition weeks was also notable in many respects and roughly 6,000 pledges of complete abstinence from drugs and intoxicants were obtained.

Panchayats and Local Self-Government: The Second General Elections to the Gaon Panchayats and the nomination of Panchas of Nyaya Panchayats were completed in all the districts during the year gone by, and the newly constituted panchayats started func-
relief in the country side.
tioning with effect from October 2, 1956, the birth day of the Father of the Nation. These Panchayats are engaged in carrying out very valuable construction works and are helping in affording medical

With effect from January 1, 1957 all class II District Boards, excepting the sub-district board, Bhadohi in the district of Varanasi, have been upgraded to class I. This upgrading was warranted by the increase in the income of these Boards. The State Government are also preparing a Bill to reorganise the district boards.

For the convenience and welfare of the pilgrims, Government provincialised the Ardh Kumbh Mela of Hardwar. The Sarnath Mela in the district of Varanasi, has also been provincialised because of its having gained international importance in connection with the MAHAPARINIRVAN anniversary of Lord Buddha. At the site of

Magh Mela which is held annually at Allahabad, Government constructed new Pontoon bridges for the safety of pilgrims who participated in the Mela on January 20, 1957. A sum of Rs. 19 lakhs was spent on the elaborate arrangements made in the fair.

Out of the 63 schemes of water supply taken up, it has been possible to complete construction of seven water-works which have been handed over to Local Bodies concerned. The rest of the works are in varying stages and it is expected that all of them will be completed by December 31, 1957. It has decided to establish corporations in the towns of Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad and Varanasi where the problem of civic administration is far more complex than in other towns. The civic administration of these towns was entrusted to the administrators appointed by the Government under the U.P. Local Bodies (Appointment of Administration), Act, 1953, with a view to ensuring smooth transition. The U.P. Municipal Corporations Bill has since been introduced in the Legislatures.

Public Health: During the tenth year of freedom, new schemes relating to the establishment and improvement of hospitals and dispensaries, control of diseases, maternity and child care, medical education and research, and training of personnel were launched according to the schedule fixed for the Second Five-Year Plan. As many as 30 Allopathic, ten Ayurvedic and Unani, 13 women's dispensaries were established; three dispensaries were provincialised, and five district hospitals and two divisional hospitals were upgraded. Construction of new district hospital buildings was in progress at Allahabad, Pauri (Garhwal), Saharanpur, and women's hospital at Mirzapur. A 40-bed ward at Varanasi and another 70 bed T.B. Ward at Firozabad were nearing completion.

Eye-relief in the State continued to be offered by teams organised by Sitapur and Aligarh Eye Hospitals and the staff of the Lucknow and Agra Medical Colleges and other institutions. At present some 100 eye-relief camps are held all over the State. During the year, sections of opthalmology under specialists were opened at Meerut and Varanasi. Provision for the training of opticians and refractionists was also made by the department at Aligarh and Sitapur Eye Hospitals. A Trachoma pilot project was also launched in a part of Aligarh district.

During the year under review, a T.B. hospital with 45 beds was opened at Allahabad. The total number of beds in the State has been raised to 1,110. Other schemes regarding the establishment of T.B. wards at Firozabad, Basti, Kanpur, Gethia, Hathras, Jaunpur,

Meerut, Badaun and Bulandshahr were in progress. A plan for a 100-bed T.B. sanatorium at Saharanpur was finalised, while sanction for establishment of T.B. clinics at Muzaffarnagar, Varanasi and Gorakhpur was accorded. The scheme for a 100-bed T.B hospital at Gorakhpur was also in progress.

Institutional facilities for treatment of leprosy in the State were available at many institutions with a total accommodation of about 1,300 beds. The State Government provided grants totalling Rs. 2,69,000 to these institutions. The outdoor clinics for the treatment of leprosy at Kanpur and Varanasi were provincialised. Routine treatment of V.D. clinics were opened at Varanasi and Meerut during the year.

A 60-bed children's hospital, established at Medical College, Lucknow was developed to full working capacity. Two children clinics in charge of specialists were established at Varanasi and Meerut during the year under report.

For meeting the increasing demand of trained doctors, nurses, and other medical, and health personnel, a Medical college was established at Kanpur. Admissions to the Agra Medical College, was raised from 75 to 100, and two training centres for health visitors, six for midwives, 6 for auxilliary midwives and nine for nurses were provided. Besides, a grant of Rs. 4,32,000 was given for building a cancer unit at Kamala Nehru Hospital, Allahabad.

In the field of rural health, improvement in environmental-sanitation and provision of safe-water supply received due emphasis. Health units of 26 former community project blocks were taken over by the Department and in eleven N.E.S. blocks, new units were established. During the year under review, a Rural Health Section was established at the Planning Research and Action Institute.

Under maternity and child welfare schemes, a provision for 500 more maternity and child health centres, at the rate of 100 centres per year was included in the Second Plan. Accordingly 27 new centres were established and remaining 73 of the former C.P. blocks were taken over by the Department. The scheme for supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers of families belonging to lower income group ranging up to Rs. 100|- m. was extended to Basti and Muzaffarnagar in addition to KAVAL towns.

As regards anti-malaria control programme, ten additional national malaria units were established bringing the total to 20 units, which are spread over 35 districts. It is further proposed to establish five more such centres in the rural areas.

During unprecedented floods this year, affecting 39 districts, health relief measures were taken on a wide scale at an additional cost of rupees five lakhs which presented outbreak of epidemics.

Education: There were a number of significant developments in Education in the State during the tenth year of freedom. The needs of Education at the pre-primary stage had not been attended before. A beginning was made by attaching infant classes to the eleven model schools and to help 25 private institutions for primary and Nursery Education.

Facilities for the primary education were extended by opening two hundred and fifty primary schools. In order to make Basic Education more efficient by providing raw material for crafts a sum of Rs. 100|- per year was given to each Basic school. A building grant of Rs. 1,000|- per school for the maintenance of the building of 10,000|- schools was also given. A comprehensive survey of educational needs of the State particularly in respect of primary education is in progress. 1.250 schools are being opened in the current year.

With the expansion of education at the Primary stage 10 Government Junior High schools were opened, 180 Junior High schools were improved. Crafts and General Science were introduced as compulsory subjects in 25 government and 75 non-government Junior High schools. A Non-recurring grant of Rs. 500|- per school has been sanctioned to 340 schools for library purposes. The reorientation of the Junior High schools or the Senior Basic schools went apace. Of the 21,000 acres of land secured for schools, 17,000 was arable. The income from the produce was about Rs. 2,20,000|- in 1954-55 and Rs. 4,50,000|- in 1955-56.

The Government Higher Secondary schools at important industrial centres of the State have been proposed for the introduction of Technical courses. Each school will provide one or two Pre-Engineering courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering-Elements of Building Construction or Radio Engineering. Building grant to the extent of Rs. 10,000|- per school has been given to 20 Non-Government institutions. For the improvement of library facilities in Government and aided Higher Secondary schools assistance of Rs. 2,500|- per school were given to 25 Government and 75 Non-Government institutions.

Two Mobile Training Squads in the under-developed Indo-Tibetan Border areas were started.

A new building for the State Museum, Lucknow is under

construction in Banarasi Bagh and the Extension of the Archaeological Museum, Mathura has also been taken in hand. The Ancient Monument Preservation Act has been passed.

Additional grants were given to the Universities and degree colleges for development. The Agra University acquired the character of teaching university. Acts for establishment of two new universities *viz.*, Gorakhpur University and the Sanskrit University have been passed. These universities are likely to start functioning from the next academic year.

To better the lot of teachers, a number of measures were adopted. The liability of meeting the cost of Secondary teachers increments at aided institutions was raised from 1|3 to 1|2. Special grant was given to District Boards to meet the cost of mandatory scales of pay for primary school teachers.

Co-operation and Rural Finance : In U.P. the Co-operative movement was essentially a credit movement till 1946. In 1947, it entered a new phase of reorientation when a Programme of all round expansion of the movement was conceived, envisaging extension of the Co-operative method to all spheres of economic activity. As a result of this, the village societies acquired a multi-purpose character and a net-work of non-credit Co-operative institutions sprang up in the State. This structure today comprises of a village society at the base, a block union for 15 to 20 villages, a district federation at the district level and a state federation of Co-operatives at the State level.

In the First Five-Year Plan of Co-operatives in U.P. attention was mainly focussed on the developmental aspects of Co-operatives. As such, the main schemes included in this Plan were the organisation of multi-purpose societies, co-operative seed stores, co-operative farming societies and co-operative milk unions. The targets set in respect of the schemes were completed during the stipulated period.

The Second Five-Year Plan of co-operatives, which incorporates the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Report, has given a new orientation to the movement.

The State today has a total number of 55,700 Co-operative Societies (including cane and industrial co-operatives) with a membership of 38.35 lakhs. Their owned capital amounts to Rs. 14.34 crores and working capital to Rs. 36.85 crores.

The credit movement, as envisaged under the Second Five-Year Plan has entered a new phase with the organisation of large-sized

societies on the pattern recommended by the Committee of Direction, All-India Rural Credit Survey, Credit, which hitherto played a more or less detached role in the Co-operative economy, has now become a hand-mate of marketing in the new integrated scheme. Out of a total target of 1,500 *large-sized credit societies* to be organised during the Second Plan period in the State, the first instalment of 300 such societies to be organised during the first year of the Second Plan, i.e., 1956-57, has been completed. The area of operation of each of these societies has been extended from a village to a group of villages so as to create an economically sound unit which can serve the purpose of a miniature bank in the rural area. The societies, which have been organised round about 40 mandis in 29 districts, will grant crop loans to members on the condition that they will market their produce through the marketing society of their respective areas.

As far as the organisation of *marketing societies* is concerned, 150 such societies are to be organised in the First three years of the Second Five-Year Plan. Out of this, the target of 40 societies, to be organised during the first year, i.e., 1956-57, has been achieved. These societies have been organised in 40 important *Mandis* of the State enrolling, so far, about 49,000 individual members and raising about Rs. 6.72 lakhs as share capital.

There exist in the State 44,000 *agricultural credit societies* with a membership of 14 lakhs, an owned capital of Rs. 4 crores and a working capital of Rs. 8.46 crores. During 1955-56, Rs. 5.58 crores were distributed as loan by these societies to members. It is expected that it will increase to about six times by the end of the Second Plan period. The rate of interest charged by the societies from their members, namely, the ultimate borrowers, is 8¼ per cent. The *Central Banks* numbering 61 (including 3 urban banks) advance loans to the affiliated societies at the rate of 6¼ per cent. These Banks have at present a total deposit of Rs. 2.93 crores from individuals and Rs. 1 crore from societies.

Among the many important proposals made by the Committee of Direction set up by the Reserve Bank of India, special reference may be made to the creation of five National Funds with two auxiliary Funds under State Governments. Accepting these recommendations the Government of Uttar Pradesh has decided to create (1) the State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund and (2) the State Co-operative Development Fund. The funds will be financed by (*i*) the annual budgetary provision by the State Government and (*ii*) part of the dividend earned by the State Government on its share capital in the various co-operative credit agencies, such dividend being over and above a particular minimum such as 3 per cent.

The Co-operative Credit structure of this State has thus been considerably revitalised. On the non-credit side, the number of *block unions* at present is 1,953 which have a share capital of Rs. 70.16 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 4.77 crores.

The agency of *seed stores* in the rural areas has been devised in order to enable the cultivator to obtain his agricultural requirements in his own village or within a reasonable distance from his village. These seed stores are distributing 15,88 lakh maunds of Rabi and 2.39 lakh maunds of Kharif seed to cultivators annually, out of which 70 per cent is of 'A' class quality. Besides, they are also distributing improved agricultural implements, fertilizers and manures to cultivators in large quantities. About 440 of them have also constructed pukka buildings of their own.

The Scheme of *Co-operative Farming* was taken up in the State of U.P. in 1950-51 with the object, mainly, of evolving a system of farming which could be easily adopted by the cultivators to solve their agricultural problems by pooling their production resources and making their best use through Co-operative effort. Considerable experimentation seems to be necessary for evolving a suitable pattern or patterns of Co-operative farming which may be conveniently adopted. In U.P., Co-operative better farming, Co-operative Joint farming, Co-operative tenant farming and Co-operative collective farming as recommended by the Co-operative Planning Committee are being tried. The number of all these types of Co-operative farming societies at present is 216 with a total membership of 4500. Their share capital stood at Rs. 13.30 lakhs and working capital at Rs. 39.70 lakhs on June 30, 1956. The total area of farms under Co-operative farming is 50,692 acres.

Out of the target of 100 co-operative farming societies to be organised during the Second Five-Year Plan period, fifteen have already been organised

Seven Co-operative Milk Unions are functioning in the cities of Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Kanpur, Haldwani, Meerut and Almora and are rendering useful service to the public by supplying pure, unadulterated milk at reasonable price punctually. The total annual handling of milk by these unions is 1.93 lakh maunds.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan an ambitious programme for the expansion of the milk scheme has been drawn. This includes establishment of 5 new milk unions, 10 more ghee grading stations, 2 rural cremaries, 2 milk powder plants and a State Milk Board.

There are also 816 Co-operative brick kilns which manufactured 8,783 lakh bricks during 1955-56.

Training and Education : In accordance with the comprehensive and integrated scheme of Co-operative Training and Education drawn up by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training of the Reserve Bank and the Government of India, the entire staff of the Co-operative Department has been classified into three categories, namely, Higher, Intermediate, and subordinate personnel. The training of the Higher and Intermediate personnel is directly arranged by the Central Committee while the training of the subordinate personnel is the responsibility of the State Government.

The two existing Training Centres for the subordinate personnel were re-organised on the pattern of training recommended by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training. Four additional training centres for the subordinate personnel were opened for training the staff required under Second Five-Year Plan. The number of subordinate personnel, namely, the Supervisors trained during 1956 is 190. The number of Supervisors under training at present is 439.

The training of the Intermediate personnel has been taken up at the Regional Co-operative training centres, Meerut opened by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training in January 1956. Twenty accountants and managers of District Co-operative institutions belonging to the Intermediate category completed their training at the said centre. Another batch of a dozen more is at present under training.

Arrangements were made by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training for short term courses on marketing at the Regional Co-operative Training Centre, Meerut. Advantage of these courses was taken by the Department and 28 Co-operative Inspectors selected for the special scheme of marketing, processing and warehousing under the Second Five-Year Plan, were trained in this course at Meerut. 12 more Inspectors will soon be completing their training.

A block level Co-operative Officers' Training Centre was established at Faizabad in April 1956 under the auspices of the Central Committee for Co-operative Training, Seventy-seven Co-operative Inspectors who will work as assistant Development Officers incharge of Co-operative work in the N.E.S. Blocks completed their training at this centre at the end of March, 1957

The Plan : The Uttar Pradesh Government had prepared an ambitious Second Plan, but it had to be curtailed to Rs. 253 crores due to financial limitations. In order to have as much exactitude as possible, the principle of "Annual Planning" has been adopted.

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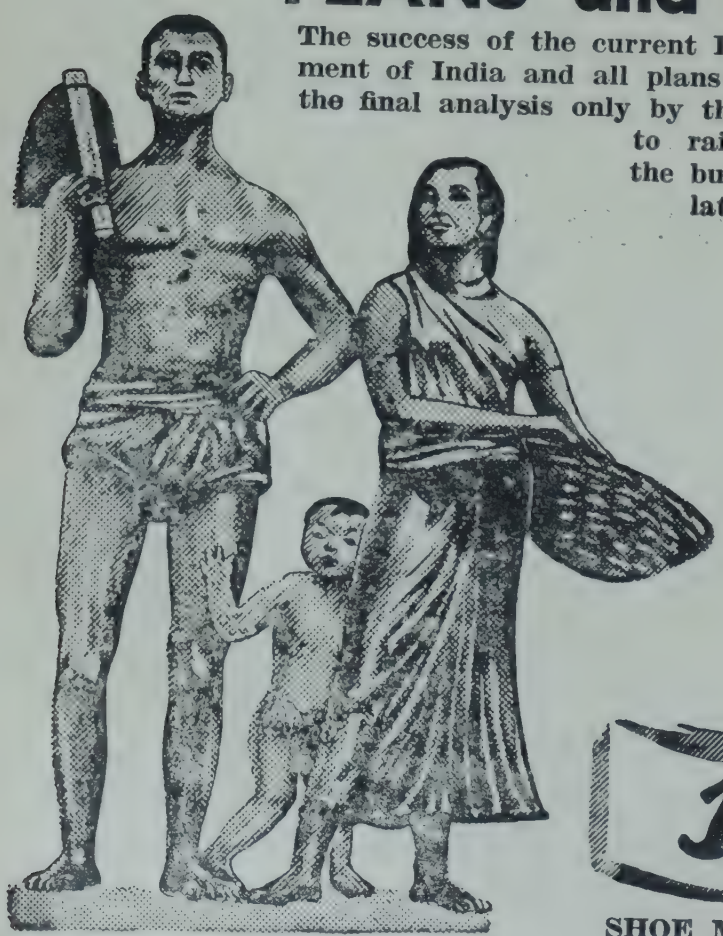
SP—24

PLANS and the PEOPLE

The success of the current Five-Year Plan of the Government of India and all plans to follow can be assessed in the final analysis only by the extent to which they serve to raise the living standards of the bulk of the country's vast population.



All of them must be provided with adequate shelter, ample food, suitable clothes, and last but by no means the least, durable and comfortable footwear to enable them to advance with confidence over the hard and stony path of exertion to a brighter tomorrow.

Bata

SHOE MAKERS TO THE NATION

SP—21

Apart from continuing schemes, priority has been given to schemes of food production. Irrigation and Power continues to receive high priority and Industries, specially village and small-scale industries, have been allotted more funds as compared to the First Plan.

Community Projects and N.E.S.: Twenty-six Community Projects blocks, the term of which expired during the 1956, are now functioning as post-intensive blocks. As a result of delimitation on the basis of population as also the area, some of these blocks have been reduced in size and the number of post-intensive blocks has thus risen to 33.

Out of 135 N.E.S. blocks established up to 1955-56, 63 have been converted into intensive development blocks. For 1956-57, the Government of India allotted to the State, 86 N.E.S. blocks, out of which 85 blocks have already been opened. The N.E.S. scheme now covers 29,100 villages with a population of about 1.63 crores. During 1957-58 it is proposed to establish 146 N.E.S. blocks and also to convert 40 N.E.S. blocks into intensive development blocks. It is anticipated that a sum of Rs. 6.4 crores will be spent on these blocks in 1957-58. The main activities as also the results achieved are briefly described below.

The agriculture programme was intensified in the blocks and about 7.16 lakhs maunds of improved seed has been distributed during the year. In addition to about 3.51 lakhs maunds of chemical fertilizers and 40,000 maunds of green manure seeds, over 18,000 improved implements were distributed and a large number of half-field demonstrations were laid. About 7,300 acres were put under orchards and about 10 lakhs fruit plants were planted. Intensive efforts for afforestation on community lines were also made. Over 30,000 acres of land was reclaimed and made culturable.

In order to supply pure drinking water, 3,228 wells were constructed and about 3,500 hand-pumps were installed in the block areas during the year.

Over 300 new schools were opened and over 23,000 adults were made literate during the year. More than 2,000 libraries, reading rooms and information centres were also started. During the year 4,794 new Co-operative Societies were organised in the blocks and the number of new members exceed one lakh.

In the community project and intensive development blocks, 156 Training-cum-Production Centres and tutional classes were functioning with 752 trainees on roll. Training was imparted in spinning and weaving, leather working, smithy and carpentry, embroidery,

cutlery and brassware, sports goods, glass beads and button making, soap, handmade paper, hosiery, sericulture and match making. In addition to this, 9 spinning centres under the Khadi scheme were functioning in the C.P. blocks. 52 Industrial Co-operative Societies of ex-trainees were organised.

During the year, about 99,000 acres of additional area was brought under irrigation. 105 miles of pucca road and 2.644 miles of kacha road were constructed in addition to repair of 204 miles of pucca road and over 6,000 miles of kacha road. People response in the shape of labour and cash for self-help schemes in the project areas was very encouraging and in terms of money amounted to about Rs. 66 lakhs during 10 months.

The programme of training field workers was intensified during the year and training centres were further strengthened and equipped. During the period under review 24 training centres were functioning and 3,374 workers remained under training.

POWER AND IRRIGATION

Power: Under the electrification programme, new schemes of Yamuna Hydel, new steam station at Harduaganj and pilot hydel power station in Bundelkhand, besides KESA extension project were started during the year. Work on Rihand Project, Khatima power house, steam station at Mainpuri and increasing capacities of Gorakhpur, Mau, Sohwal power houses was going on. The scheme of Ganga Transmission lines of Stage IV was also taken up.

During the year, the total installed capacity, which stood at 2,23,565 KW registered an increase of 6640 KW. Two diesel power stations and 1,600 route miles of transmission lines were also completed. The Khatima power station, besides giving power to 11 districts in the Sarda Service Area was supplying power to the extent of about 18,000 KW to Ganga Grid. As many as 732 main and rural sub-stations were nearing completion.

Under the rural and urban electrification schemes to relieve unemployment, 39 towns were electrified so far and 25 more were expected to be electrified by the end of the current financial year.

Govindpuri, a colony for rehabilitating displaced persons in Meerut district, was provided electrical facilities, while 11.174 power connections and 24,464 domestic connections, besides 119 connections for big industries were sanctioned. Under the scheme of electrification of tube-wells, 560 were energised and 40 more were expected to be connected in the near future. The small hydel schemes in bill districts were also executed during the year.

Irrigation : The Irrigation Plan for this State aims at irrigating 19.2 lakh acres of additional area by constructing 3,726 miles of channels and 1,783 tube-wells resulting in the production of 4.2 lakh tons of additional foodgrains.

Work on all the new schemes was commenced during the year 1956-57 and efforts were made to complete the work on spillover schemes. A sum of Rs. 970.51 lakhs approximately has been spent during the year on spillover as well as on new schemes under both the sectors as a result of which about 3,15,000 acres of additional area is expected to be brought under irrigation.

The work will be pushed forward during 1957-58 and it is expected that work on almost all the spillover schemes will be completed. Substantial progress according to Plan is expected to be achieved on new schemes.

Industrial Development : With the achievement of self-sufficiency in food production in the First Five-Year Plan, the U.P. Government concentrated its efforts for the rapid industrialisation of the State. During the first year of the second Five-Year Plan, the State witnessed steady development in the industrial sphere.

Out of the total of Rs. 16.43 crores earmarked for the development of industries in the State under the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 4.45 crores, including Rs. 2.60 crores for the large-scale industries and Rs. 1.84 crores for the village and small industries was allotted during the year under review.

Large-Scale Industries : The two major industries *viz.*, Government cement factory, Churk and Precision Instruments Factory, Lucknow, which were set up in the public sector at a total cost of Rs. 345.05 lakhs during the First Plan, recorded remarkable progress during the year under review. The yearly production of the Government Cement Factory was highest during the period with cement and Kilinker production being 1.96 lakh tons and 1.85 lakh tons. Specifications for the plant and machinery to be installed for expanding the production capacity of the factory from 700 tons to 1,400 tons per day from October, 1959, have been finalised and the construction of buildings is also in progress. The expansion programme will cost Rs. 200 lakhs.

The new building of the Precision Instrument Factory, which has been constructed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 5.80 lakhs, is almost ready and the plant would be shifted into it early next year. The production of water meters and miscroscopes, the chief products of this factory, has been according to schedule. This

factory is also being expanded at a cost of Rs. 13.00 lakhs to increase its production by four times and to include the manufacture of pressure gauges, industrial jewels and certain items of medical equipment.

The Central Government have agreed to locate the Synthetic Rubber Factory and the Aluminium Factory in this State. A railway workshop is also being established at Varanasi for the manufacture of railway parts and wagons.

In the private sector licences were granted for the establishment of rayon yarn filement industry and a factory for manufacturing textile machinery at Kanpur and of soda ash and ammonium chloride industries at Varanasi besides authorising to expand the capacity of the various existing factories in the State. During the Second Plan industries like cement, manufacture of transformers and switch gears and several other projects are proposed to be taken up in the private sector. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was provided for assistance to sugar factories of the State.

The Financial Corporation which was set up in 1954, has been trying to meet the growing demands of the medium and small industries for financial assistance. It sanctioned loans to a number of industries like the manufacture of cycle parts, padlocks, agricultural implements, postal balances, electric bulbs, wood screws, etc.

The Directorate of Geology and Mining, which has been set up to carry out a detailed survey of the available mineral resources of the State, undertook a number of investigations in different parts of the State and achieved results of economic importance such as the discovery of copper in Almora and Garhwal districts; of gypsum in Tehri Garhwal area; of clay and limestone in Bonda district; and of lead in the Dehra Dun area.

Cottage and Small-Scale Industries: So far as cottage and village industries are concerned, most of them recorded allround progress. The cottage industries development schemes under the sole charge of the Directorate of Industries were developed and expanded further during the year and more facilities of finance, supply of raw materials, standardization of better marketing were made available to industrialists trying to place the State prominently on the industrial map of India. Special efforts were made for the development of the Handloom industry. Grants totalling Rs. 23.12 lakhs were made available during the year for the economic uplift of the wearers and for the general promotion of the industry. Preliminary work was done during the year for the establishment of a Research-cum-Model Workshop Centre at Kanpur for cottage and

small-scale industries, a Central Training Institute at Varanasi for Training technical personnel to man the various training schemes of the State Government, a Central Design Centre at Lucknow for introducing latest designs in various trades and a handmade paper research-cum-production centre at Kalpi to revive this decaying industry of the State.

The scheme for quality marketing of the products of the cottage and small-scale industries was also extended to cover zari and embroidery of Agra, Pakki Kalai of Moradabad, blankets of Najibabad and Almora, sports goods of Meerut and gold threads of Varanasi.

A major step towards the industrial development of the State on a decentralised pattern was taken with the establishment of two industrial estates, one each at Agra and Kanpur at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. Some factories have already started functioning while others are in the process of being erected. The industries being established include light engineering, casting and foundry workshops, domestic, electrical equipment, torch and glass products.

A third industrial estate, outside the Second Five-Year Plan has also been established at Naini near Allahabad by the Government of India. It will have provision for setting up 58 factories. Messrs. Swedeshi Cotton Mills Ltd., has been given a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs by the Union Government for starting a spinning mill of 24,000 spindles. The mill will provide direct employment to over 1,000 persons. The General Electric Company has also decided to buy 25 acres of land in Naini to set up their plant for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment. A bicycle firm has started manufacturing complete cycles there. Besides, an oil mill, a soap factory, a lock factory, a machine workshop and a sports goods factory have also been established in the Naini Industrial estate.

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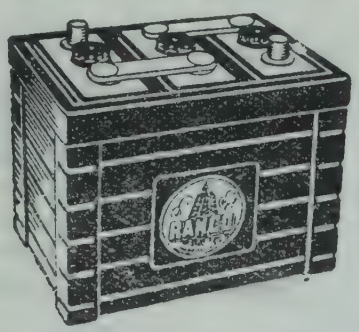

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CHAPTER XXXV

WEST BENGAL

Financial Position : West Bengal's Budget estimates for 1957-58 as presented to the State Assembly by the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy who also holds the Finance portfolio, revealed an overall deficit of Rs. 12.17 crores. The revenue receipts have been estimated at Rs. 61.89 crores and expenditure at Rs. 72.18 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 10.29 crores. The deficit outside the revenue account has been calculated at Rs. 1.88 crores.

Second Plan : The Government of West Bengal contemplate a total expenditure of Rs. 153.7 crores during 1956-61. To this should be added Rs. 4 crores transferred from the Bihar Plan to West Bengal Plan, consequent on the transfer of some areas from Bihar to West Bengal. The main components of Second Five-Year Plan are as follows :

Education	.. ..	Rs. 21.30 crores
Health and Sanitation	.. ..	Rs. 19.96 „
Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	..	Rs. 14.01 „
Industries	.. ..	Rs. 9.48 „
Transport and Communication	..	Rs. 19.03 „
Irrigation and Power	.. ..	Rs. 30.40 „

It was proposed to spend Rs. 35.27 crores on the schemes of the Plan during 1956-57. There have been, however, certain unforeseen impediments for implementation of this year's programme, such as scarcity of building materials like cement and steel, meagre availability of foreign exchange and lack of technical personnel. Nevertheless, the Government of West Bengal are doing all they can to overcome these difficulties and any shortfall in 1956-57 will, it is hoped, be made up in the succeeding years of the Plan.

Food Position : The year 1956 was a year of great efforts on the part of the State Government to combat the rise in prices and the devastating effects of natural calamities. To counteract the rising prices, the State Government operated over 4,000 *fair price shops* in Calcutta and outside, which issued 63.3 thousand tons of foodgrains to consumers during the year.

During the peak period in 1956, as many as 17 lakh people in the rural areas were supplied with rice at seven annas per seer from the fair price shops. The gap between the price levels of rice

in 1955 and 1956 which rose to Rs. 5 per maund in April, 1956, came down to a little over Rs. 3 per maund by the end of December, 1956. The efforts of the State Government to arrest the rise in prices of cereals were strengthened by the release of 3.65 lakh tons of wheat by the Central Government during the year to West Bengal.

The production of cereals in West Bengal in 1956 was 42.33 lakh tons as against 38.92 lakh tons in 1955. In 1957, out of an estimated total gross yield of 44.91 lakh tons of cereals, the State Government expect a net yield of 40.42 lakh tons against the State's total consumption of 42.15 lakh tons. The gap is expected to be filled up by the normal wheat import of about three lakh tons from the Centre. Government, however, have also taken into account holding of stocks by producers, traders, rice mills and consumers.

A disquieting feature, which confronts the State at the present moment, is a steep rise in the price of rice throughout the State. The price reached Rs. 22-15-6 per maund in the early part of May, 1957, as against Rs. 20-7-6 per maund in the corresponding period last year, and Rs. 15-12-0 in the corresponding period of 1955. In some areas, *aush* and *aman* crops had failed and, on top of that, failure of the rabi crop in some districts further deteriorated the situation. To meet the situation, Government have despatched about 3.36 lakh maunds of rice and 2.21 lakh maunds of wheat to the districts from January to May, 1957. Test relief operations have been undertaken on an extensive scale in some distressed pockets. Reserve stocks of foodgrains are being built up in those areas of the State where communication is likely to be disrupted in the coming monsoon.

Agriculture : In the field of agriculture, series of development schemes relating to the use of fertilisers, distribution of improved seeds and dissemination of knowledge of better agricultural practices are bearing fruit. In spite of natural calamities in West Bengal, the production of clear rice in 1956-57 was 43.3 lakh tons as compared to over 35 lakh tons in 1947-48. The average yield of rice per acre has risen from 9.88 maunds to 11.73 maunds during the same period. The production of wheat also has been doubled from 21,400 tons to 43,000 tons during this decade. The total production of jute in 1956-57 was 22.66 lakh bales as against 6.48 lakh bales in 1947-48. The State Government have started a new experiment for utilising unculturable waste land by growing sisal crop on it. A sisal plantation covering 650 acres of fallow land has been established in Rajnagar in the district of Birbhum. In the sphere of agricultural marketing, a big cold storage plant has been set up on a co-operative basis at Memari in the district of Burdwan. It will offer great scope for storage of potatoes grown in that district.

Under the *Tanks Improvement Scheme*, the State Government have improved 5,607 tanks up to the end of 1956-57. As a result of this scheme about 2.77 lakh acres of land have been benefited upto 1956-57. These tanks have also encouraged double cropping, effected sanitary improvement and have provided water for local inhabitants and cattle for domestic purposes. This scheme is now in operation in eight districts of West Bengal, viz. Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Malda and West Dinajpur.

Forests : Considerable progress was achieved in afforestation of waste lands in the southern districts of West Bengal under the First Five-Year Plan. About 3,179 acres of waste lands were planted up with suitable timber and fuel species during 1956-57.

In connection with the *Vana Mahotsava* the Forest Directorate, Government of West Bengal, distributed 5,42,357 seedlings in 1956.

Fisheries : During the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan period, 34 Demonstration Fishing Farms for demonstrating the improved methods of pisciculture were in operation. All preliminaries were completed in respect of the schemes—(*i*) for popularising the use of fish pond manure and (*ii*) for exploitation of coastal fisheries of the State by mechanising indigenous fishing crafts. At the Government Technological Station at Jounput, near Contai sea coast, the following products were prepared: (1) Shark Liver Oil—6,910 lbs., (2) Fresh fish as by-product—6,529 lbs., (3) Processed fish—748 lbs. and (4) Fish meal—16,220 lbs. With a view to carrying out chemical, biological and bacteriological study on different aspects of fish and fisheries, necessary preliminaries for starting an experimental station at Kalyani in the district of Nadia were completed.

Research and investigations were carried out both in the departmental library in Calcutta as well as in the field stations at Champahati in 24-Parganas, Berhampore in Murshidabad, Malda and Kalimpong in Darjeeling on the following aspects with encouraging results : (1) Prevention of mortality of pawn and fry during transport ; (2) Possibility of culturing hill stream species of fish, viz., Katli in confined waters and studying its food and fooding habits ; (3) Prospect of paddy-cum-fish culture in West Bengal and its relative advantages and disadvantages with respect to the growth and yield of paddy ; and (4) Optimum stocking ratio, stocking intensity and other limiting factors in pond fisheries. Ten Co-operative Societies of Fishermen were started during the period under review in the Sundarban area with Governmental help for the proper exploitation of this area.

Animal Husbandry : Considerable progress has been made in the upgrading of livestock in West Bengal during the period under review. A recent innovation has been the introduction of artificial insemination technique. So far, 84 artificial insemination centres have been organised. In addition, 1,347 pedigree bulls have been distributed in certain selected areas for upgrading the breed of local cattle. Another important scheme that deserves mention is the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme. It aims at the ultimate removal of 40,000 milch animals kept in khatals in Calcutta to Harringhata, about 35 miles away from the city, the establishment of a 3000 acre fodder farm at Kalyani, in the district of Nadia and the construction of a central dairy factory in Calcutta for the bottling and distribution of 4,00,000 lbs. of milk a day. One of the milk colony units has been completed and 700 milch animals have been removed from the city ; another 500 animals are expected to be removed shortly. The Government milk colony at Harringhata is now handling 45,000 lbs. of milk per day.

Damodar Valley Project : The excavation of canals and construction of canal structures under this project made considerable progress during 1956. Leases were executed for the supply of irrigation water to about 20,000 acres during the Kharif season of 1956.

Mayurakshi Reservoir Project : The hydro-electric portion of this project came into operation from the middle of December, 1956. The installed capacity of this power station is 4,000 KW. About 2,49,104 acres of land were actually irrigated from this project during the Kharif season of 1956.

Kangsabati Reservoir Project : This is a new major river valley project included in the Second Five-Year Plan, the estimated cost being Rs. 25.53 crores. It aims to irrigate 8 lakh acres of land in Purulia, Bankura, Midnapore and Hooghly districts. It will also moderate floods in this river basin. Certain preliminary works were initiated on this project during 1956-57.

Drainage Schemes : The two important drainage schemes : *viz.*, Sonarpur-Arapanch-Matla Drainage Scheme (second phase) and Bagjola-Ghuni-Jatragachi Scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 71 lakhs and Rs. 104 lakhs respectively, were undertaken during the later part of the First Five-Year Plan period and had to be carried forward to the Second Five-Year Plan period. Satisfactory progress was made during 1956-57. These two schemes are expected to reclaim about 48,600 acres of ill-drained and waterlogged areas.

Minor Irrigation and Drainage Schemes : Thirteen minor irirgation and drainage schemes estimated to cost Rs. 16.35 lakhs,

were under execution during the period under review. Of these, 11 schemes have already been completed and the remaining are expected to be completed soon. The 11 completed schemes benefit 28,240 acres of land. Besides, 29 new minor irrigation and drainage schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 42.81 lakhs, are also under execution. These schemes, when completed, will benefit 1,23,600 acres of agricultural land.

Flood Control Project : The severe flood of September|October, 1956, caused extensive damages of crops and other properties in the Western and Central districts of West Bengal. A Committee of Experts under the name of the West Bengal (Central, Western and Southern Districts) Flood Enquiry Committee has been set up to enquire into the causes of this flood and to suggest both long term and interim remedial measures. Meanwhile, steps have been taken to repair the breaches caused in the protective embankments and also to execute a few more flood control projects in North Bengal. Seven new flood protection works costing Rs. 24.34 lakhs in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Malda were taken up towards the end of the year 1956-57. These schemes are expected to protect about 55,000 acres of agricultural lands, tea gardens, forest areas, etc.

Community Projects & N.E.S. : There has been a steady expansion both in terms of area and population of the Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks in West Bengal. From nearly 1,500 villages with a total population of about 5.73 lakhs served by eight blocks when the programme was launched for the first time in this State on October 2, 1952, the number of villages now covered by the Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks has gone up to a little over 15,000 comprising a population of 80 lakhs spread over 103 blocks including the areas recently transferred from Bihar to this State. These 103 blocks have between them covered more than 35 per cent of the total area and population of West Bengal, excluding the large city areas.

Substantial work has been done in these blocks in diverse fields like agriculture, animal husbandry, village arts and crafts, medical aid and sanitation, rural water supply, education and communication. Improved and scientific agricultural practices in the use of better seeds, fertilisers and manures have been widely disseminated through a very large number of half-plot result demonstrations in the small cultivators' own fields. Considerable progress has also been made in popularising diversified farming practices and in introduction of new crops.

The poorer sections of the rural population were also helped through certain programmes, viz., (1) introduction of kitchen gardens;

(2) distribution of hatching eggs and poultry birds of improved strain at a subsidised rate ; (3) advance of loans on easy and liberal terms in adding to their income through cottage industries.

For the improvement of sanitary condition in rural areas, a new type of latrine, locally manufactured in the block areas at small cost, has also been introduced and has been adopted by the villagers in large numbers.

The literacy drive conducted through a large number of Social Education Centres which also function as Recreation Centres has met with notable success.

Response received from the local people in initiating various measures of development is very encouraging. The total money value of contribution of all types—whether in the shape of cash or materials or labour—so far received from the people in the Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks of West Bengal is estimated at over 40 lakhs.

Flood Relief : One of the most important single events that taxed the entire resources of the Government during the period under review, was the unprecedented floods which engulfed ten districts of the State during September, 1956. Due to a complete disruption of road and rail communications and formation of all isolated pockets, airdrops of foodstuff had to be made for saving marooned people. Altogether 4,735.56 sq. miles with a population of 30,04,649 were either wholly or partially affected, 2,76,306 dwelling houses and 2,703 primary schools were either damaged or destroyed, and 70,94,967 maunds of crops were damaged. Fiftysix human lives and 11,396 heads of cattle were lost as a result of the floods. The Government took prompt and effective steps for emergency relief and sanctioned Rs. 63,75,000 as agricultural loans, Rs. 45,40,500 as house-building and house-repairing grants, Rs. 27,13,906 as gratuitious relief, and Rs. 52,46,870 as test relief works. In addition, 8,24,640 maunds of rice of the value of Rs. 1,37,09,640 were distributed as dry doles and as payment of wages in kind to test relief workers. 5,43,160 pieces of clothes and garments and 2,00,972 pieces of blankets were also distributed to deserving persons of the affected areas. Provision for supply of drinking water was also made by sinking 865 tubewells. Three hundred and three more tubewells will be sunk in the affected areas. The Government have also arranged for the issue of interest-free house-building loans up to Rs. 1,500.

In order to rehabilitate the victims of such natural calamities, the Government have taken up a scheme which provides for free distribution of house-building materials amongst the affected families.

who agree to burn their own bricks and put up their own houses with technical and material assistance from Government. Experts and materials of the value of Rs. 1,07,31,196 have already moved to the affected areas.

Besides flood relief, Government undertook relief operations on an extensive scale to combat distress due to acute draught condition in almost all the districts of the State, prevailing prior to occurence of the September floods. To tide over the situation, a sum of Rs. 1,34,28,600 was advanced as agricultural loans. Over and above, doles, both in cash and kind, were distributed, cash doles amounting to Rs. 28,20,652. Besides, house-building grants to the tune of Rs. 14,62,070 were also distributed.

During the current financial year (1957-58) a sum of Rs. 6,54,600 has also been sanctioned for distribution as gratuitous relief, Rs. 22,50,000 for test relief work, Rs. 3,90,070 for housebuilding and house-repairing grants, Rs. 19,06,750 for distribution as agricultural loans, Rs. 17,54,540 for distribution as interest free housebuilding loans and Rs. 38,720 for distribution as artisans loans.

Land Reforms : With the abolition of the zemindary system from the first day of Baisakh, 1362 B.S. (April 15, 1956) all rent receiving interests in agricultural lands have been acquired by the State, and the cultivating tenants are now the real owners of the land. All forests are now managed direct by the Government. The Government decided that pending assessment of rent under the provisions of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, the rate of rent of produce paying tenancies could be fixed at a flat rate of Rs 9 per acre, with effect from 1363 B.S. (1956-57). Revisional settlement operations for the preparation or revision of records of rights are now going on all over the State.

The Government have set up machinery for the proper management of the vested estates and interests. About 8,000 Tahsildars have been recruited from the subordinate collecting staff of the intermediaries. A good number of superior staff of the intermediaries have also been provided with suitable posts in the new set up.

In consideration of the floods caused by the abnormal rains in 1956, Government decided that the tenants of the flood-affected areas would not be pressed for payment of their dues. Certificate proceedings have been stayed against all intermediaries and raiyats and underraiyats for recoveries of all Government dues in the flood affected areas. Certificate proceedings have also been stayed for recovery of arrear rents and cessess due to the ex-intermediaries

which have been assigned to the Government for collection under Section 9 of the Estates Acquisition Act in the said area.

Compensation for acquisition of the interests of the intermediaries shall be payable on a slab system at rates varying between 20 times for the first and lowest slab of Rs. 500 of net income and two times for the highest slab above Rs. 1 lakh. To cause least hardship to the lower income groups, the rate of compensation and manner of its payment have been determined.

Ad-interim payments amounting to Rs. 52,21,000 to about 24,000 intermediaries have been sanctioned by Government during the period ending April 15, 1957.

All tenures and estates of the Kishenganj sub-division in the district of Purnea and some tenures and estates of Purulia in the district of Manbhum vested in the State of West Bengal under the Bihar Land Reforms Act prior to the date of transfer. In the transferred territories, the Bihar Land Reforms Act is still in force. In the Kishenganj area, machinery for management of vested estates, according to West Bengal pattern, has been set up. In Purnea, however, the machinery as under the Government of Bihar is functioning.

Recently, the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953, has been amended by the West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1957, to provide *inter alia* the following matters: (1) inclusion in the definition of the intermediary of a service tenure-holder and in relation to mines and minerals, a lessee or a sub-lessee; (2) entertainment of application for recovery by the State Government of the arrears of an intermediary after a stipulated period of 12 months from the date of vesting; and (3) payment of compensation for the interests of minors and lunatics to their guardians and managers.

Industry : The Government of West Bengal attach great importance to the industrial development of the State. Most of the large-scale industries fall within the sphere of the Central Government and are regulated by them. In this State, the emphasis has been on a planned integration of big industries with small-scale and cottage industries. So far as big industries are concerned, the State Government have undertaken the establishment of a Coke Oven and a Thermal Plant at Durgapur in the district of Burdwan. But the main activities of the State Government are in the direction of labour-intensive small industries so as to take full advantage of their employment potential. In order to foster the development of such industries, Government have decided to give a price preference

Tenements for the refugees at Ganguli-Bagan near Calcutta, West Bengal.

up to 15 per cent to their products so far as requirements of the various Government Departments are concerned. A number of seri-culture and silk schemes have been taken up so as to increase mulberry cultivation and improve the quality of cocoons and silk yarns. Numerous schemes connected with village industries, such as handloom, coir-products, bell-metal, handmade paper, conch-shell products, etc., have also been taken up. A notable scheme that is in process of implementation is the Howrah Engineering Scheme under which 762 small engineering firms in Howrah are being brought together under a central organisation with a well-equipped Central Workshop.

The total financial outlay on numerous schemes connected with village industries is about Rs. 4.8 crores during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The construction of spinning mills has also been planned during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries : During the First Five-Year Plan period, the Cottage and Small-Scale Industries Department was responsible for the planned development of a number of small-scale and cottage industries in keeping with the industrial policy of the Government of India for encouraging the small-scale and cottage manufacturers. The schemes, aiming at developing those industries, such as, handmade paper, palm gur, mat, Khadi, bee-keeping, etc., which, in spite of having sufficient vitality in themselves, were gradually dying out, or in some cases have been in existence in a moribund condition due to various handicaps, like paucity of funds, non-availability of modern techniques of production, etc., were taken up vigorously. Besides these, several Industries Centres were established in West Bengal for development of handloom schemes by introducing improved techniques and methods of production. A sum of Rs. 41.95 lakhs was spent during the First Five-Year Plan period for development of the industries, as specified above.

In order to foster the development of cottage and small-scale industries in West Bengal, Government had initiated a policy of giving price preference, ranging from 5 to 15 per cent to the products of cottage and small-scale industries, in so far as the stores requirements of different Departments of the State Government were concerned. With a view to creating more employment potential in the cottage industry sector and to increase the production of consumer goods, more stress has been laid on the development of cottage industries in the Second Five-Year Plan and various schemes of village industries, handicrafts and small-scale industries, hand-

looms, coir industries, etc., with a total financial outlay of Rs. 446.50 lakhs, spread over five years (1956-61) have been taken up. For facility of obtaining raw materials at reasonable rates by the cottage workers and for marketing of their products, two separate schemes, one for procurement and supply of raw materials and the other for marketing cottage industry products, with an estimated cost of about Rs. 1.25 crores have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan. During 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was spent out of the first year's allotment of Rs. 75 lakhs in the Plan.

The provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act of 1931 have been liberalised to a great extent, and loans up to 75 per cent of the assets of the industry are being given, subject to a limit of Rs. 25,000 in each case. For easy distribution of loans to cottage units, the Director of Industries have been empowered to grant loans up to Rs. 5,000, in each case, without making any reference to the Board of Industries or to the Government. The District Magistrates have similarly been empowered to grant loans up to Rs. 2,500, in each case within their jurisdiction. Besides these, the Director of Industries has been authorised to grant small loans up to Rs. 1,000|- in each case on personal bond and without security. Arrangements have also been made for organising loans by the Director of Industries and the District Magistrates up to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500 respectively, for starting new industries.

Active steps in organising the cottage workers on a co-operative basis have been taken in order to save them from exploitation by the local Mahajans and a good number of Co-operatives have, by this time, been organised in different industries.

On the initiative of All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, "Ambar Programme" has been introduced in West Bengal and it has been arranged that 75,000 Ambar Charkas will be manufactured during the Second Five-Year Plan and distributed to the spinners. Four "Parisramalayas" have already started functioning for training the spinners in Ambar Charkas.

Under the Central Government's new textile policy of licensing, 35,000 powerlooms to be organised into industrial co-operative societies all over India, to secure an additional production of 250 million yards of cloth per annum, West Bengal had offered to set up 5,000 powerlooms on co-operative basis. Three powerloom training institutes have been proposed to be set up at Panihati in 24-Parganas, Saktigarh in Burdwan, and Fulia in Nadia.

To help smaller units, three central Preparatory Factories are

being sponsored departmentally to work at the places mentioned above. Additional training facilities are also being arranged under the auspices of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department at convenient points of refugee concentration. It is expected that 16 industries co-operative societies, recommended for allotment of powerlooms under the State powerloom programme for 1957-58 will start working shortly.

Co-operation and Rural Finance: The co-operative movement maintained a steady progress in West Bengal. The movement now accounts for 17,322 societies with a combined membership of 11,91,634 and an aggregate working capital of Rs. 23.33 crores. In the Second Five-Year Plan, the movement will play an effective role for integrated development of rural credit and other rural economic activities.

During 1956, rural credit for agricultural production was distributed to the extent of Rs. 1.43 crores. The number of co-operatives participating in the distribution of crop loan was 11,578. The Central Co-operative Banks, Banking Unions, numbering 43, played an important part in distributing this credit.

There are 1,399 multipurpose societies. Many of these societies have provided irrigation facilities, introduced better marketing and better farming facilities, to their members.

There are 75 Marketing Co-operatives in the State, having 15,245 farms as their members with an aggregate working capital of Rs. 10.39 lakhs and a gross sale of Rs. 11.23 lakhs.

There are at present 72 Farming Co-operatives in West Bengal with a membership of 3,260 and an aggregate share capital of Rs. 6,50,154 and working capital of Rs. 9,94,976.

Weavers' Co-operatives formed the bulk of Industrial Co-operatives in the State. There are at present 914 societies with 63,254 members and a total working capital of Rs. 17.95 lakhs. At the apex, there is a Central Marketing Organisation under whose guidance the cooperative handloom movement has been making a steady progress. Artisans engaged in working in bellmetal, conch shell, horn goods, tussar, silk, cutlery, mat, etc., have also been brought under co-operative fold. A Studio Supply Co-operative has been set up with financal assistance of Rs. 1.58 lakhs through State Government. The Government have subscribed Rs. 2.60 lakhs to the share capital of Mecawo Industrial Co-operative for timber works.

Other Co-operative Societies are as follows :

Societies	Number	Membership	Working Capital
Urban Co-operatives	498	3,65,075	Rs. 976.71 lakhs
Consumers' Co-operatives	405	49,480	Rs. 12.02 „
Fishermen's Co-operatives	348	19,598	Rs. 5.42 „
Housing and Colony Co-operatives	156	17,288	Rs. 58.82 „
Milk Co-operatives	169	12,408	Rs. 2.83 „

Health and Medical Relief : Twenty-two Malaria Control Units under the national control programme were in operation in the State during the period under review, covering 22 million people with satisfactory results. Under the B.C.G. vaccination campaign, 17.94.707 persons were tested and 7,57,216 persons were vaccinated by 15 teams. Altogether 32 Chest Clinics and 9 Domicillary Treatment Units functioned in different parts of the State and suitable grants were paid to the Bengal Tuberculosis Association for widespread campaign against tuberculosis.

Additional 88 beds were opened in the Leprosy Colony at Gouripur in the district of Bankura for medical treatment and rehabilitation, bringing the total number of beds in the colony to 500. Seven Leprosy Clinics, including one in Purulia, were maintained by the State Government. Besides, six Leprosy Clinics, especially for outdoor treatment of Scheduled Tribes, and one Investigation Centre functioned during the year under review. Moreover, one study and treatment centre and one subsidiary centre were maintained for the districts of Bankura and Purulia, respectively, under the Pilot Project with the assistance from the Government of India, in order to initiate intensive mass treatment. The total number of beds available in the State for leprosy patients is 2,355. The Government maintained 212 Mobile Medical Units, 489 Health Assistants and 17 Sanitary Inspectors for giving medical relief, treatment of epidemic diseases, inoculation, vaccination, disinfection of water supply, etc., especially in the rural areas, including N.E.S. Blocks. These figures are exclusive of the staff maintained for Health Centres and 11 original C.D.P. Blocks.

A large number of Sanitary and Medical staff, consisting of 22 Sanitary Inspectors, 193 Medical Officers, 204 Health Assistants, etc., were maintained for anti-epidemic measures in relief camps accommodating displaced persons from East Pakistan. 94 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres functioned during 1956-57. According to the Family Planning Scheme, nine Family Planning Centres, two

in Calcutta and seven in rural areas attached to Thana Health Centres functioned during the year.

The Medical Officers attached to Rural Health Centres carried out inspection of health of the students in the schools in their respective areas. Nearly 1,50,000 school children were examined during the year 1956. Undernourished children, infants, nursing and expectant mothers were provided with milk powder received from the UNICEF free of cost.

Eleven Sadar Hospitals and 24 Sub-Divisional Hospitals in West Bengal, which were temporarily provincialised, have been permanently brought under the control and management of Government since July 15, 1956. The M. R. Bangur Hospital with 200 beds has been established at Tollygunge, Calcutta, by taking over of the Golam Mahamed Hospital Dispensary. This hospital is now being treated as the Sadar Hospital of the district of 24-Parganas. A new Sadar Hospital with 128 beds is under construction at Balurghat in West Dinajpur. With the merger of Cooch Behar in 1950, and Purulia in 1956 the total number of Sadar Hospitals of West Bengal comes to 15. A new Sub-Divisional Hospital with 58 beds is under construction at Raiganj in West Dinajpur.

At present 278 Health Centres with 3,312 beds are functioning in the State. Of these, 55 are Thana Health Centres and 223 are Union Health Centres. Construction of 45 more Health Centres is complete, and the centres will function accordingly. Fortyseven Health Centres are also under construction.

Construction of the building for an Infectious Disease Hospital at Beliaghata, Calcutta, has been completed and the hospital has been opened with 280 beds in March, 1957. The number of beds for T.B. patients was increased to 2,741 on December 31, 1956. The State Government have been maintaining a T.B. Hospital with 925 beds at Kanchrapara in the district of 24 Parganas and a T.B. Sanatorium with 202 beds at Digri in the district of Midnapore. Government have decided to establish another T.B. Hospital with 1,000 beds at Dhubulia in the district of Nadia with occupational training centre attached to it during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Proposal for the establishment of a Mental Hospital with 500 beds in this State has also been included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Government have sanctioned 18 ambulances for the Thana Health Centres and Sub-Divisional Hospitals for the present and ambulance service will gradually be extended to all such institutions.

Government have set up an institute for Post-graduate Medical Education and research in the Seth Suklal Karnani Memorial

Hospital, Calcutta. The institute has already been affiliated to the University of Calcutta for teaching M.S., M.P., M.D. and D.Phil. (Medicine) in Pathology courses. The Calcutta Dental College and Hospital has been brought under State management, and it has been raised to the University standard of B.D.S. Two Pharmacy Training Centres are being run by Government, one at Jalpaiguri and the other at Burdwan. Diploma courses in Pharmacy according to Education Regulation of the Pharmacy Act is being taught in these centres. Two Nurses Training Centres are also being run, one at Burdwan and the other at Jalpaiguri. Steps have also been taken for the opening of six more training centres for nurses.

Due to rigid enforcement of Drugs Act and the rules thereunder and constant vigilance by the Drug Standard Control Organisation, the drive against spurious and other misbranded drugs met with success during the year under review.

Education : The present reforms in the field of Secondary Education in West Bengal have been along the broad lines suggested by the Secondary Education Commission (1953), known as Mudaliar Commission, and recommended for adoption by the Central Advisory Board of Education. It has been accepted by the State Government that the Primary stage in a school shall be of five years duration, Junior High or Senior Basic School stage shall be for three years, and the High School stage for three years. The recognised schools would cover all education up to the present Intermediate Course in 11 years. The Degree Course should be of three years' duration.

During the transitional period, students coming out of 10-class High Schools will be required to attend a pre-University Course for one year to reach the standard of the recognised 11-class High Schools and to make themselves eligible for admission to 3-year Degree Course.

The Secondary School Course would give up the bookish, mechanical and rigidly uniform standards and would cater different aptitudes and abilities of the students. Introduction of diversified courses is progressing according to plans. The 'Core-Curriculum', which will be common to all students reading in a new High School, would include three languages, social studies, general science, mathematics and a craft, and would impart a general education of a fairly high order to the students while serving as a link among the different courses of studies. For the present, the following diversified courses have been introduced in selected High Schools of the State :—(*a*) Humanities; (*b*) Science; (*c*) Technical; (*d*) Agriculture; (*e*) Commerce; (*f*) Fine Arts; and (*g*) Home Science. Bifurcation of

studies would take place at the end of class VIII. The students will be required to choose three subjects from a particular course.

Schools which offer only Humanities group are termed as 11-*class High Schools* and those that offer more than one group including or excluding Humanities are termed as *Multipurpose Schools.*

At the end of the First Five-Year Plan period, the number of 11-class high schools in West Bengal has come up to 85 and Multipurpose Schools to 182. These 182 Multipurpose schools offer 282 courses which are distributed as follows: Sciences—144; Technical —37; Commerce—36; Agriculture—17; Fine Arts—17 and Home Science—31.

The Teachers' Training Courses are being modified with an eye to the requirements for running of an efficient system of Secondary Education as introduced by the State Government. Short courses of training and seminars are being organised every year. Guidance is a natural corollary to the scheme of diversified courses introduced in the Multipurpose Schools. With this end in view, Career Master Courses have already been initiated at the Bureau of Educational and Psychological Research attached to David Hare Training College, Calcutta. A number of Career Masters have already been trained. The Government propose to appoint one Career Master in each of the Multipurpose Schools.

During the transitional period, School Final Examination at the end of class X would continue side by side with the School-leaving Examination at the end of class XI. School-leaving Certificate Examination at the end of class XI would cover by education up to the present Intermediate standard and the certificate would be considered equivalent to admission certificates into any Degree Course, including Engineering, Medical and Honours Courses.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, Rs. 31 to 24 crores have been provided for Education, of which Rs. 7 crores will be spent on reorganisation of Secondary Education in West Bengal. Non-recurring expenses sanctioned by the Government for each course in a school are as follows: Humanities—Rs. 50,000; Science—Rs. 1,05,000; Technical—Rs. 1,70,000; Commerce—Rs. 34,000; Agriculture—Rs. 40,000; Fine Arts—Rs. 40,000; and Home Science—Rs. 37,000.

There were one Central Library, 17 District Libraries, and 13 Area Libraries, sponsored by the Government, during 1955-56. Apart from these, there were 714 aided libraries and 314 Literary Centres in both rural and urban areas of West Bengal. Besides these, two

Regional Central Libraries, one at Banipur in the district of 24 Parganas and one at Kalimpong in the district of Darjeeling, have also been set up. A chain of Youth Hostels has been established in Darjeeling, Masanjore and other places.

Statistical investigations have shown that progress in girls' education has not yet been very rapid. To encourage girls to come to educational institutions in large numbers, Government have prepared schemes to make girls' education free in rural areas from class I to VIII. In urban areas girls' schools which charge fees according to a standard approved by Government will get adequate subsidy to make girls' education under certain conditions free from class I to class VIII.

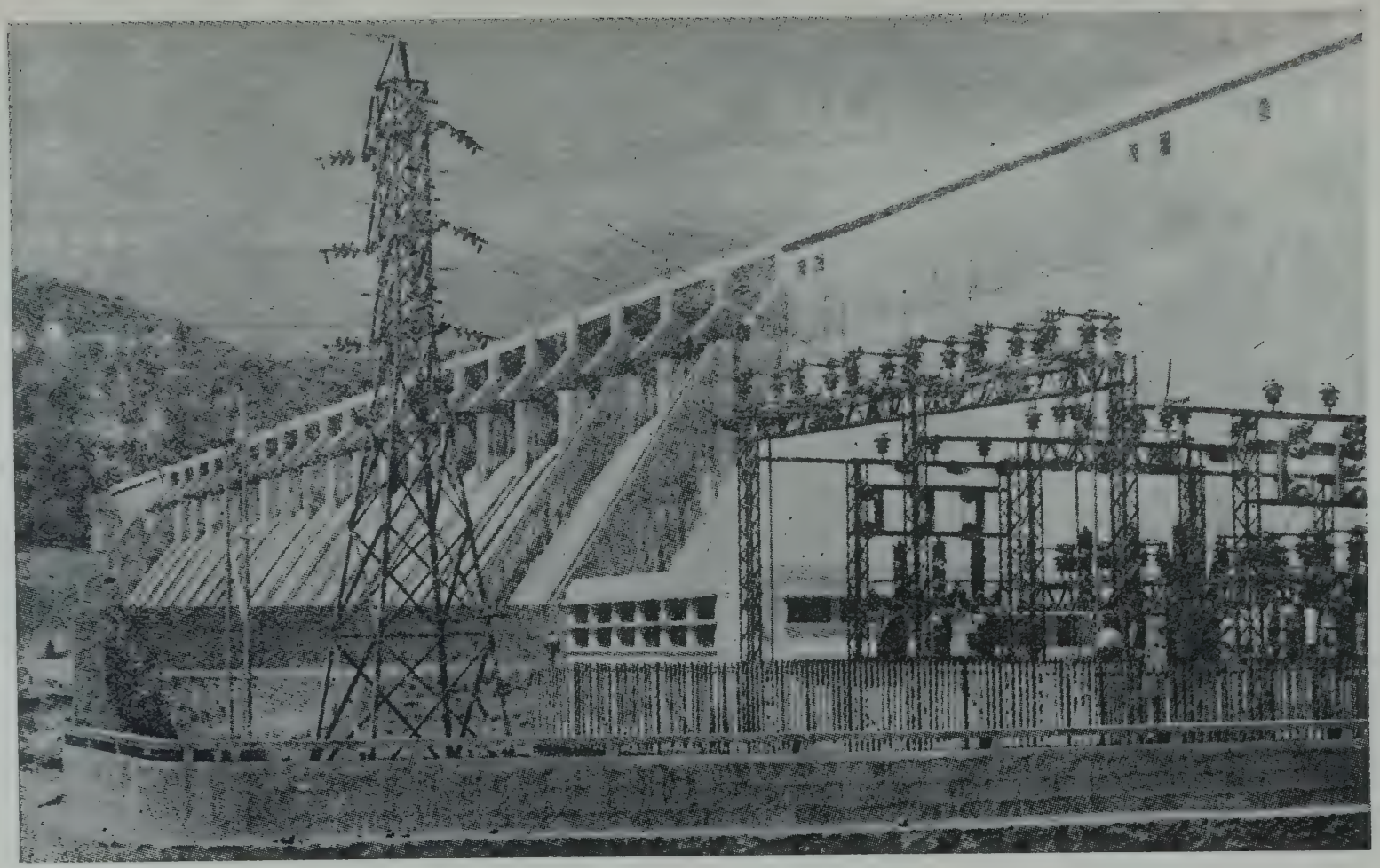
The salaries of teachers in Primary Schools have already been increased with the help of the Central Government and the total cost on salaries of these teachers now amounts Rs. 4.70 crores. The question of paying higher salaries to teachers in Secondary Schools and the revision of scales of pay of trained teachers and Headmasters are under active consideration of the Government.

Tribal Welfare : During 1956-57, a total sum of Rs. 22,34,762 was spent for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes on various schemes.

During the period under review, 5,080 students were given grants for their free tuition at secondary stages; 800 students were given grants for their books, examination fees, hostel charges, etc.; 25 schools were given grants for renovation and upgradation; demonstration was arranged in 275 plots in cultivators' holdings; 25 blocks were started for goat-keeping, sheep-rearing, pig-rearing as subsidiary means of livelihood, seven small irrigation schemes were executed; 270 wells were sunk for water supply in tribal areas; 100 huts were constructed for forest villagers and 50 wells were sunk for water supply in their areas; 12 co-operative grain golas were started; 12 non-official agencies were given grants for welfare work and five Welfare Centres were established.

Besides these, a society has been organised to extend paddy marketing and storage facilities for the tribal villagers of Sundarban areas. Preliminaries have also been completed for starting of training cum-production centres for sheet-metal industry, wood industry, two bee-keeping training centres and also for starting of one mobile dispensary-cum-V.D. unit, and a leprosy clinic for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

An expenditure of Rs. 5,42,780 was incurred during the period under review for the welfare of Scheduled Castes under the scheme, "Removal of Untouchability". Four hundred Scheduled Caste



Hydro-electricity, Masanjore, West Bengal.

students received stipends; 567 students received hostel charges; 280 wells were sunk, vocational training facilities were provided to 150 Scheduled Caste persons and 11 non-official agencies were given grants-in-aid for work in connection with the eradication of untouchability. Moreover, preliminaries have been completed for establishment of a training-cum-production centre for jute spinning and weaving and one centre for upliftment of the *Mochis*.

The State Tribal Welfare Department also incurred an expenditure of Rs. 81,666 for the rehabilitation of ex-criminal tribes in West Bengal.

Panchayats and Local Self-Government: During the period under review three Acts were published after having received the assent. There are: (1) the Howrah Improvement Act, 1956 (West Bengal Act XIV of 1956)6; (2) the Howrah Improvement Act, 1956 (West Bengal Act XIV of 1956); (2) the West Bengal Local Bodies (Electoral Offences and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Act 1956, (West Bengal Act XXIV of 1956); and (3) the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1956 (West Bengal Act I of 1957).

The object of the Howrah Improvement Act, 1956 is to set up an Improvement Trust for Howrah for carrying out various improvement schemes, such as, a scheme for sewage disposal, street schemes, bustee clearance schemes and housing schemes.

The object of the West Bengal Local Bodies (Electoral Offences and Miscellaneous Provision) (Amendment) Act, 1956 is to bring the elections of Councillors of the Chandernagore Corporation within the purview of the West Bengal Bodies (Electoral Offences and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1952 (West Bengal Act X of 1952) for the peaceful conduct of elections of the Councillors of the Corporation.

The object of the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1956 is to establish Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats. The Gram Panchayats and Anchal Panchayats were invested with certain functions conducive to development of rural areas, and the Nyaya Panchayats were invested with certain exclusive minor judicial functions.

Rehabilitation of Refugees: The unending stream of refugees from East Pakistan continued to put a heavy strain on the economy of West Bengal during the period under review. The total number of refugees in this State stood at the colossal figure of 31.85 lakh on March 31, 1957. The total number of admissions of refugees to camps has varied from time to time, but the number in camps now is about 2.8 lakh. Repeated negotiations have been held with the East

Pakistan Government to create better conditions in that State, so that their nationals may not leave their borders, but these have proved abortive. On the other hand, the majority of Muslims, who had left West Bengal in 1950, have not only returned, but settled in this State again.

There are now 350 Government sponsored refugee colonies within the State, where, besides land grants, the settlers are helped in cash and kind to build their own houses and take up gainful occupations. Up to December 31, 1956, as many as 19 lakh of refugees have been given house-building loans and other assistance and 92,484 persons have secured employment through Government effort. Twenty production centres are running with 2,700 refugees on their rolls, and 30,000 have already been given different types of technical and vocational training. So far, about Rs. 8.5 crore have been spent towards the education of refugees from the primary to the post-graduate stages. The total expenditure on refugees up to May 31, 1957, is about Rs. 86 crore.

There are now 6,000 beds occupied by the refugees in different hospitals, of which 1,000 beds are specially earmarked for them and are paid for by the Refugee Department. The remaining 5,000 beds occupied by the refugees had to be paid for by the State of West Bengal. Taking Rs. 2,000 per bed per annum as the average cost of maintaining these beds, the annual liability of the State Government for the beds occupied by the refugees is about a crore of rupees. It may also be mentioned that the State Transport Service employs 6,350 persons, a large number of whom are refugees from East Pakistan.

State Transport : Carrying, as it does in its 400 and odd vehicles, half a million passengers everyday, the State Transport Service affords cheap and quick travel to the common man in comparatively clean and comfortable conditions. It employs 6,350 persons, a large number of whom are refugees from East Pakistan. Bulk of the profits is being ploughed back to the undertaking to give amenities to the passengers and better service conditions to its employees.

Under the Inland Water Transport Crew Training Scheme, over 2,300 youths, many of them refugees, have so far been trained, and two-thirds of them have already found employment.

Jail Reforms : With a view to concentrating long-term female convicts in one jail for the purpose of giving them suitable training for cottage industries, a separate ward has been opened in the Berhampore Central Jail. This training is expected to go a long way in rehabilitating female convicts in society after their release.

The West Bengal Prisoners' (Temporary Release) Rules, 1956, were framed by the Government in August, 1956, providing for temporary release of well-behaved prisoners.

The District Jail at Purulia was taken over by the Home (Jails) Department, Government of West Bengal, on November 2, 1956, and staff belonging to Bihar Services was replaced by the West Bengal Jail personnel. The construction of a Blanket Factory in the Dum Dum Central Jail is well under way. As a measure of jail reform, Government have sanctioned the scheme for appointment of Welfare Officers in two Central Jails in Calcutta. These officers will establish close contact with prisoners and their families for their general welfare. The scheme for opening of a Reception Centre (Psychological Clinic) in the Alipore Central Jail, Calcutta, for the newly admitted long-term casual convicts has been sanctioned by Government. One Psychologist and one Assistant Psychologist will be appointed shortly and the Reception Centre will be provided with all requisite equipment. The newly admitted convicts will be kept under observation in the centre and necessary tests will be carried out for determining their capabilities and aptitudes for employment in different industries. The convicts will thereafter be transferred to different jails.

The Probation system was introduced in certain districts of the State during 1956. The Chief Probation Officer and seven Probation Officers have joined duties and they have already started field work. Two of the Probation Officers received special training in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, before actual posting; others were trained departmentaly. The West Bengal Offenders' (Release on Probation) Release, 1956, were framed by Government in September, 1956.

An All India Conference of Correctional Officers was held in Calcutta in November, 1956 under the joint auspices of the West Bengal Probation and After-care Association and the Indian Correctional Association, Madras. Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Home Minister Government of India, inaugurated the conference and the State Governor opened an exhibition. Discussions were held at the conference on various problems arising in the correctional field and important recommendations were made for social welfare.

Judicial Reform : During the period under review, the City Civil and Sessions Courts were established in Calcutta to give relief to litigants and to relieve the congestion in the original side of Calcutta High Court. They were inaugurated on February 23, 1957, by the Chief Justice, West Bengal.

For the present, the City Civil and Sessions Court are functioning at the Town Hall till the courts are permanently housed in a multi-storeyed building now under construction. The upper limit of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, as provided in the Act, has been fixed at Rs. 10,000. It has exclusive jurisdiction to try suits and proceedings within that limit, barring those prescribed in the Act. Those exceeding that value would cotninue to be tried by the High Court. In commercial cases, the jurisdiction of the new court is limited to Rs. 5,000. It has exclusive jurisdiction to try proceedings under the Guardians and Wards Acts, 1890, and proceedings relating to Succession Certificates. Suits and proceedings relating to or arising out of shipping and navigation or carriage by air, mortgage suits, suits and proceedings under the Indian Companies Act, etc., are triable by the High Court. Pending suits and proceedings will continue to be dealt with by that Court.

The City Sessions Court has jurisdiction to try all sessions except those involving the offences mentioned in First Schedule of the Act. The scheduled offences are : (1) offences connected with the armed forces under Section 131 to 134 of the Indian Penal Code; (2) murder, attempt to murder and dacoity with murder; (3) forgery or falsification of accounts; and (4) any criminal conspiracy to commit or any abatement of these offences. Trials in the City Sessions Court are being held with the help of a jury.

In both civil and criminal matters, the new courts will be courts of original jurisdiction. No appellate jurisdiction has been conferred on them.

One of the great advantages to litigants will be that a Solicitor and an Advocate need not be engaged for cases in the City Civil and Sessions Courts. The dual system of engaging a Solicitor and an Advocate in the original side of the High Court had been under public criticism for quite a long time and now this will be replaced by a unified system under which even a Solicitor can act and plead (in the High Court he can act only) on behalf of a litigant. This will evidently reduce the cost of litigation, so that even cases involving small sums like Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 for which one does not feel at present to approach the High Court for the high cost, might be instituted in the new courts. And, again cases like malicious involvement against, for example, the police could also be instituted at a very low cost.

New Territories : Following the recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission, portions of the Manbhum and Purnea districts of Bihar have been transferred to West Bengal with effect

from November 1, 1956, in accordance with the provisions of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956. The transferred areas comprise a total area of 3,166 square miles (2,407 square miles on Manbhum side and 759 squares miles on the Purnea side) and contain a total population of 14,46,385 (11,69,097 on the Manbhum side and 2,77,288 on the Purnea side). A separate district, known as the Purulia district has been formed exclusively with the areas transferred from the Manbhum district and the new district which consists of one sub-division only, viz., Purulia Sadar, is being administered by a Deputy Commissioner from the district head-quarters at Purulia. The transferred areas from the Purnea district have been tagged on to the Raiganj sub-division of the West Dinajpur district for the present, with a Magistrate having first class powers, posted at Islampur for the convenience of the litigant public. A separate sub-division will be formed in the district of West Dinajpur as soon as possible with the transferred areas from the Purnea district, subject to such re-adjustments as may be considered necessary.

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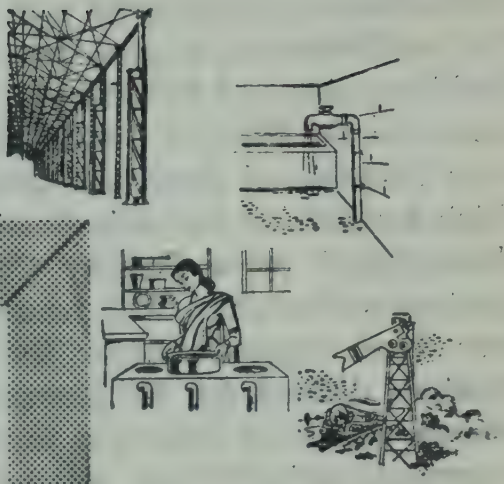

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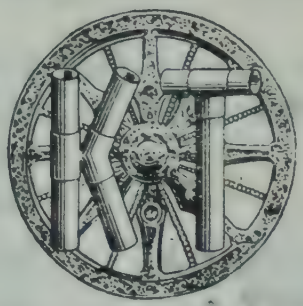

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KT II

CHAPTER XXXVI

CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES

AN outstanding improvement in the administrative structure of the Indian Union achieved through the Scheme of States Reorganisation is the disappearance of Part C States and the elimination of the distinction between Part A and Part B States. The experiment of Part C States proved neither economical nor encouraging and their abolition is in accord with public opinion in the country which favoured the merger of these States in the adjoining units except where national interests dictated their being converted into Centrally administered Territories. The following is a brief review of the progress made by the Centrally administered territories during the tenth year of freedom

(1) DELHI

(*a*) *Law and Order* : More vigilance in maintaining security of life and property of the citizens were evident during the year.

Any crime against women has been ruthlessly suppressed and the Central Special Staff have checked the alarming increase of child-lifting. The police have shown promptness in finding out the clue of explosions in November 1956 and they have been able to allay the panic of the citizens.

Priority is also given to the welfare of the Police force and profits from the co-operative canteens are being spent for their amenities and welfare.

Agrarian Reforms : More steps were taken during the year in implementing the reforms of tenancy acts. The original Land Reform Act of 1954 was being amended in 1956 in order to remove some difficulties in working the programme of consolidation of lands in the State.

GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION & TAXATON MEASURES

The revenue form Sales Tax, stamps, entertainment taxes and betting taxes has shown a remarkable rise which has been offset to some extent by the policy of prohibition. With effect from 1st December, 1956, sales tax on luxury goods was enhanced from 6 pies per rupee to one anna.

Development & Planning : The progress in the targets for the 1st Five-Year Plan is noteworthy. 710 acres of waste land were put under plough and 1,90,170 improved agricultural implements

were made available to the cultivators of the State. Poultry and dairy products have recorded a good progress. Soil conservation near the Jamuna has been effected by the method of afforestation. The alarming rise of the river has also been arrested by creation of bunds.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The C.D. Project has produced miracles in the sphere of rural development and the suburbs of Delhi are brought under the projects. The new township like Shahdara and Mehrauli have added to the number of community development blocks. Scarcity of water in rural areas is the constant headache to the authorities. This has been largely mitigated by construction of 1559 new surface wells, 30 tube-wells were sunk and 578 old ones were repaired. Construction of village roads was a prominent feature of C.D. works. So far 23 miles of pucca roads and 103 miles of Kachha roads have been constructed. In the sphere of education, C.D.S. has proved its worth and over 10,200 illiterate adults have been made literate through Community Recreation Centres and Adult Education Centres which, in their turn, amount to 78 and 148 respectively. Most remarkable thing is that people have contributed voluntarily to the fund of C.D.S. and have realised that co-operation rather than rivalry should be the basis for future action.

Second Five-Year Plan : An all-out drive is being made to develop the State of Delhi under the Second Five-Year Plan under which 32 new schemes with an allotment of 95.47 lakhs have ben hatched out. In these new schemes, more stress has been given on animal husbandry, pisciculture, sericulture and afforestation. Though the income of the State does not show flexibility yet Second Plan would lead it to a higher trend from the next year.

Health : To meet the growing needs of the public, Government has opened up a new shift in Irwin Hospital and set up 120 new beds. A T.B. clinic has been opened in Shahdara and General Hospital in order to look after the T.B. patients and to give vaccination of B.C.G. to more than 1,14,500 persons.

(2) HIMACHAL PRADESH

Since the inception of the State in the north-western Himalayan region, it is keeping a good record of law and order.

Agrarian Reforms & Settlement : (i) Abolition of big landed estates and Land Reforms Act came into force in 1956 in order to initiate co-operative farming in the State. Consolidation has been

worked in 36 villages and new experiments on crop-cutting have been made under the Directorate of National Sample Survey.

PROGRESS & IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The State had spent 90% of total First Five-Year Plan outlay of Rs. 564.10 lacs. In the Second Plan it would spend Rs. 34 crores as approved by commission. The Second Plan of the State differs from all India pattern—giving great emphasis on communication agriculture, forests than on industry.

(i) *Grow More Food* : Against a target of 100 tons of foodstuff, an additional production of 92.05 tons was already achieved. Potatoe farms and plants are protected from plant diseases. H.P. is noted for its production of fruits specially apples, and grapes—a spraying campaign against the diseases found in apple-plants was launched during the year.

(*ii*) *Development of Communication* : To develop better communication in a hilly region like H.P. is not an easy task, but credits should go to the Government in extending two railway links up to Pathankot with effect from 24th May and opening up 19 new post offices and one telegraph office.

(*iii*) *Public Works* : So far, 299 miles with different ranges of width are completed during the period under review and 17 bridges are under construction.

(*iv*) *Hydro-electric Power* : H.P. is potential with hydro-electric power and electric power drawn from Bhakra Nangal is already extended to Nahan, Sundernagar, etc.

(*v*) . *Irrigation* : The work on 68 schemes expected to irrigate an area of 20,000 acres is nearing completion and another 150 schemes are under investigation.

(*vi*) *Public Health* : In H.P. Government hospital at Simla 100 new beds have been added to the existing 200 beds. One mobile dispensary was started in Sirmur district. Pathological laboratories have been opened in Simla Hospital and other Tehsil H.Qs. Some personnel of the Medical Staff have been sent abroad for training in various courses.

(*vii*) Execution of Bilaspur township planning and low income group housing scheme for the poorer people is in progress.

(*viii*) *Education* : 14 Primary schools each being provided with two teachers are opened in H.P. Sanction for construction of 59 school buildings has been accorded.

Community Development Programmes: Since its first start on 2nd October 1952, the C.D. project has extended to 5046.8 sq. miles covering a population of 7,55,737. Four N.E.S. blocks are being converted to community development blocks during the year of 1956-57. So far 22 C.D. blocks have been opened in the State. So a uniform development in N.E.S. Blocks was noticeable.

Housing Scheme: Low income housing scheme has been successful—103 houses have been constructed and people have contributed to the C.D. projects in the form of cash, kind and labour. This is the most inspiring factor in the whole programme.

Panchayats: Rs. 900 were supplied to each Panchayat in order to revive the system which was on the verge of ruin. The achievements of the panchayats are no less important. The construction of 50 miles motorable roads, repairing of 17 hundred village roads, establishment of 9 schools are only few of the worthy deeds done by the Panchayats.

Animal Husbandry: One veterinary hospital was opened at Chini in 1956, raising the number of hospitals to 36.

In order to improve indigenous breed of sheep and produce better type of wool, Department has purchased 241 ewes and rams of polworth breed from Australia.

The four artificial insemination centres opened under First Five-Year Plan are functioning satisfactorily during this year also.

Co-operation: Unitary banking system was introduced in order to obtain cheap banking facilities from the Reserve Bank of India.

Industries: 26 schemes including 13 schemes for small-scale industries have been taken into hand in order to develop indigenous industries.

Forest: A provision of about Rs. 9 lacs for afforestation and plantation of trees, the potentiality of which is greater in the State, has been made.

Welfare of Backward Classes: A sum of Rs. 5.75 lakhs will be spent for the welfare of the tribal people and scheduled castes.

(3) MANIPUR

Notable events: Rs. 40 lacs have been spent for the relief of the war-stricken people. Food is being transported by air to areas where condition of communication is very poor. For promoting education among the people, education has been made free in all stages.

Law & order : Situation has become normal and it is continuing so since the tactful handling of Nachen incident in 1956.

Agrarian Reforms : A draft plan for land reforms has been considered and it is to be enacted very soon.

Financial Position : Its budget is included in the Central budget—its actual receipt and expenditure in 1955-56 were Rs. 37,72,424 and Rs. 1,04,83,214 respectively.

Police : The following are the important features in the Police Department during the year :

(a) Opening of the Manipur Police wireless grid having tele-communication with the border areas.

(b) Arrangements have been made to set up a Fire Fighting College at Rampur for training of the staff.

(c) Police training school has been reorganised.

(d) Intelligence Branch has been considerably improved to obtain secret information of the enemies on the borders and to prevent infiltration of Naga hostilities.

The drive for collection of unlicensed arms, representing war time arms|ammunitions left in the area, has also intensified with good results.

Local Self Govt.: The Manipur (Village Authority in Hill Area) Bill has however been passed by Parliament and has come into force from April 1957. The Imphal Municipality was constituted in April 1956.

Agriculture &. Fisheries : A systematic development of agriculture has been contemplated. This vital science of life has been made clear to the farmers and technical education is being imparted to students. The Japanese method of cultivation has been adopted for greater production. New farms are set up in Maram & Lamphel Point. Different types of fruit, beverages and spice plants have been introduced.

Fish nurseries and rearing ponds were excavated at Wangbal in order to increase the supply of fish.

State Trading : A state trading scheme was formulated in last part of 1955 to enable the exportable surplus of rice and paddy to be purchased under a scheme of price support which would ensure to the producers a minimum economic price. The scheme has proved successful. Towards the close of the year 11 Purchasing Agents

were appointed to purchase rice from producers at fixed rates from 11 important marketing centres and to supply it to the state trading office at Imphal at Rs. 10|- per maund. The rice purchased by the Government was sold in open auction for exports under permits.

Forests : Under the Second Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 3,80,000 has been provided for the development of forests in Manipur. As a step towards soil conservation 10:75 acres of land have been brought under terraced cultivation and afforestation by adopting contour trenching and bunding.

For the development of forests and to raise annual yield of forest revenue, forest roads at Checklapir and Sugm to an extent of 4 miles have been newly constructed. Trainees for obtaining higher technical knowledge about forestry have been sent abroad.

.. *Veterinary and animal husbandry :* Two artificial insemination centres have been opened. All the preliminary arrangements have been completed for starting the Cross Breeding Scheme.

Social Welfare Service : The State Social Welfare Board continues to function under the control of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. Child welfare, maternity services, grants-in-aid for running orphanages fall under this service. Government has sanctioned as sum of Rs. 15.25 lacs for the welfare of the scheduled tribes. 80% of the total expenditure being for upliftment of standard of education and a sum of Rs. 32,000 and Rs. 53,000 will be spent for the welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes.

Village-Water Supply Scheme : 66 water tanks are now under construction.

Free distribution of medicines at 100 centres continues as before.

Housing : The supply of G.I. sheets to the tribal people at minimum price will enable them to improve their houses.

Grants are being provided to ten centres for opening Carpentry Training Centres.

A sum of Rs. 75,000|- has been sanctioned for the construction of irrigation channels in the hill areas which will bring 7,906 acres of land under cultivation.

Community Projects : 4 N.E.S. Blocks were functioning during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner, Manipur, continued to be Development Commissioner for the Community Project and N.E.S. Blocks. 250½ acres of land were reclaimed of which 89½ acres were converted into terraced field. 23 pucca water

reservoirs were excavated in order to mitigate the acute scarcity of water.

14 new Industrial Co-operative Societies were formed

Medical & Public Health : The number of medical officers in the Health Department of the State increased from 28 to 34. Trained doctors and midwives are being appointed in the hospital.

One existing unit of National Malaria control is supplemented by an additional unit.

The leper colony has an accommodation of 92 beds. T.B. and V.D. clinics in the Civil Hospitals continued to function.

By starting mass anti-Cholera inoculation, six months before the expected time of cholera, it has been brought under control.

The activities of the hospital have increased—the number of persons treated in 1956 as outdoor and indoor patients in these hospitals and dispensaries were 4,18,534 and 3,587 against 3,15,311 and 4,419 respectively in 1955.

Nearly 200 road miles will be completed under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Education : The Dhana Manjuri College continues to impart university education up to the degree course both in Arts and Science. The roll strength of the college increased from 807 in 1955 to 923 in 1956. There is also a private college known as Imphal College which conducts evening classes giving opportunity to day workers to undergo college education after their working hours.

In secondary and primary education, the number of students has increased appreciably. The total enrolment in all these institutions was 85,784 in 1956 as against 71,755 in 1955. Steps are taken to convert 10 primary schools into basic schools. N.C.C. training is becoming popular day by day.

One Basic Teachers' Training School and a Hindi Teachers' Training Institute for improvement of Hindi teaching are continuing with good progress.

For the encouragement of Manipuri Dances the Administration is continuing to give financial assistance to the Dance College, Manipur to teach the well-known Manipur and tribal dance.

(4) TRIPURA

As a result of the Reorganisation of States, Tripura, which was a part 'C' state without legislature became a Union Territory.

Law and Order : There was not a single disturbance of serious nature. Effective patrolling by the police, hauling up of the bad characters, vigilance by Special Branch had contributed to the maintenance of complete law and order.

Agrarian Reforms : Under the Tripura Land Reforms Act, 3,000 Jhumias have been settled on land. Two important legislations have been assented to by the Government—(1) Tripura Land Reforms Bill (ii) Tripura Municipal Bill, 1956.

General Financial Position : The revenue and expenditure for the year of 1956-57 were estimated at Rs. 35,48,000 and Rs. 3,73,89,300 respectively.

Grow More Food : The scheme for ultilisation of night soil and town refuse of Agartala Municipality for compost manure is progressing well. 1,000 maunds of improved Aman seeds are distributed to cultivators. 170 mds. of Bone-meal produced by Bone Digestor at Gosadan have been distributed to growers. Fertilisers from Sindri have been procured for distribution. Communication has been improved. Black topping and metalling of roads are progressing well. There was installation of bridges and culverts. Agartala V. M. Hospital has expanded satisfactorily during the First Five-Year Plan. 4 mobile dispensaries have been started at four sub-divisional head quarters. Health assistants are being appointed to educate people in sanitation and hygiene.

9 ring wells being constructed, 42 tube wells and 27 ring wells are to be constructed during the year.

Strict measures are taken for prevention of epidemic diseases. Two Government H. E. Schools are converted into multi-purpose schools. There is a scheme for starting senior and junior basic schools. 12 out of 44 proposed schemes have already started their works.

Community Development Projects : The Projects are making unabated progress. N.E.S. Blocks have stressed more the upliftment of the scheduled and the backward classes. Emphasis is laid on rural sanitation by constructing 100 rural latrines, digging 272 wells, renovating 141 wells and building 4,678 yds. of drains.

Social Education : 114 adult education centres have been opened. 19 new cooperative societies have been opened.

People have shown enthusiasm in co-operative works like—construction of roads, improvement of schools and bunds etc.

8 Boarding Houses at a cost of Rs. 40,000 for accommodating

Tribal students have been constructed. The scheduled castes and tribes are permitted free education. There is a free distribution of improved varieties of ducks, poultry, animals etc. to tribal people.

For the development of handicraft industries, stipend has been given to 30 Tribal students undergoing training in Industrial Institutes. Mobile institutes have been introduced for training in weaving and in spinning on Ambar Charkha.

Subsidies are given at the rate of Rs. 750 for construction of 63 houses for tribal people.

Second Five-Year Plan—The Planning Commission have finally approved of an outlay of Rs. 846.6 lacs for Second Five-Year Plan of Tripura.

Schemes have been formulated with a view to following developments in various fields—

(1) Improvement of agriculture, horticulture, veterinary.

(2) Improvement of cattle by artificial insemination.

(3) Forest plantation, soil conservation.

(4) Rural electrification and improvement of thermal generating station at Agartala.

(5) Establishment of an employment Exchange at Agartala.

For this development, 156.73 lacs would have been spent during 1956-57.

(5) ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Under the colonisation schemes of Andamans about 2,000 acres of land were cleared during the year 1956 and 400 more families settled in these Islands.

A second-hand vessel, 'Nicobar' was purchased during the year and she had been plying on the mainland|Andaman Service since November 15, 1956.

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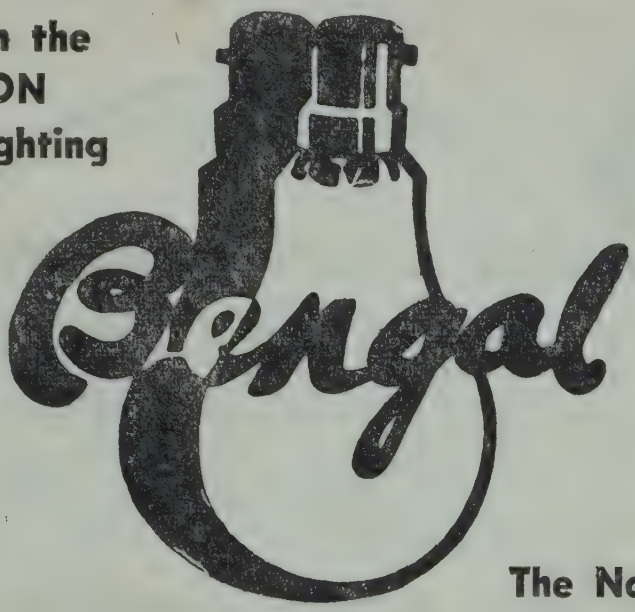

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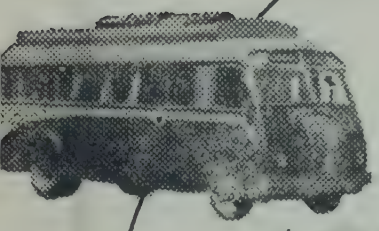

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APPENDIX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

President—Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Vice-President—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru (*Prime Minister*)	External Affairs
Smt. Lakshmi Menon (*Deputy Minister*)	
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Education & Scientific Research
Dr. K. L. Srimali (*Minister of State*)	
Dr. Mano Mohan Das (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri Govind Ballabh Pant	Home Affairs
Smt. Violet Alva (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri B. N. Datar (*Minister of State*)	
Shri Morarji Desai	Commerce & Industry
Shri Nityanand Kanungo (*Minister of State*)	
Shri M. M. Shah (*Minister of State*)	
Shri Satish Chandra (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri Jagjivan Ram	Railways

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari	Finance
Shri Bali Ram Bhagat (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	Transport & Communications
Shri Raj Bahadur (*Minister of State*)	
Shri Humayun Kabir (*Minister of State*)	
Sardar Swaran Singh	Steel, Mines & Fuel
Shri K. D. Malaviya (*Minister of State*)	
Shri K. C. Reddy	Works, Housing & Supply
Shri Anil Kumar Chanda (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri Ajit Prasad Jain	Food & Agriculture
Shri Punjabrao S. Deshmukh (*Minister of State*)	
Shri M .V. Krishnappa (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri Gulzarilal Nanda	Labour & Employment and Planning
Shri Abid Ali (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri Shyam Nandan Misra (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri V. K. Krishna Menon	Defence

Shri A. M. Thoash (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri K. Raghuramaiah (*Deputy Minister*)	
Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri S. K. Patil	Irrigation & Power
Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi (*Deputy Minister*)	
Shri Asoke Kumar Sen (*Minister of State*)	Law
Shri D. P. Karmarkar (*Minister of State*)	Health
Dr. B. V. Keskar (*Minister of State*)	Information & Broadcasting
Shri Mehr Chand Khanna (*Minister of State*)	Rehabilitation
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha (*Minister of State*)	Parliamentary Affairs
Shri S. K. Dey (*Minister of State*)	Community Development

ANDHRA

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddi (*Chief Minister*)	General Administration Department (Services, All India Services, High Court, Information and Publicity), Transport, Industries and Commerce and Health.
Shri K. V. Ranga Reddi	Home (Police and Prohibition)
Shri B. Gopala Reddi	Finance and Commercial Taxes

Shri Kala Venkata Rao	Revenue, including Land Reforms, Registration and Excise
Shri V. B. Raju	Planning and Development
Shri J. V. Narasing Rao	Irrigation and Power
Shri D. Sanjiviah	Labour and Social Welfare
Shri P. Thimma Reddi	Agriculture and Forests
Shri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao	Education
Shri K. Brahmananda Reddi	Local Administration
Shri Grandhi Venkata Reddi Naidu	Law, Subordinate Courts, Prisons and Religious Endowments.
Shri Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung	Co-operation and Housing
Shri M. Narasing Rao	Building and Highways and Relief and Rehabilitation.

ASSAM

Shri Bisnuram Medhi *(Chief Minister)*	Appointment, Confidential, Social Welfare, Community Projects including N.E.S. Blocks, Administration of Tribal Areas, Co-ordination and Development of Tribals living in hills and plains, Co-ordination of Second Five-Year Plan with the development of the State and Co-ordination of all other departments. Any other matters not specifically allotted to a particular Minister, and General Administration Department and Secretariat Administration Department.

Shri Siddhinath Sarma	P.W.D., Transport, Rural Development (Local Self-Government).
Shri Motiram Bora	Education and Home
Shri Rupnath Brahma	Forests, Medical and Public Health, Judicial and Legislative, Printing and Stationery.
Shri Debeswar Sarma	Finance, including District Establishment, Supply including Consumer Goods and Textile. Anti-Corruption measures relating to District Establishment.
Shri K. P. Tripathy	Planning and Development and Labour Welfare, Electricity, Major Industries, Matters relating to Trade and Commerce Statistics Dept., Cottage Industries and Sericulture and Weaving.
Shri Hareswar Das	Revenue including Land Reforms, Mines and Minerals, Relief Settlement of Town Lands, Relief and Rehabilitation, Matters relating to Implementation within the State of the Agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan relating to minority including Minority Commission.
Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury	Food and Agriculture including Food Production, Land Reclamation, Veterinary including Livestock, Pisciculture and Co-operative.
Shri Chatra Sing Teron	Excise, Prohibition, Jail, Registration and Stamps, Tribal Welfare and Development of Backward Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes.

Deputy Ministers

Shri Purnananda Chetia	Local Self Government and Education.
Shri Mohi Kanta Das	Community Projects including N.E.S. Blocks, Veterinary, Livestock and Pisciculture and other matters.
Shri Girindranath Gogoi	Revenue including Fishery, Grazing Settlement of Rural Lands, Buildings, Court of Wards, Resettlements, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Smt. Usha Borthakur	Social Welfare, Rural Development, Maternity and Child Welfare.
Shri Ghanashyam Das	Medical, Public Health and Forests.
Shri Mahendra Nath Hazarika	Khadi and Village Industries Board and Cottage Industries.
Shri Indreswar Khound	Co-operative, Cottage Industries, Sericulture Weaving and Transport.
Shri Khelhose Sema	To assist Chief Minister in the administration of Tribal Areas and in the Co-ordination & Development of Tribals living in Hills & Plains.

BIHAR

Dr. S. K. Sinha (*Chief Minister*)	Appointment and Political (excluding Information and Transport), Finance, Industries (including Mines and Mineral Resources),

Shri Dip Narayan Sinha	Irrigation (Major, Medium and Minor), Power and Information.
Shri Shah Muhammad Ozair Munemi	Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation and Transport
Shri Bhola Paswan	Excise, Forest and Welfare.
Shri Binodanand Jha	Revenue (excluding Minor Irrigation, Mines and Mineral Resources), Gram Panchayat and Labour.
Shri Birchand Patel	Food, Supply, Health and Agriculture (excluding Medium Irrigation).
Shri Jagat Narain Lal	Co-operation, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry and Law
Kumar Ganga Nand Singh	Education
Shri Maqbool Ahmad	Public Works, Public Health Engineering, Housing and Local Self-Government.

BOMBAY

Ministers

Shri Y. B. Chavan *(Chief Minister)*	Political and Services and Home
Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	Finance
Shri Rasiklal U. Parikh	Revenue
Shri Shantilal H. Shah	Labour and Law
Shri M. S. Kannamwar	Public Health
Shri Rajubhai M. Adani	Prohibition, Village Panchayats and Cottage Industries.

Shri V. P. Naik	Agriculture
Shri B. G. Ghade	Forests
Shri Maneklal C. Shah	Local Self-Government
Shri S. K. Wankhede	Planning and Development, Electricity and Industries.
Shri D. S. Desai	Public Works
Shri Hitendra K. Desai	Education
Shri S. G. Kazi	Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Press and Fisheries
Shri T. S. Bharde	Co-operation
Shri N. K. Tirpude	Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.

Deputy Ministers

Dr. Bhaskar R. Patel	Prohibition
Shri Premji B. Thakkar	Roads, Buildings and Ports.
Shri S. B. Chavan	Revenue
Shrimati Nirmala Raje Bhosle	Education
Shri D. V. Chauhan	Agriculture
Shri Jaswantlal S. Shah	Co-operation
Shri S. R. Patil	Sarvodaya, Forest, Labour Societies and Khar Lands Board.
Shri G. D. Patil	Planning and Development.
Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel	Transport and Jails.
Dr. N. N. Kailas	Public Health
Shri M. D. Choudhuri	Irrigation
Shri Bahadurbhai K. Patel	Social Welfare.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Ministers

Bakshi Ghulam Mohemed (*Chief Minister*)	General Administration, and Finance

Shri Shyamlal Saraf	Health and Education
Shri D. N. Mahajan	Law and Revenue
Shri Ghulam Mohemed Rajpuri	Industries and Commerce
Shri Kotwal Chuni Lal	Development (Roads and Buildings, Irrigation, Power etc.)
Shri Shamsuddin	Local Self Government and Dehat Sudha.
Kushak Bakula (*Minister of State*)	Ladakh Affairs
Sardar Harbas Singh Azad (*Minister of State*)	Forests and Game Preservation.
Bhagat Chajuram (*Deputy Minister*)	Backward and Scheduled Classes and Social Welfare.

(There will be another Minister who will be designated as Food and Agriculture Minister and three more Deputy Ministers whose names are not available at the time of going to the Press).

KERALA

Ministers

Sri E. M. S. Namboodiripad, (*Chief Minister*)	General Administration, Law and Order, Integration, Planning and all subjects not expressly mentioned.
Sri C. Achutha Menon,	Finance : Finance, Insurance, Commercial Taxes, Agricultural and Animal Husbandry.
Mr. K. C. George,	Food and Forests : Food and Civil Supplies, Forests.
Sri K. P. Gopalan,	Industries : Industries, Mining and Geology, Cement, Iron and Steel, Community Development and Commerce.

Mr. T. V. Thomas,	Transport and Labour Municipalities, Sports and Sport Associations.
Sri P. K. Chathan,	Local Self-Government: Advancement of Backward Communities, Panchayats and District Boards, Housing Resettlement Colonisation.
Sm. K. R. Gouri,	Revenue: Land Revenue, Excise and Prohibition, Registration, devasthans and charitable endowments.
Mr. T. A. Majeed,	Public Works: Buildings, Communications, Ports, Railways, Information and Publicity.
Mr. Joseph Mundassery,	Education, Co-operation, Fisheries, Stationary and Printing, Museums and Zoo, Archaeology.
Dr. A. R. Menon,	Health, Health Services and Ayurveda.
Sri V. R. Krishna Iyer,	Law: Legislation, Elections, Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, Jails, Irrigation and Electricity.

MADHYA PRADESH

Ministers

Dr. Kailash Nath Katju (*Chief Minister*)	General Administration, Home, Publicity, Complaints, Planning & Development, Co-ordination.
Shri Bhagwantrao Mandloi	Revenue
Shri Takhtmal Jain	Commerce & Industry

Shri Sambhunath Shukla	Forest
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	Education
Shri Mishrilal Gangwal	Finance
Shri Shankarlal Tiwari	Public Works Department
Shri V. V. Dravid	Labour
Raja Naresh Chandra Singh	Tribal Welfare
Shri A. Q. Siddiqui	Food
Shri Ganesh Ram Anant	Social Welfare
Rani Padmawati Devi	Public Health

Deputy Ministers

Maulana Inayatulla Khan Tarzi Mashriqui	Shri Mathura Prasad Dube
	Shri Narsinghrao Dixit
Shri Shyam Sunder Narayan Mushran	Shri Kesholal Gomashta
Shri Shivbhanu Solanki	Shri Jagmohandas
Shri Sajjan Singh Vishnar	Shri Dashrath Jain

MADRAS

Ministers

Shri K. Kamaraj Nadar *(Chief Minister)*	Public, Planning and Community Development (including Local Development Works, Women's Welfare, Community Projects and Rural Welfare).
Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam	Home including Courts and Prisons and Prohibition, Food and Agriculture (including Khadi and Village Industries and Hindu Religious Endowments), Railways, Post & Telegraphs and Civil Aviation.

Shri C. Subramaniam	Revenue and Public Health.
Shri M. A. Manickavelu	Revenue and Public Health.
Shri R. Venkataraman	Industries, Labour and Co-operation (including Housing, Commercial Taxes and Nationalised Transport).
Shri P. Kakkan	Public Works (excluding Electricity) and Harijan Welfare.
Shri V. Ramiah	Electricty, Transport (including Registration), Accommodation control, Stationery and Printing and Government Press.
Smt. Lourdammal Simon	Local Administration & Fiesheries.

MYSORE

Ministers

Shri S. Nijalingappa (*Chief Minister*)	General Administration. Political Services, the High Court, the Public Service Commission, Gold Fields, Planning and Development, Local Development, Co-operation and Rural Finance
Shri M. P. Patil	Revenue
Shri C. M. Poonacha	Home Affairs and Industries
Shri H. S. Rudrappa	Agriculture
Shri T. Mariappa	Finance
Shri R. Channigaramiah	Local Self-Government
Shri H. K. Veeranna Gowdh	Public Works
Shri V. Venkatappa	Education

Shri B. Vaikunta Baliga	Labour and Legal Affairs
Shri R. M. Patil	Health
Shri Mohamed Ali Mehtab Ali	Excise and Rural Industries

Deputy Ministers

Shrimati Grace Tucker	Education
Shri Ramakrishna Hege	Development and Planning
Shri Veerendra Patil	Home.

ORISSA

Ministers

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab *(Chief Minister)*	Political & Services and Finance
Shri Lingaraj Panigrahi	Home, Law and Education
Shri Satyapriya Mohanty	Revenue and Excise
Shrimati Basantamanjari Debi	Health, Local Self-Government, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Shri Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo	Works
Shri Nilamani Routrey	Supply, Transport and Labour
Shri Dinabandhu Sahu	Industry, Mining and Geology
Shri Radhanath Rath	Development
Shri Pabitramohan Pradhan	Tribal & Rural Welfare, Commerce.

Deputy Ministers

Shri Anup Singh Deo	Community Development and Local Development Works.
Shri Santanu Kumar Das	Co-operation, Fisheries and Gram Panchayat

Shri Kumud Kumar Singh	Public Relations and Transport
Shri Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha	Tribal and Rural Welfare.

PUNJAB

Ministers

S. Pratap Singh Kairon *(Chief Minister)*	General Administration (including publicity), Law and Order (excluding Jails and Justice), Transport, Anti-Corruption, Social Welfare, Planning, Community Projects, Political sufferers, Integration.
Shri Mohan Lal	Finance, Industries (excluding Cottage Industries), Food and Supplies, Jails and Justice, Excise and Taxation.
Giani Kartar Singh	Revenue, Local Government, Relief and Rehabilitation, Co-operative Societies (excluding Labour and Co-operatives), Cottage Industries.
Shri Gian Singh Rarewala	Irrigation and Electricity
Shri Amar Nath Vidyalankar	Labour, Labour Co-operatives, Education, Housing, Printing Stationery and Language.
Shri Gurbanta Singh	Forests, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Scheduled Castes Backward Classes and Agriculture.
Shri Birendra Singh	Public Works Department (Building and Roads), Capital Project, Sports and Games.
Ch. Suraj Mal	Consolidation, Health (Health & Medical) and Panchayats.

Deputy Ministers

Shri Yashwant Rai (Attached to Revenue Minister and Agriculture & Forests Minister)	Local Government, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Welfare among Harijans.
Bibi (Dr.) Prakash Kaur (Attached to Chief Minister)	Health (Health & Medical) and Social Welfare.
Shri Yash Pal (Attached to Finance, Education and Labour Minister)	Excise, Taxation and Education
Shri Dalbir Singh (Attached to Chief Minister)	Community Projects
Shri Banarsi Dass (Attached to Finance Minister)	Jails, Food and Supplies
Shri Pratap Singh (Attached to Chief Minister)	Development of Hilly Backward areas and Forests.

RAJASTHAN

Ministers

Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia *Chief Minister*	General Administration, Political, Appointments, Planning & Development (Co-ordination), Education (Excluding Basic Education) and Industries and Mines.
Shri Hari Bhau Upadhyaya	Finance, Excise and Taxation, Basic Education, Khadi and Village Industries and Social Welfare.
Shri Ramkishore Vyas	Home (Except Transport, Stationery and Government Printing Press), Law Department and Legal Remembrancer's Office and Judicial Department Irrigation and Power.

Shri Damodar Lal Vyas	Revenue including Jagir Resumption, Devasthan Department, Relief and Rehabilitation and Famine Relief.
Shri Badri Prasad Gupta	Local Self-Government, Stationery and Printing Govt. Presses, Legislative Assembly & Elections, Community Projects, Medical, Food & Civil Supplies and Labour.
Shri Nathuram Mirdha	Agriculture, Co-operation, Forests, Public Works Department and Transport.

Deputy Ministers

Shri Sampat Ram	Revenue, Excise and Taxation and Community Projects.
Shri Bhikhabhai	Irrigation and Power and Medical.
Shri Poonamchand Vishnoi	Education and Planning.
Shri Rikhab Chand Dhariwal	Finance and Industries and Mines.
Shri Daulat Ram	Agriculture and Co-operation and Panchayats.

UTTAR PRADESH

Ministers

Dr. Sampurnanand (*Chief Minister*)	General Administration and Planning.
Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim	Finance, Industries and Power
Shri Hukum Singh Visen	Health, Agriculture, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Shri Girdhari Lal	Public Works

Shri Charan Singh	Revenue
Shri Syed Ali Zaheer	Justice, Food & Civil Supplies and Forests.
Shri Kamalapati Tripathi	Home, Education and Information
Shri Vichitra Narain Sharma	Local Self-Government
Acharya Jugal Kishore	Labour and Social Welfare
Shri Mohan Lal Gautam	Co-operation

Ministers of State

Shri Mangla Prasad	Harijan Welfare
Shri Muzaffar Hasan	Social Security
Shri Ram Murti	Irrigation
Dr. Sita Ram	Excise and Transport

WEST BENGAL

Ministers

Dr. B. C. Roy *(Chief Minister)*	Finance, Development, Home, Commerce & Industries Departments
Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen	Food Rationing & Supplies and Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation.
Shri Harendra Nath Roy Choudhury	Education
Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee	Irrigation & Waterways
Shri Kalipada Mookherjee	Home (Police & Defence)
Shri Abdus Sattar	Labour
Shri Bhupati Mazumdar	Commerce & Industries
Shri Shyama Prosad Burman	Excise

Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry
Shri Iswar Das Jalan	Local Self Government
Shri Hem Chandra Naskar	Forest & Fisheries
Shri Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Works, Building & Housing
Shri Bimal Chandra Sinha	Land & Land Revenue
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Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh	Development and Refugee, Relief and Rehabilitation Department.
Dr. Anath Bandhu Roy	Health
Shrimati Purabi Mukherjee	Refugee, Relief and Rehabilitation Department.

Deputy Ministers

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Shri Chittaranjan Roy	Co-operatives
Shri Sourindra Mohan Misra	Education
Shri Satish Chandra Ray Singha	Transport Branch and Home
Shri Smarajit Bandopadhyaya	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forest.
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Shri Rajanikanta Pramanik	Relief & Supplies
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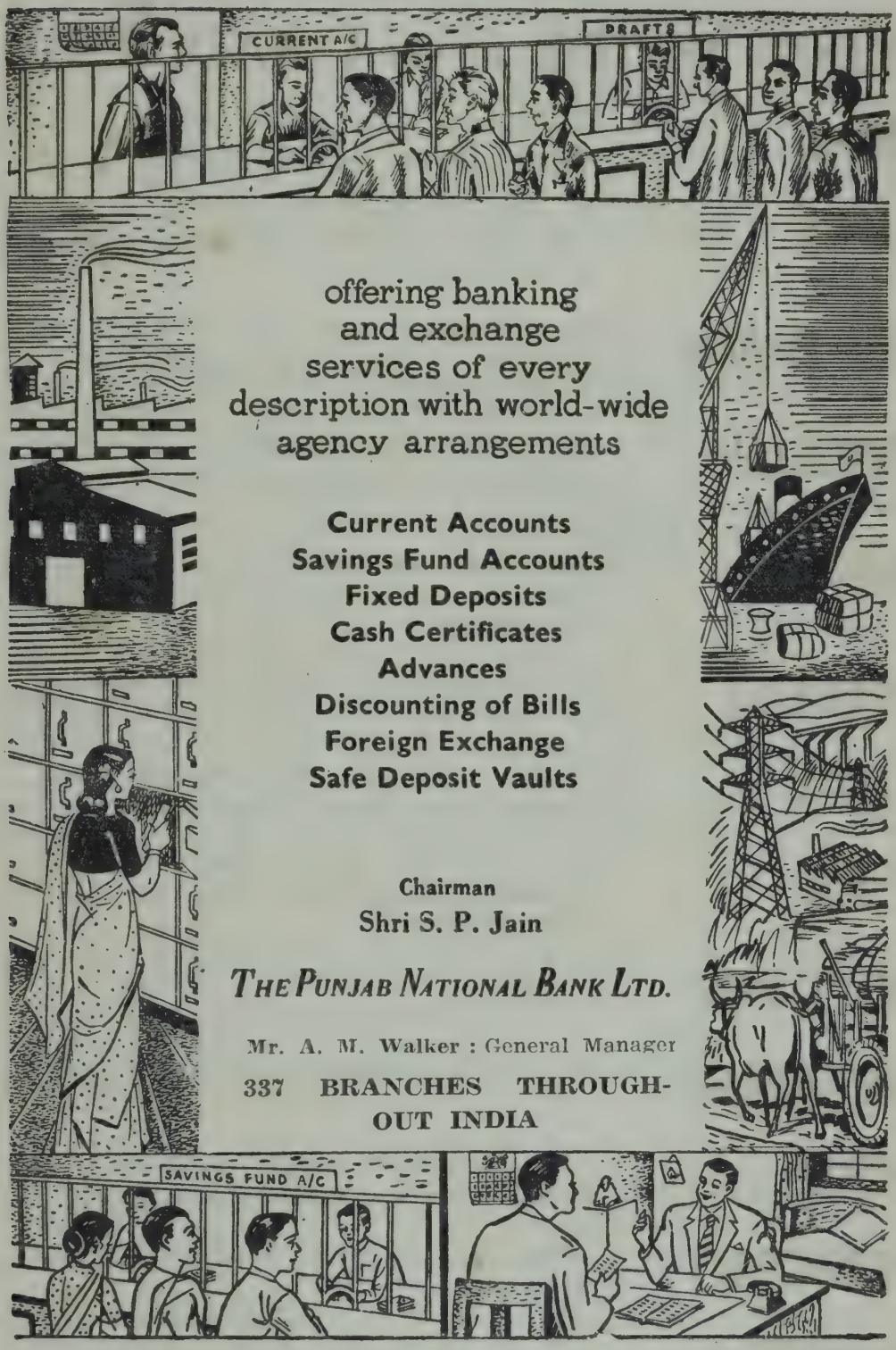

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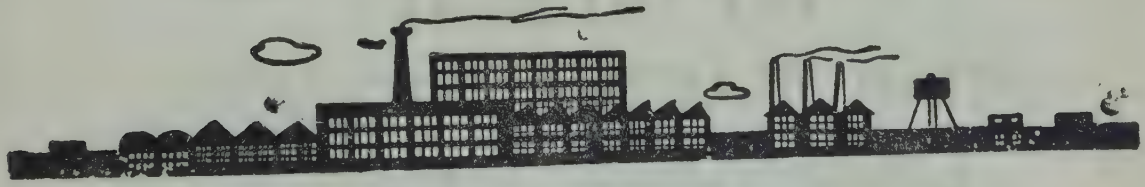

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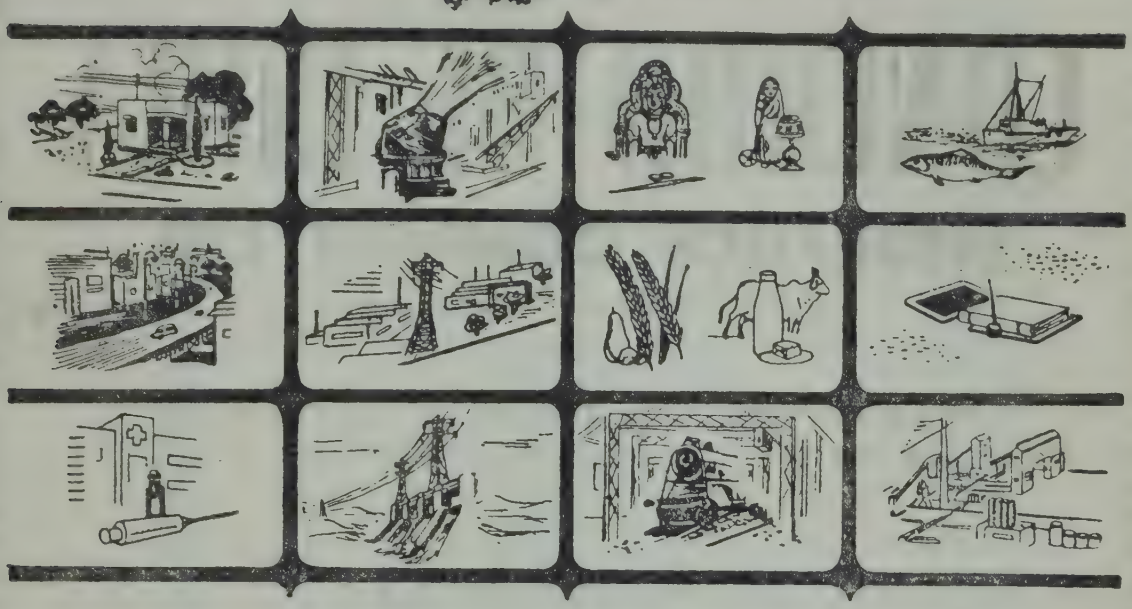

The First Five-Year Plan in West Bengal marked great progress. In agriculture a budget of Rs. 8.36 crore was spent, helping production of additional foodgrains. Of Rs. 31 crore earmarked for Social Services, approximately Rs. 15 crore was spent for promotion of health, establishment of 282 health centres and opening of 6,773 sources of water supply were two distinct achievements in this regard. On education Rs. 11.79 crore was spent, establishment of 640 Junior basic schools and provision for larger facilities for technical education being a noteworthy record. Many other schemes were taken up. As a result West Bengal got far-flung power transmission lines, nearly 2,043 miles roads of different types and a large number of irrigation projects.

The Second Five-Year Plan envisages continuity of progress. A sum of Rs. 157.7 crore has been allotted to finance execution of numerous schemes. Of this amount, Rs. 52 crore are earmarked for Social Services, Rs. 19 crore for Agricultural programme and Rs. 30 crore for Irrigation and Power. Special attention will, however, be given on Industry and Social Services and all these efforts will help us to build a

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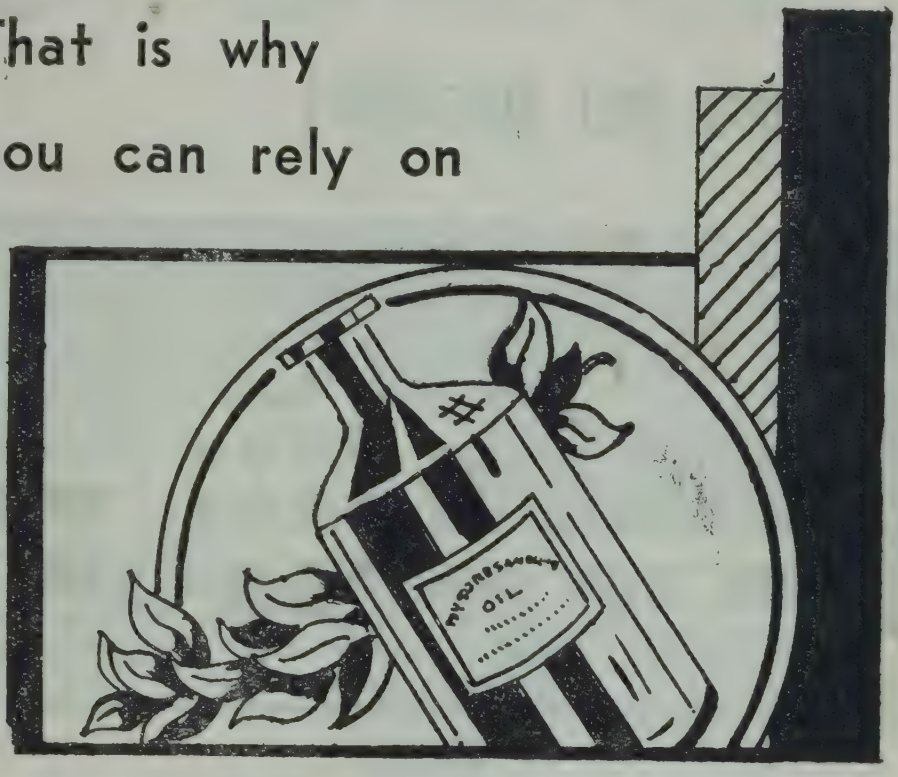

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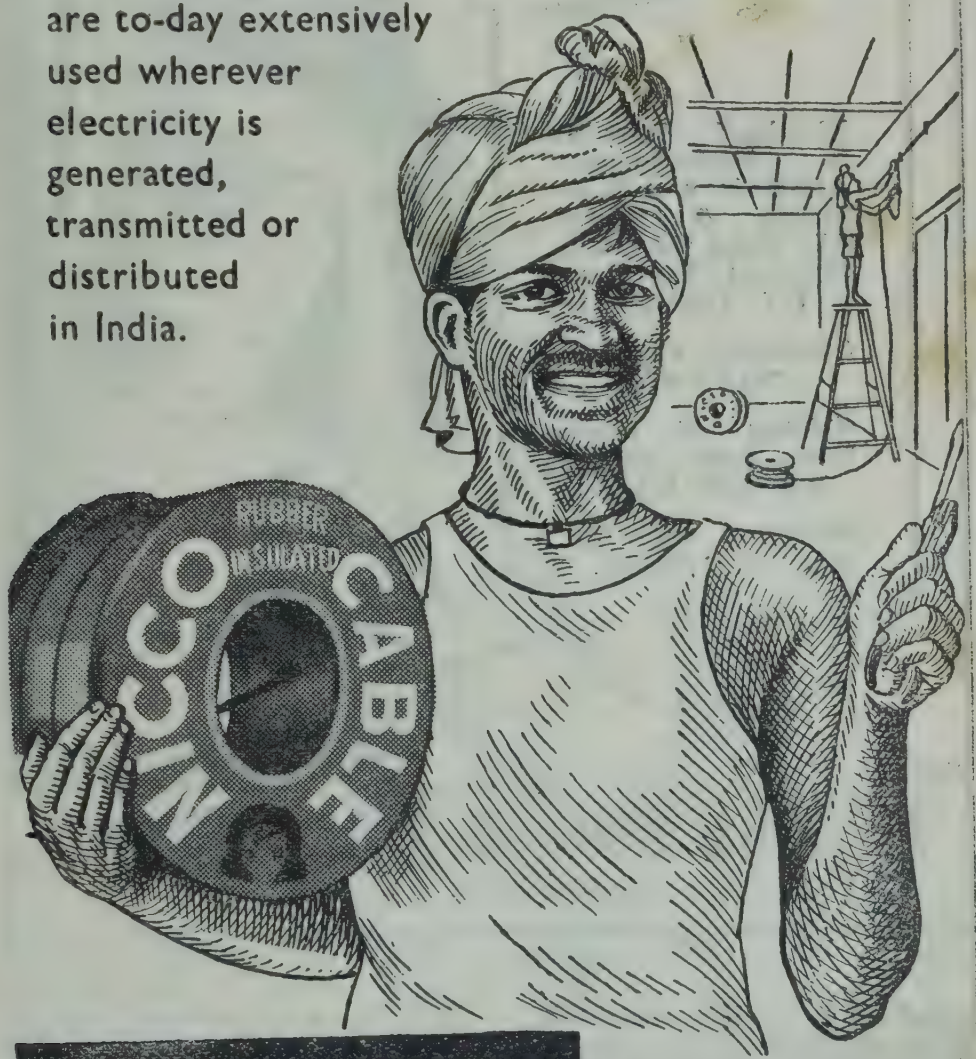

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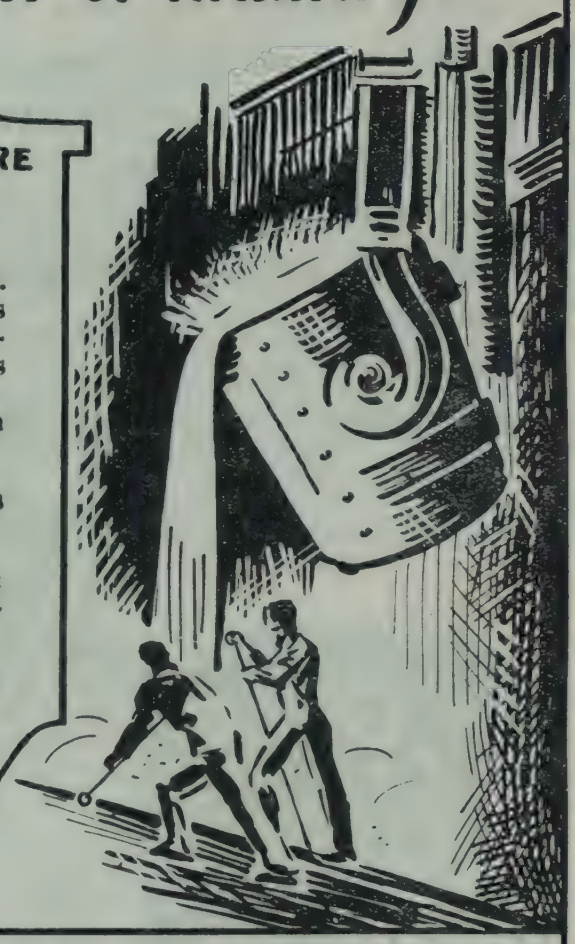

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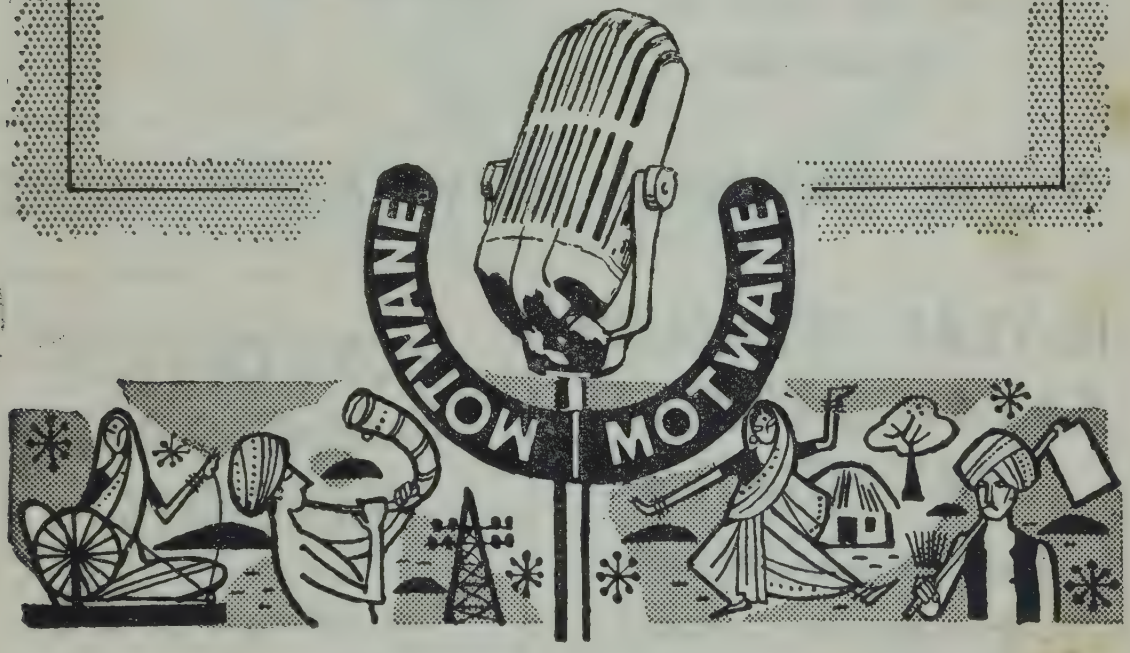

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CENTRAL COOPERATIVE ORGANISATION FOR 678 WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ANDHRA.

		IN LAKHS.
PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES	Rs.	25.0
No. of Weaver Members in all the Primaries	Rs.	1.5
Estimated cloth produced per year in primaries	Rs.	300.0
Cloth produced and sold by Primaries every year.	Rs.	200.0
Cloth produced by Primaries and sold through the sales depots of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited	Rs.	96.0
Total yarn sales to Primaries per year	Rs.	180.0
No. of sales depots and Central depots maintained.		200
No. of Weaving Factories of this society.		11

HANDLOOM SAREES, DHOTIES, SHIRTINGS, TOWELS, BEDSHEETS ETC., OF ALL TYPES, TO SUIT THE TASTES AND POCKETS OF ALL ARE BEING SOLD IN ALL OUR DEPOTS.

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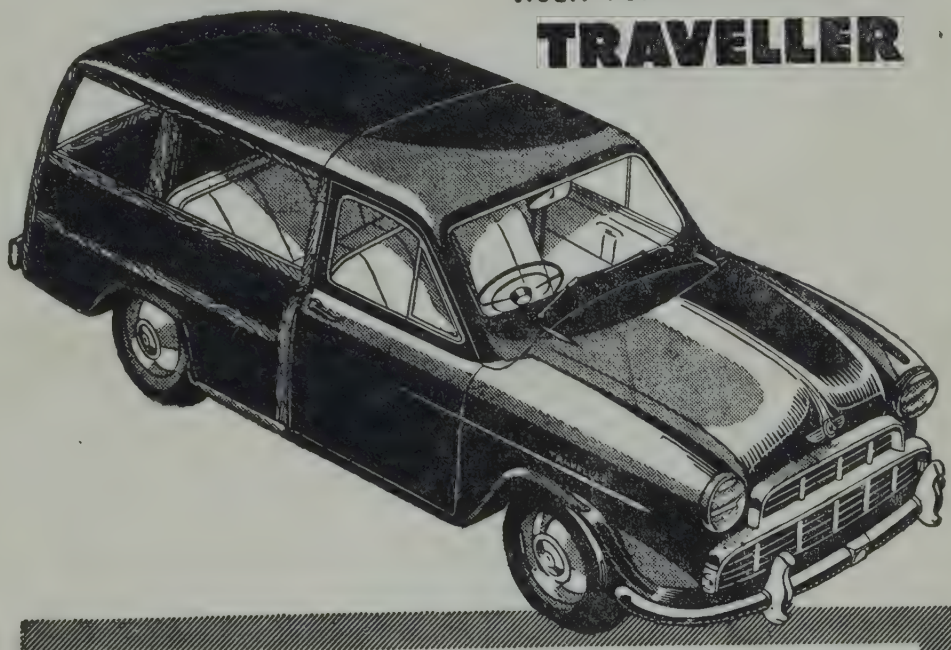

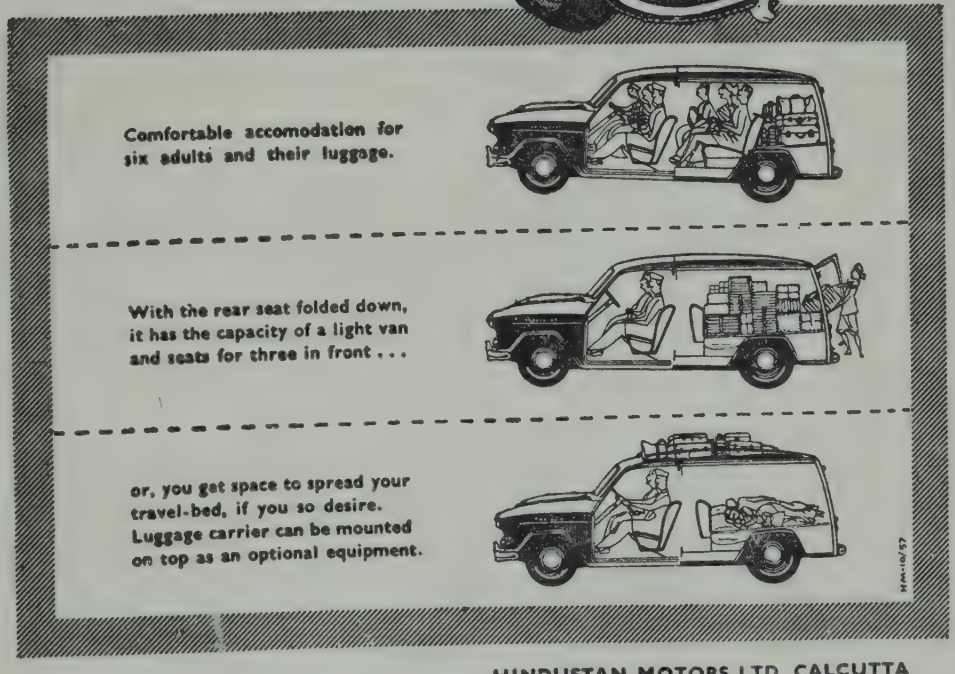
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With the rear seat folded down, it has the capacity of a light van and seats for three in front . . .
or, you get space to spread your travel-bed, if you so desire. Luggage carrier can be mounted on top as an optional equipment.

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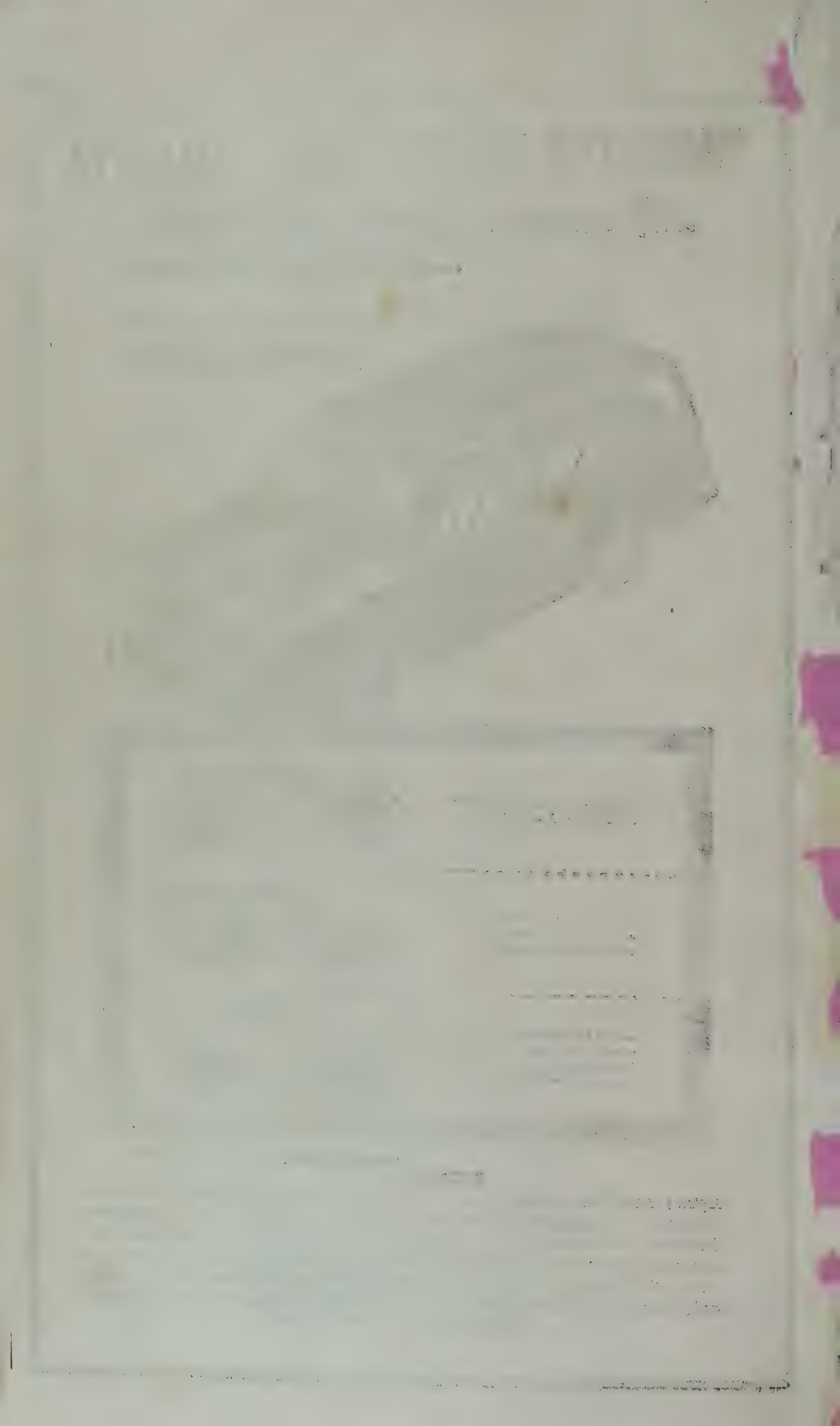
B-41



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ಲಾಲ್‌ಬಾಗ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 004

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